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Subject Specialist Guide

FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE

Plus

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LECTURER

SUBJECT SPECIALIST

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Computer Science

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- PPSC Selection Procedure
- Syllabus & Distribution of Marks
- General Instructions (Written Test / Interview)
- Formula to Calculate Academic Marks in PPSC
- Equivalence of Qualifications for the Lecturers
- Guideline for the Post of Lecturer-2020
- Important Instructions for the Candidates-2020
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Study Material

Subject Based Test (80 Marks)

- Introduction 17
- Microsoft Office (2003-2007-2010) 35
- Basics of Information Technology 47
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- Data Communication 61
- Applications & Uses of Computers 66
- Computer Architecture 68
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General Ability Test (20 Marks)

With Expected Questions For Coming Exams.

- General Knowledge A:1
- Pakistan Studies A:16
- Current Affairs A:34
- Islamic Studies A:50
- Geography A:60
- Basic Mathematics A:69
- English A:76
- Urdu A:84
- Everyday Science A:87
- Basic Computer Studies A:93

****

Selection Procedure

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

ADVERTISEMENT NO.24/2020

PUNJAB HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LECTURER (FEMALE) (BS-17) ON REGULAR BASIS

CASE NO.	SUBJECT	OPEN MERIT POSTS	MINORITY QUOTA	SPECIAL PERSON QUOTA	TOTAL POSTS
01-RS/2020	ARABIC	13	0	0	13
02-RS/2020	BIOLOGY	47	2	1	50
03-RS/2020	BOTANY	15	0	0	15
04-RS/2020	CHEMISTRY	92	5	3	100
05-RS/2020	COMMERCE	15	0	0	15
06-RS/2020	COMPUTER SCIENCE	56	3	1	60
07-RS/2020	ECONOMICS	65	3	2	70
08-RS/2020	EDUCATION	74	4	2	80
09-RS/2020	ENGLISH	184	10	6	200
10-RS/2020	FINE ARTS	6	0	0	6
11-RS/2020	GEOGRAPHY	19	1	0	20
12-RS/2020	HISTORY	24	1	0	25
13-RS/2020	HOME ECONOMICS	70	3	2	75
14-RS/2020	ISLAMIAT	78	0	2	80
15-RS/2020	JOURNALISM	6	0	0	6
16-RS/2020	LIBRARY SCIENCE	15	0	0	15
17-RS/2020	MATHEMATICS	74	4	2	80
18-RS/2020	PAK STUDY	10	0	0	10
19-RS/2020	PERSIAN	10	0	0	10
20-RS/2020	PHILOSOPHY	3	0	0	3
21-RS/2020	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	92	5	3	100
22-RS/2020	PHYSICS	74	4	2	80
23-RS/2020	POLITICAL SCIENCE	47	2	1	50
24-RS/2020	PSYCHOLOGY	56	3	1	60
25-RS/2020	PUNJABI	20	0	0	20
26-RS/2020	SARAIKI	7	0	0	7
27-RS/2020	SOCIAL WORK	10	0	0	10
28-RS/2020	SOCIOLOGY	19	1	0	20
29-RS/2020	STATISTICS	47	2	1	50
30-RS/2020	URDU	84	4	2	90
31-RS/2020	ZOOLOGY	15	0	0	15
	Total	1347	57	31	1435

LECTURER (MALE) (BS-17) ON REGULAR BASIS

CASE NO.	SUBJECT	OPEN MERIT POSTS	MINORITY QUOTA	SPECIAL PERSON QUOTA	TOTAL POSTS
32-RB/2020	ARABIC	8	0	0	8
33-RB/2020	BIOLOGY	19	1	0	20
34-RB/2020	BOTANY	8	0	0	8
35-RB/2020	CHEMISTRY	84	4	2	90
36-RB/2020	COMMERCE	29	1	0	30
37-RB/2020	COMPUTER SCIENCE	37	2	1	40
38-RB/2020	ECONOMICS	47	2	1	50
39-RB/2020	EDUCATION	37	2	1	40
40-RB/2020	ENGLISH	121	6	3	130
41-RB/2020	GEOGRAPHY	18	0	0	18
42-RB/2020	HISTORY	24	1	0	25
43-RB/2	ISLAMIAT	49	0	1	50
44-RB/20.	JOURNALISM	5	0	0	5
45-RB/20.	LIBRARY SCIENCE	5	0	0	5
46-RB/2020	MATHEMATICS	92	5	3	100
47-RB/2020	PAK STUDY	7	0	0	7
48-RB/2020	PERSIAN	5	0	0	5
49-RB/2020	PHILOSOPHY	3	0	0	3
50-RB/2020	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	47	2	1	50
51-RB/2020	PHYSICS	70	3	2	75
52-RB/2020	POLITICAL SCIENCE	29	1	0	30
53-RB/2020	PSYCHOLOGY	19	1	0	20
54-RB/2020	PUNJABI	10	0	0	10
55-RB/2020	SARAIKI	5	0	0	5
56-RB/2020	SOCIAL WORK	5	0	0	5
57-RB/2020	SOCIOLOGY	15	0	0	15
58-RB/2020	STATISTICS	56	3	1	60
59-RB/2020	URDU	92	5	3	100
60-RB/2020	ZOOLOGY	12	0	0	12
	Total	958	39	19	1016

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION / EXPERIENCE

MASTER'S DEGREE (AT LEAST 2ND DIVISION) IN THE RELEVANT SUBJECT OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATION, PROVIDED THAT FOR THE SUBJECT OF ENGLISH M.A. 3RD DIVISION WITH DIPLOMA IN ENGLISH FROM ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY WILL ALSO BE ELIGIBLE.

NOTE:-

In case a candidate claims that his/her qualification is equivalent to the prescribed qualification, he/she will be required to submit equivalence of his/her qualification issued by the Competent Authority at the time of interview. If a candidate fails to submit Equivalence Certificate issued by the Competent Authority at the time of Interview his/her candidature shall be cancelled.

AGE

FEMALE

21 to 28 + 08 Years General age relaxation in upper age limit for FEMALE Candidates = 36 Years as per Govt. of Punjab, S&GAD Notification No. SOR-I(S&GAD) 9-36/81 dated 21-05-2012.

MALE

21 to 28 + 05 Years General age relaxation in upper age limit for MALE Candidates = 33 Years as per Govt. of Punjab, S&GAD Notification No. SOR-I (S&GAD) 9-36/81 dated 21-05-2012.

GENDER, DOMICILE & PLACE OF POSTING

GENDER:
Male & Female

DOMICILE:
Punjab

PLACE OF POSTING:
Anywhere in the Punjab

SYLLABUS FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION/ TEST (IF HELD)

One paper of MCQ type written test of 100 marks and 90 minutes duration. Syllabus is as under:-

i) Qualification related questions (80%)

ii) Questions related to General Knowledge (20%)

IMPORTANT NOTE

Please read the "General Instructions" regarding Application Fee, Written Test, Interview on PPSC website www.ppsc.gop.pk before applying online.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS **8th September 2020**

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHALID ARBI
SECRETARY

UAN NO. 042-111-988-722 website: www.ppsc.gop.pk

Syllabus & Distribution of Marks:

Total MCQs = 100 **Time : 90 minutes**

Subject Based Test = 80 % **General Ability Test = 20%**

One Paper of MCQ type written test of 100 marks of 90 minutes duration comprising questions relating to Qualification of the Post and General Knowledge incuding Pakistan Studies, Current Affairs, Islamic Studies, Geography, Baisc Mathematics, English, Urdu, Everyday Science and Basic Computer Studies.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (WRITTEN TEST/INTERVIEW)

1. **To appear in test/interview only Original Valid CNIC issued by NADRA will be accepted. No other identification document will be acceptable.**
2. Applicants are advised to read all terms and conditions/ instructions of the Advertisement as well as **"Important/General Instructions to Candidates" given on PPSC website** carefully in order to submit their Online Applications complete in all respects. The onus/ responsibility of correctness of the data given in the On-line Application Form will rest squarely on the candidates.
3. Applicants are required to submit **"On-line Application Form" by the Closing Date which is 08-09-2020 up to 12:00 AM (Midnight).** Applicants should fill in the On-line Application Form carefully in the light of the Guidelines and Instructions mentioned in the Advertisement for the said post and **"Important/General Instructions to Candidates".**
4. Editing options, to correct any data in the On-line Application Form, will be available to the candidates till the Closing Date of submission of Online Applications.
5. Negative marking shall be done and 0.25 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect answer in all Objective (MCQ) papers.
6. For all posts to be filled through written test followed by interview or interview alone, the number of chances shall be restricted to three. However, if a candidate qualifies the interview but cannot be recommended for appointment due to shortage of vacancies, his chance shall not be considered as availed whereas chance of a candidate who does not qualify the written test or interview shall be considered as availed. For the post of Lecturer in Education Department, a candidate who is applicant for more than one subject, shall be allowed three chances in each subject for which he/she is a candidate in accordance with above laid down policy.
7. In case, a candidate claims experience of private firm / entity, he / she must bring proof at the time of interview that the firm / entity is registered with SECP, Registrar of Firms or any other Regulatory Authority, failing which his / her application shall be rejected.
8. The candidates will ensure that after applying for a particular post they will immediately apply for Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC in their concerned Department(s) and provide the Departmental Permission Certificate/NOC at the time of interview (if called).
9. The candidates just after applying for a particular post advertised by PPSC will ensure that they have obtained/applied for registration in PEC/PNC/PMDC/PVMC or other relevant body for Registration Certificate before the Closing Date and provide the same at the time of interview (if called).
10. The candidates will ensure that they will provide marks obtained / total marks or percentage certificate of all degrees at the time of interview. CGPA is not acceptable.
11. It is mandatory for Applicants to deposit **Rs.600/-** under Head:"C02101- ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE-TEST FEE REALIZED BY THE PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION", in any Branch of State Bank of Pakistan or National Bank of Pakistan or Government Treasury on or before the Closing Date of submission of applications
    - In case, the requisition of any post is withdrawn by the Administrative Department after receipt of applications by the Commission, the candidates of that particular post can use Paid Treasury Challan of the withdrawn post against any other post (Once), advertised by the Commission within the next One Year.
    - Special Persons are not required to deposit application fee.
    - **Applicants residing outside Pakistan, but having Domicile of the Punjab will deposit the fee at the Pakistani Embassy of residing country in the currency of that country equivalent to the amount of Application/ Test Fee prescribed for the post.**
    - **No Bank Draft or Pay Order or Cheque or any such instrument will be accepted as fee by the Commission.**
12. PPSC's Helplines: Lahore: 042-99202762, 99200161, 99200162, Rawalpindi: 051-5158095, Faisalabad: 041-9330713, Sargodha: 048-3259710, Multan: 061-9330354, Bahawalpur: 062-2881182, D.G. Khan: 064-9260410

کورونا وائرس

گھبرائیں نہیں، احتیاطی تدابیر اپنائیں!

ماسک کا استعمال صرف کھانسی یا فلو میں مبتلا افراد ڈاکٹر کی ہدایت پر کریں۔

FORMULA TO CALCULATE ACADEMIC MARKS IN PPSC

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED (SEMESTER SYSTEM)	PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED (ANNUAL SYSTEM)	4-EXAMS					3-EXAMS				2-EXAMS			1-EXAM	
		MATRIC/ O-LEVEL	FA/FSc/ A-Level	BA/ BSc.	MA/ MSc.	TOTAL	MATRIC/ O-LEVEL	FA/FSc/ A-Level	BA/ BSc.	TOTAL	MATRIC/ O-LEVEL	FA/FSc/ A-Level	TOTAL	MATRIC/ O-LEVEL	TOTAL
90-100	80 & ABOVE	5	7	11	17	40	9	12	19	40	15	25	40	40	40
80-89	75-79	5	7	10	16	38	9	11	18	38	14	24	38	28	28
75-79	70-74	5	6	10	15	36	8	11	17	36	13	23	36	36	36
70-74	65-69	4	6	10	14	34	8	10	16	34	12	22	34	34	34
65-69	60-64	4	6	9	14	33	7	10	16	33	11	22	33	33	33
60-64	55-59	3	5	9	13	30	6	9	15	30	10	20	30	30	30
55-59	50-54	3	5	9	11	28	6	9	13	28	9	19	28	28	28
50-54	45-49	3	5	8	10	26	5	8	13	26	8	18	26	26	26
45-49	40-44	3	5	8	9	25	5	8	12	25	8	17	25	25	25
44 & BELOW	39 & BELOW	3	5	7	9	24	5	8	11	24	7	17	24	24	24

Note: In a case a candidate has appeared in five exams, his/her last four examinations will be marked. No marks for BEd or M.Ed

Note: Qualifying marks for written test (MCQs) and Interview:

(A) at least 40% marks in written test to qualify for Interview.

(B) at least 50% marks in Interview to clear Interview.

In final merit, only 50% of written marks are taken.

EQUIVALENCE OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE POSTS OF LECTURERS (MALE & FEMALE) IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SR.NO.	NAME OF THE SUBJECT	REQUISITE QUALIFICATION / EQUIVALENCE DEGREES
1	Arabic	2nd Class Master's Degree in Arabic Ashahdat-ul-Alimiyyah Fil Uloomil Arabiyyah Wal Islamiyyah
2	Civics	2nd Class Master's Degree in Civics Pol. Science.
3	Islamiat	2nd Class Master's Degree in Islamiat Islamic Studies Islamic Culture & Religion Ashahdat-ul-Alimiyyah Fil Uloomil Arabiyyah Wal Islamiyyah B.A. (Hons.) Usul-ud-Din
4	Biology	2nd Class Master's Degree in Biology Botny or Zoology with B.Sc. in both will be acceptable MicroBiology and Molecular Genetics Marine Biology Freshwater Biology and Fisheries Genetics M.Sc. Biology (Plant Sciences) M.Sc. Biology (Animal Sciences) M.Sc. Botany BS Botany M.Sc. Zoology BS Zoology BS / B.Sc. (Hons.) Biotechnology BS / B.Sc. (Hons.) Biochemistry BS (Hons.) in Environmental Science B.Sc. (Hons.) Bioinformatics
5	Botany	2nd Class Master's Degree in Botany Entomology Plant Breeding & Genetics Mycology & Plant Pathology. M.Sc. Biology (Plant Sciences)
6	Zoology	2nd Class Master's Degree in Zoology Entomology Plant Breeding & Genetics Mycology & Plant Pathology M.Sc. Biology (Animal Sciences)
7	Chemistry	2nd Class Master's Degree in Chemistry Applied Chemistry Bio-Chemistry M.Sc. (Industrial Chemistry)
8	Computer Science	2nd Class Master's Degree in MS (CS) M.Sc. Logic & Computer Science MCS MIT (Master's degree in Information Technology) M.Sc. Telecom MIS M.Sc. Software Engineering B.Sc. (Hons.) in Computer Science B.Sc. (Hons.) in Software Engineering B.Sc. (Hons.) in Information Systems
9	Economics	2nd Class Master's Degree in Economics M.Sc. Economics Business Economics M.Sc. Economics & Finance B.Sc. (Hons.) Agricultural & Resource Economics
10	Education	2nd Class Master's Degree in M.A. Education M.Ed. MBE

SR.NO.	NAME OF THE SUBJECT	REQUISITE QUALIFICATION / EQUIVALENCE DEGREES
		MTE M.A. ELTL M.A. ECE M.S.Ed M.A. Educational Assessment & Research
11	Commerce	2nd Class Master's Degree in Commerce M. Com. M.A. Finance M. S. Accounting & Finance M.S. Banking & Finance MBA Marketing MBA Finance
12	Geology	2nd Class Master's Degree in Geology M.Sc. Environmental Science M.Sc. Earth Science M.Sc. Seismology.
13	Home Economics	2nd Class Master's Degree in M.A. Home Economics M.Sc. Home Economics.
14	Journalism/Mass Communication	2nd Class Master's Degree in M.A. Development Journalism.
15	Pakistan Studies	2nd Class Master's Degree in Pakistan Studies History Political Science M.A. International Relations
16	Political Science	2nd Class Master's Degree in Political Science M.Sc. Political Studies. M.A. International Relations. M.A. Diplomacy & Strategic Studies Master in Politics and International Relations Master in Defense and Diplomatic Studies
17	Psychology	2nd Class Master's Degree in Psychology M.Sc. Applied Psychology M.Sc. Behavioral Science BS (Hons) Clinical Psychology
18	Physics	2nd Class Master's Degree in Physics M.Sc. Computational Physics
19	Physical Education	2nd Class Master's Degree in Physical Education M.A. Health & Physical Education M.Sc. Physical Education M.S.c Sports Science
20	Social Work	2nd Class Master's Degree in Social Work M.A. Women Studies M.A. Gender Studies M.A Population Studies M.A. Rural Sociology
21	Sociology	2nd Class Master's Degree in Sociology Rural Sociology M.Sc. Anthropology M.A. Sociology & Anthropology M.A. Women Studies M.A. Gender Studies M.A. Population Studies
22	Statistics	2nd Class Master's Degree in Statistics M.Sc. Operational Research.
23	Urdu	2nd Class Master's Degree in Urdu M.A. Iqbaliat / Iqbal Studies

****

Guideline for the Post of Lecturer
لیکچرار کی پوسٹ کیلئے گائیڈ لائن

لیکچرار کی بھرتی کیلئے درخواست دینے والے امیدواران کی راہنمائی کیلئے چند ضروری معلومات اور ہدایات درج ذیل ہیں:

Department (محکمہ): HED (Higher Education Department) ہائر ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ

Scale(سکیل): (BS-17)

Eligibility (قابلیت): MA, M.Sc or BS in relevant subject(ایم اے/ایم ایس سی یا متعلقہ مضمون میں بی ایس)

Age (عمر): 22-28 (5 years relaxation for males and 8-years for females)

مرد امیدواران کے عمر کی حد میں 5 سال اور خواتین کے لیے 8 سال کی رعایت

Procedure to Apply (اپلائی کرنے کا طریقہ کار):

1. See Advertisement in daily Newspapers or Visit to Punjab Public Service Commission. (روزنامہ اخبار یا PPSC کی ویب سائٹ www.ppsc.gop.pk پر اشتہار دیکھیں)
2. Deposit Rs. 600/- Challan in the prescribed bank. -/600 روپے کا چالان متعلقہ بنک میں جمع کروائیں۔
3. Apply online through PPSC website. PPSC کی ویب سائٹ پر آن لائن درخواست فارم جمع کروائیں۔
4. Select examination center i.e. Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan etc. (امتحان مرکز لاہور، راولپنڈی، ملتان وغیرہ کا انتخاب کریں)

Selection Criteria (in any subject) کسی بھی مضمون میں انتخاب کا معیار:

Written MCQs Test (تحریری کثیرالانتخابی سوالات کا ٹیسٹ) = 100 Marks

(In final merit list, it will be half i.e.50) (فائنل میرٹ لسٹ میں اس کے آدھے نمبر ہو جائیں گے)

Interview (انٹرویو): = 100 Marks **Academic (تعلیمی):** = 40 marks

Higher Qualification (اعلیٰ تعلیم): M.Phil, PhD = 10 Marks

Total Marks for final merit (حتمی میرٹ کے لیے کل نمبر) = 200

Syllabus (نصاب)

Qualification Based MCQs (تعلیمی بنیاد پر کثیرالانتخابی سوالات) = 80 Marks

Main Subject in which candidate did his/her BS or Master degree.

(جس مضمون کے لیے اپلائی کیا ہے اور جس میں امیدوار نے بی ایس یا ماسٹر کی ڈگری حاصل کی ہے)

General Ability (جنرل قابلیت): (20Marks)

(Basic English (بنیادی انگریزی), Current Affairs (حالات حاضرہ), General Knowledge (واقفیت عامہ), Pakistan Studies (مطالعہ پاکستان), Islamiat (اسلامیات), Basic Mathematics (ریاضی), Everyday Science (روزمرہ سائنس)

2 to 3 MCQs from each topic (ہر عنوان سے 2 یا 3 سوالات)

Total Marks = 80 + 20 = 100

عام طور پر سابقہ پرچہ جات میں سے سوالات لئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ انٹرمیڈیٹ، گریجویشن اور ماسٹر لیول کے نصاب میں سے MCQs لیے جاتے ہیں۔

Test Preparation (ٹیسٹ کی تیاری):

Interest, Determination and Hard work is required (دلچسپی، لگن اور سخت محنت کی ضرورت ہے)

روزانہ پڑھنے کا شیڈول بنالیں۔ میٹرک، انٹرمیڈیٹ، گریجویشن اور ماسٹر لیول کی کتب سے تیاری کریں۔ Simple (سادہ) سے Complex شکل کی جانب جائیں۔ اہم نکات کو Highlight کرلیں۔ علیحدہ رجسٹر پر نوٹس بنائیں۔ ماڈل پیپرز حل کریں۔ اپنی نصابی کتب سے استفادہ کریں۔ 100 فیصد یقینی کامیابی کے لیے درج ذیل کتب کا مطالعہ کریں:

1. Dogar's Unique **Lecturer Guides** (تمام مضامین کی الگ الگ کتب دستیاب ہیں)
2. Dogar's Unique **Model / Sample Papers** (تمام مضامین کے الگ الگ پیپرز دستیاب ہیں)
3. Dogar's Unique **PPSC One-Paper MCQs**
4. Dogar's Unique **PPSC Past Papers**
5. Dogar's Unique **Who is Who & What is What**

پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن

اُمیدواروں کے لیے ضروری ہدایات

براہِ مہربانی اپنا آن لائن درخواست فارم جمع کروانے سے پہلے کمیشن کا اشتہار اور مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات غور سے پڑھیں۔

اشتہار

1۔ اُمیدواروں کو ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ ہر لحاظ سے مکمل آن لائن درخواستیں جمع کروانے کے لیے اشتہار میں دی گئی تمام شرائط و ضوابط اور عمومی ہدایات غور سے پڑھیں۔ آن لائن درخواست میں دیے گئے کوائف کی درستگی کی تمام تر ذمہ داری اُمیدوار پر ہوگی۔

فیس

2۔ اُمیدواروں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اشتہار میں بیان کی گئی مطلوبہ فیس: **"سی 02101 – سٹیٹ آرگنائزیشنز - پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن کی جانب سے وصول کردہ امتحانی فیس"** کی مد میں سٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان یا نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان یا سرکاری خزانے میں درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ سے پہلے جمع کروائیں۔

الف۔ رسید نمبر اُمیدواروں کے آن لائن درخواست فارم میں درج کیا جائے گا۔

ب۔ اصل رسید انٹرویو/زبانی امتحان کے وقت پیش کی جائے گی اور جمع کروائی جائے گی اور ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں اُمیدواروں کو انٹرویو/زبانی امتحان دینے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی۔ اصل رسید پی پی ایس سی اپنے پاس ریکارڈ کے لیے رکھے گا۔

ج۔ **کمیشن بینک ڈرافٹ یا پے آرڈر یا چیک یا کسی کوئی دستاویز فیس کے طور پر قبول نہیں کرے گا۔**

د۔ پنجاب کا ڈومیسائل رکھنے والے بیرونِ ملک رہائش پذیر اُمیدوار آسامی کے لیے تجویز کی گئی درخواست /امتحانی فیس کے مساوی رقم اس ملک کی کرنسی میں پاکستانی سفارت خانے میں جمع کروائیں گے۔

ڈ۔ جسمانی معذور اُمیدواروں کو درخواست /امتحان/ٹیسٹ فیس جمع کروانے کی ضرورت نہیں۔

آن لائن درخواست فارم جمع کروانے کا طریق کار

3۔ درخواست گزاروں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ **"آن لائن درخواست فارم"** اشتہار میں درج آخری تاریخ تک جمع کروائیں۔ اُمیدوار آن لائن فارم کو مذکورہ آسامی کے اشتہار میں درج رہنما اصولوں اور ہدایات کی روشنی میں احتیاط سے پُر کریں۔ کوائف کی درستی کے لیے ترمیم کی سہولت آن لائن درخواست فارم جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ تک موجود رہے گی۔ امیدواروں کو تاکید کی جاتی ہے کہ آن لائن درخواست جمع کرواتے وقت صرف اپنا ذاتی ای میل ایڈریس اور ذاتی موبائل نمبر ہی دیں۔

4۔ درخواستیں جمع کروانے کے لئے دی گئی آخری تاریخ تک تاریخ پیدائش میں درستگی کی اجازت ہے۔ اُمیدواران حسبِ ضرورت درخواستیں جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ تک اپنی تاریخ پیدائش کو آن لائن درخواست میں درست کر سکتے ہیں۔

کمیشن آن لائن درخواستوں کے علاوہ دیگر درخواستیں قبول نہیں کرے گا۔

5۔ درخواستوں کی وصولی کے لیے مقرر کردہ آخری تاریخ کے بعد اُمیدواروں کو آن لائن درخواست دینے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

6۔ اُمیدواروں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اس بات کو یقینی بنائیں کہ :

الف۔ ویب سے تیار کردہ درخواست فارم کا کوئی کالم خالی نہیں چھوڑا گیا۔

ب۔ بنیادی سکیل- 18 تک کی آسامیوں کے لیے کمیشن کو آن لائن درخواست کی طبع شدہ کاپی (Hard Copy) جمع کروانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہو گی۔

ج۔ بنیادی سکیل- 19 اور اوپر کی آسامیوں کے لیے جہاں انٹرویو سے قبل جانچ پڑتال ضروری ہے، آن لائن درخواست کی طبع شدہ کاپی کو تمام متعلقہ دستاویزات کی نقول کے ہمراہ متعلقہ اشتہار میں دی گئی ہدایات کے مطابق جمع کروایا جائے۔

د۔ کسی وجہ سے کوئی درخواست مسترد ہونے کی صورت میں عرضداشت، اگر کوئی ہو، **"سیکرٹری، پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن"، ایل ڈی اے پلازہ، ایجرٹن روڈ نزد ایوانِ اقبال، لاہور** کو مسترد نامہ/آسامی کے لیے دیے گئے اشتہار/اشتہارات میں دی گئی ہدایات کے مطابق بھیجی جائے گی۔

ڈ۔ کسی بھی مرحلے پر اُمیدوار کی جانب سے اس کے آن لائن درخواست فارم میں فراہم کی گئی معلومات کے غلط یا جھوٹا ثابت ہونے کی صورت میں اسے نااہل قرار دے دیا جائے گا اور قواعد کے تحت کارروائی کی جائے گی۔

اہلیت

میڈیکل فٹنس سرٹیفکیٹ

7۔ متعلقہ ضلعی ہیڈ کوارٹر ہسپتال یا سروسز ہسپتال، لاہور کے میڈیکل سپرنٹنڈنٹ کی جانب سے جاری کیا گیا میڈیکل سرٹیفکیٹ ضوابط/پالیسی فیصلوں کے تحت قابلِ قبول ہو گا۔ تاہم، آسامی کے لیے دیے گئے اشتہار میں درج آخری تاریخ سے قبل تین ماہ کے اندر جاری کیا گیا میڈیکل فٹنس سرٹیفکیٹ اس شرط کے تحت قابلِ قبول ہو گا کہ اُمیدوار اُس آسامی کے لیے مجوزہ جسمانی معیار(Physical Standard) کے تمام تقاضوں پر پورا اترتا ہے جس کے لیے اُمیدوار نے درخواست دی ہے۔ مجاز اتھارٹی یعنی ضلعی ہیڈ کوارٹر ہسپتال یا سروسز ہسپتال کے میڈیکل سپرنٹنڈنٹ کا جاری کردہ میڈیکل فٹنس سرٹیفکیٹ آن لائن درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ کے بعد قابلِ قبول نہیں ہو گا۔"

8۔ آسامی کے لیے اُمیدواروں کی اہلیت کا تعین درج ذیل کی بنیاد پر کیا جائے گا:-

الف۔ قواعدِ ملازمت/اشتہار میں تجویز کی گئی قابلیت/تجربہ۔

ب۔ حکومت یا کمیشن کی جانب سے وقتاً فوقتاً جاری کی گئی ہدایات۔

ج۔ اُمیدواروں کی عمر، تعلیمی قابلیت، تجربہ اور دیگر کوائف وغیرہ کا شمار اس آسامی کے لیے مقرر کی گئی آخری تاریخ تک کیا جائے گا۔

د۔ **مزید واضح کیا جاتا ہے کہ پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن کو متعلقہ قواعدِ ملازمت/اشتہار میں تجویز کی گئی اہلیت کی شرائط میں نرمی کرنے کا کوئی اختیار نہیں ہے۔**

قابلیت

9۔ اشتہار اور متعلقہ قواعدِ ملازمت میں درج قابلیت کمیشن کے لیے قابلِ قبول ہو گا اور اس کے سوا کسی بھی قابلیت کی بنیاد پر اُمیدوار کو آسامی کے لیے اہل قرار نہیں دیا جائے گا:-

الف۔ **غیر ملکی ڈگریوں/ڈپلوموں کی قبولیت۔** کمیشن صرف اُنھی غیر ملکی یونیورسٹیوں کی ڈگریاں/سرٹیفکیٹ/ڈپلوے قبول کرے گا جو ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن (ایچ ای سی)، پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (پی ایم ڈی سی)، پاکستان انجینئرنگ کونسل (پی ای سی)، پاکستان نرسنگ کونسل، انٹر بورڈ کمیٹی آف چیئرمین (آئی بی سی سی) یا کسی دیگر مجاز ایجنسی/اتھارٹی کی تسلیم شدہ ہیں۔

ب۔ **مساوی قابلیت کی قبولیت**۔ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن (ایچ ای سی)، پاکستان میڈیکل اینڈ ڈینٹل کونسل (پی ایم ڈی سی) پاکستان انجینئرنگ کونسل (پی ای سی)، پاکستان نرسنگ کونسل، انٹر بورڈ کمیٹی آف چیئرمین (آئی بی سی سی) یا کسی دیگر مجاز کمیٹی/اتھارٹی اور مساوی قابلیت کے تعین کی کمیٹی (کیو ای ڈی سی) تسلیم شدہ اور انتظامی محکمے سے باضابطہ طور پر منظور شدہ تعلیمی قابلیت، کمیشن کی جانب سے حتمی طور پر قبول کی جائے گی۔

نوٹ: اگر امیدوار دعویٰ کرتا ہے کہ اس کی قابلیت مجوزہ قابلیت کے مساوی ہے، تو اس کے لیے ضروری ہوگا کہ وہ انٹرویو کے وقت یا جب کمیشن طلب کرے، مجاز اتھارٹی کی جاری کردہ مساوی قابلیت کی دستاویز جمع کروائے۔ اگر کوئی امیدوار انٹرویو کے وقت یا جب کمیشن طلب کرے، مجاز اتھارٹی کا جاری کردہ مساوی قابلیت کا سرٹیفکیٹ جمع کروانے میں ناکام رہتا ہے تو اس کی امیدواری حیثیت منسوخ کر دی جائے گی۔

عمر کا شمار

10- **تحریری امتحان کی بنیاد پر کی جانے والی بھرتی کی صورت میں امیدوار کی عمر اس سال کی یکم جنوری سے شمار کی جائے گی جس میں امتحان کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے اور دیگر تمام صورتوں میں عمر کا شمار درخواستوں کی وصولی کے لیے مقرر کردہ آخری تاریخ تک کیا جائے گا۔**

11- درخواستوں کی وصولی کی مشتہر کردہ آخری تاریخ یا اجتماعی/مقابلے کے امتحانات کے سال یکم جنوری کو امیدوار کی عمر میں اس کی پیدائش کا دن شامل کرنے کے بعد اس کے کم عمر یا زائد العمر ہونے کی صورت میں اُسے نااہل سمجھا جائے گا، خواہ ایسا ایک ہی دن کے فرق سے کیوں نہ ہو۔ ایسا اس بنا پر کیا گیا ہے کہ یکم جنوری کو پیدا ہونے والا بچہ اسی سال 31 دسمبر کو ایک سال کا ہو جائے گا۔ اگلے سال یکم جنوری کو اس کی عمر ایک سال اور ایک دن ہو جائے گی۔

i) امیدوار کی عمر شمار کرنے کی مثال

آخری تاریخ پر عمر شمار کیے جانے کی صورت میں:

اگر امیدوار کی تاریخ پیدائش 15 اگست، 1970 ہے اور پی پی ایس سی آفس میں درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ 7 فروری، 1998 ہے تو عمر مندرجہ ذیل طریقے سے شمار کی جائے گی:

	دن	مہینہ	سال
• آخری تاریخ -	07	02	1998
• امیدوار کی تاریخ پیدائش -	15	08	1970
آخری تاریخ کو عمر	1+23	05	27

(27 سال، 05 مہینے اور 24 دن)

ii) امتحان کے مجوزہ انعقاد کے سال یکم جنوری کو عمر شمار کیے جانے کی صورت میں:

اگر عمر کی بالائی حد 28 سال اور امیدوار کی تاریخ پیدائش یکم جنوری، 1988 ہے اور پی پی ایس سی آفس میں درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ/امیدواروں کی عمر شمار کرنے کی تاریخ یکم جنوری، 2016 ہے تو عمر مندرجہ ذیل طریقے سے شمار کی جائے گی:

	دن	مہینہ	سال
• آخری تاریخ/عمر شمار کرنے کی تاریخ۔ -	01	01	2016
• امیدوار کی تاریخ پیدائش -	01	01	1988
آخری تاریخ کو عمر	1+00	00	28

(28 سال، 00 مہینے اور 01 دن)

12۔ امیدوار کی عمر اس کے سیکنڈری سکول سرٹیفکیٹ (میٹرک) پر درج تاریخ پیدائش کے مطابق شمار کی جائے گی۔ اگر امیدوار نے سیکنڈری سکول سرٹیفکیٹ کے مساوی سینئر کیمبرج/او-لیول جیسا کوئی امتحان دیا ہو اور اس امتحان کے سرٹیفکیٹ پر امیدوار کی تاریخ پیدائش درج نہ ہو تو امیدوار پر لازم ہوگا کہ وہ مندرجہ ذیل دستاویزات پیش کرے؛

(الف) سکول چھوڑنے کا سرٹیفکیٹ جس پر اس کی تاریخ پیدائش درج ہے؛ یا

(ب) نیشنل ڈیٹا بیس اینڈ رجسٹریشن اتھارٹی (نادرا) کا جاری کردہ اصل اور موثر کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (سی این آئی سی)؛ یا

(ج) متعلقہ مقامی کونسل اتھارٹی کی جانب سے باضابطہ طور پر جاری کردہ پیدائش کا سرٹیفکیٹ۔

13۔ امیدوار کو عمر کی بالائی حد میں چھوٹ/رعایت قانون، قاعدے اور حکومت کی پالیسی کے مطابق دی جائے گی۔

14۔ اسامیوں کی مشتہر کردہ تعداد میں اضافی آسامیاں شامل کیے جانے کی صورت میں، امیدوار کی عمر مندرجہ ذیل طریقے کے مطابق شمار کی جائے گی:-

الف۔ اصل اشتہار کے جواب میں درخواست دینے والے امیدواروں کی صورت میں ان کی عمر شمار کرنے کی تاریخ مذکورہ اشتہار میں دی گئی آخری تاریخ ہوگی۔

ب۔ اجتماعی/مقابلے کے امتحان میں شرکت کرنے والے امیدوار کے سوا، جنھوں نے بعد میں دیے گئے (اصل اشتہار میں دی گئی اسامیوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ کرنے والے) اشتہار کے جواب میں درخواست دی تھی، ان کے لیے یہ تاریخ (جس تاریخ تک ان کی عمر شمار کی جاتی ہے) بعد میں دیے گئے اشتہار میں درج آخری تاریخ ہوگی۔ تاہم، اجتماعی/مقابلے کے امتحان کے امیدواروں کی صورت میں، عمر اس سال کی یکم جنوری تک شمار کی جائے گی جس میں امتحان کا انعقاد تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔

ج۔ ایسے امیدوار جو اصل اشتہار کی آخری تاریخ پر عمر کم ہونے کی وجہ سے درخواست نہیں دے سکے، وہ بعد میں دیے گئے اشتہار میں درج آخری تاریخ تک مطلوبہ عمر کو پہنچنے پر درخواست دینے کے اہل ہو جائیں گے۔

عمر میں رعایت

15۔ پنجاب سول ملازمین کی بھرتی (عمر کی بالائی حد میں رعایت) قواعد، 1976 کے تحت عمر کی بالائی حد میں دی جانے والی رعایت درج ذیل ہے:-

الف۔ کسی بھی قاعدے کے تحت تقرری کی غرض سے عمر کی بالائی حد کے مقاصد کے لیے دفاعی افواج کے سابقہ افسران/عملے، وفاعی افواج میں سرانجام دی گئی خدمات کا مکمل عرصہ ان کی عمر سے منہا کر دیا جائے گا جو 10 سال تک کی زیادہ سے زیادہ حد سے مشروط ہوگا۔

ب۔ حکومتِ پنجاب کے تحت پہلے سے بطور سرکاری ملازم کام کرنے والے امیدوار کی صورت میں کسی بھی قاعدہ ملازمت میں مجوزہ عمر کی بالائی حد کے مقاصد کی غرض سے اس آسامی کے لیے جس کا وہ امیدوار ہے اس کی مسلسل ملازمت کا عرصہ اس کی کل عمر سے منہا کر دیا جائے گا۔

تاہم اجتماعی مقابلے کے امتحان کی بنیادوں پر پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن کی سفارشات پر پُر کی جانے والی کسی آسامی پر بھرتی کے لیے عمر کی بالائی حد 35 سال سے زائد نہیں ہوگی۔

ج۔ پنجاب سول ملازمین کی بھرتی (عمر کی بالائی حد میں رعایت) قواعد، 1976 کے قاعدہ 2(iii) میں بیان کیے گئے معذور افراد کی صورت میں کسی آسامی پر تقرری کے لیے ملازمت/بھرتی کے قواعد میں تجویز کی گئی عمر کی بالائی حد میں 10 سال کا اضافہ کر دیا جائے گا۔

PPSC

د۔ وفاقی حکومت یا وفاقی حکومت کے نیم سرکاری اور خود مختار اداروں یا صوبائی حکومت کے خود مختار اداروں اور مقامی اداروں کے ملازمین ایسی تنظیموں میں اپنی ملازمت کی مدت کے لیے عمر میں رعایت کے حق دار نہیں ہیں۔

اضافی نمبروں کا مطالبہ

16۔ اگر کوئی درخواست گزار دورانِ ملازمت فوت/معذور ہونے والے سول ملازم کا بیٹا/بیٹی ہونے کی بنا پر 10 اضافی نمبروں تک کا مطالبہ کرتا ہے تو اسے مندرجہ ذیل دستاویزات جمع کروانا ہوں گی:-

الف۔ متعلقہ کارپوریشن/میونسپلٹی سے والد یا والدہ، جو بھی صورت ہو، کی وفات کا سرٹیفکیٹ۔

ب۔ ایسا سرٹیفکیٹ جس میں معذور یا متوفی سول ملازم کا نام اور عہدہ درج ہو اور جسے اس محکمہ کی مجاز اتھارٹی نے جاری کیا ہو جہاں وہ ملازم تھا۔

ج۔ امیدوار کا بیانِ حلفی کہ وہ بے روزگار ہے اور اس نے نہ تو پہلے کبھی اضافی نمبروں کی رعایت لی ہے اور نہ ہی آئندہ یہ رعایت حاصل کرے گا/گی۔

د۔ امیدوار کے دیگر بھائیوں اور بہنوں کا بیانِ حلفی جس میں حلفاً یہ اقرار کیا گیا ہو کہ وہ امیدوار کے حق میں اپنے 10 اضافی نمبروں کے حق سے دست بردار ہوتے ہیں اور انھوں نے پہلے کبھی یہ رعایت حاصل نہیں کی اور نہ ہی آئندہ اس کا مطالبہ کریں گے۔

ڈ۔ نادرا کا جاری کردہ نسب نامہ جس میں اہلِ خانہ کی تفصیل درج ہو۔

محکمانہ اجازت نامہ

17۔ امیدوار کے سرکاری ملازم ہونے کی صورت میں، متعلقہ محکمہ کی مجاز اتھارٹی کی جانب سے باضابطہ طور پر دستخط شدہ اور مہر شدہ محکمانہ اجازت نامہ (فارم پبلک سروس کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ www.ppsc.gop.pk پر دستیاب ہے) انٹرویو کے وقت جمع کروانا ضروری ہے۔

ڈومیسائل کی شرائط

18۔ امیدواروں کے لیے ڈومیسائل کے حوالے سے مندرجہ ذیل شرائط پوری کرنا ضروری ہے:-

- امیدوار کا ڈومیسائل سرٹیفکیٹ، درخواست وصول ہونے کی آخری تاریخ کو یا اس سے قبل صوبہ پنجاب کے متعلقہ ضلع سے جاری کردہ ہو۔ تاہم امیدوار کے آخری تاریخ سے قبل ڈومیسائل کے لیے درخواست جمع کروادی ہے اور اس حوالے سے دستاویزی ثبوت فراہم کر دیا ہے تو آخری تاریخ کے بعد جاری ہونے والا ڈومیسائل بھی قابلِ قبول ہوگا۔

الف۔ امیدوار کی جانب سے پیش کیا جانے والا اور جمع کروایا جانے والا سرٹیفکیٹ اسی ضلع سے ہونا چاہیے جو اُس نے اپنی آن لائن درخواست کے متعلقہ کالم میں درج کیا ہے، بصورتِ دیگر درخواست مسترد کردی جائے گی۔

ب۔ شادی شدہ خاتون امیدوار اپنے شوہر کے ڈومیسائل کے ضلع کا انتخاب کر سکتی ہے بشرطیکہ وہ اپنے سابقہ ڈومیسائل سرٹیفکیٹ سے دستبردار ہو چکی ہو اور ایسی صورت میں وہ اپنی شادی کے ثبوت کے ہمراہ اپنے شوہر کا ڈومیسائل سرٹیفکیٹ پیش کرے گی۔ مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ مذکورہ امیدوار کا سابقہ ڈومیسائل سرٹیفکیٹ اس امیدوار کی جانب سے مستقبل میں ڈومیسائل کے کسی دعوےٰ کے لیے منسوخ متصور ہوگا۔

ج۔ آزاد جموں و کشمیر کے امیدوار جو آزاد جموں و کشمیر کے مستقل رہائشی ہیں لیکن پنجاب کا ڈومیسائل بھی رکھتے ہیں، انھیں پنجاب کے متعلقہ ضلع کے ڈومیسائل کی بنیاد پر زیرِ غور لایا جائے گا۔

تجربہ کا شمار

19۔ امیدواروں کا تجربہ شمار کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل معیار اپنایا جائے گا:-

الف۔ اسامی کے لیے اہلیت کی غرض سے درکار تجربہ کے تعین کے لیے امیدوار کو اپنے دعویٰ کی حمایت میں دستاویزی ثبوت پیش کرنا ہو گا۔

ب۔ سرکاری ملازمت کا تجربہ صرف اسی صورت میں قبول کیا جائے گا اگر سرٹیفکیٹ تقرر کرنے والی اس متعلقہ مجاز اتھارٹی/شخص کی جانب سے جاری کیا گیا ہو۔

ج۔ اگر کوئی امیدوار پرائیوٹ فرم/ادارے میں تجربہ رکھنے کا دعویدار ہو تو اُسے انٹرویو کے وقت اس بات کا ثبوت پیش کرنا ہو گا کہ پرائیوٹ فرم/ادارہ سیکیورٹی اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (ایس ای سی پی)، رجسٹرار آف فرمز یا کسی دیگر ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی سے رجسٹرڈ ہے بصورت دیگر امیدوار کی درخواست مسترد کر دی جائیگی۔

د۔ سرکاری شعبے میں یا نجی شعبے کے منظور شدہ طبی ادارہ میں ہاؤس جاب کا تجربہ عملی تجربہ شمار کیا جائے گا۔

ڈ۔ ایف، سی۔پی۔ایس/ایم۔ایس/ایف۔آر، سی،ایس/ایم۔ڈی میں طبی تربیت کی مدّت یا بیرونِ ملک تعلیم کے دوران امریکن بورڈ کے ڈپلومیٹ/فیلوشپ کا تجربہ متعلقہ شعبہ کے لیے ہی شمار کیا جائے گا۔

ذ۔ متعلقہ شعبہ میں صرف وہی خصوصی/پیشہ ورانہ تجربہ شمار کیا جائے گا جو سرکاری شعبہ میں یا نجی شعبہ کے منظور شدہ اداروں میں کام کے دوران حاصل کیا گیا ہے۔

ر۔ کنٹریکٹ، موجودہ چارج، قائم مقام چارج اور ایڈہاک تقرری کے حوالے سے تقرر کرنے والی اتھارٹی کی جانب سے قواعد کے تحت جاری کردہ تجربہ کا سرٹیفکیٹ قبول کیا جائے گا۔

ڑ۔ نجی اداروں کا تجربہ اسی صورت میں قبول کیا جائے گا اگر وہ ادارہ **ایس ای سی پی**، فرمز کے رجسٹرار یا کسی دیگر ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی سے رجسٹر شدہ ہے۔

ز۔ اگر اہلیت کے لیے تجربہ لازمی شرط ہو تو اعزازی حیثیت میں حاصل کیا گیا تجربہ شمار نہیں کیا جائے گا سوائے اس کے کہ مجاز اتھارٹی کی جانب سے اس ضمن میں نوٹیفکیشن جاری کیا گیا ہو۔

ژ۔ عمومی مہارت (General Specialty) کا تجربہ کسی اسامی کے لیے مطلوبہ خصوصی مہارت (Specific Specialty) سے متعلقہ نہیں سمجھا جائے گا۔

ش. جہاں آسامی پر اہلیت کے قواعدِ ملازمت میں کم سے کم تعلیمی قابلیت کے ساتھ تجربہ کو بطور لازمی شرط تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔ایسی صورتوں میں تجربہ کا محض وہ خاص دورانیہ شمار کیا جائے گا جو اُمیدوار کو مجوّزہ کم سے کم تعلیمی قابلیت کے حصول کے بعد حاصل ہے۔ تاہم اگر قواعدِ ملازمت میں یہ درج ہو کہ مجوّزہ تعلیمی قابلیت سے "پہلے" یا "بعد" کا تجربہ شمار کیا جائے گا، ایسی صورت/صورتوں میں تجربہ ملازمت کے متعلقہ قاعدہ/قواعد کے مطابق شمار کیا جائے گا۔

مثال

پنجاب کے محکمۂ تعلیم میں اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر کی آسامی کے لیے، ایم اے/ایم ایس سی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد کا کچھ تدریسی تجربہ اہلیت کی لازمی شرط ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں کمیشن اُمیدوار کا ایم اے/ایم ایس سی کی مجوّزہ تعلیمی قابلیت حاصل کرنے کے بعد کا مخصوص تجربہ ہی شمار کرے گا۔

نوٹ: معزز سپریم کورٹ آف پاکستان نے بھی سول پٹیشن نمبر 924-ایل/2014 بعنوان پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن بنام مسمات نمیرہ سعید، مورخہ 27 دسمبر، 2016 کو اپنے جاری کیے گئے فیصلے میں مندرجہ بالا پالیسی فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا ہے۔

تحریری ٹیسٹ اور انٹرویو

23۔ امیدواروں کو تحریری امتحان / ٹیسٹ (جب بھی منعقد کیا جائے) میں عبوری طور پر (Provisionally) بیٹھنے کی اجازت دی جائے گی۔ تحریری امتحان / ٹیسٹ میں کامیاب ہونے والے امیدواروں کی درخواستوں اور دستاویزات کی تفصیلی جانچ انٹرویو کے وقت کی جائے گی۔ اگر کوئی امیدوار قانون یا قواعد کے تحت نااہل ہو جاتا ہے تو اس کے تحریری امتحان / ٹیسٹ میں شرکت کرنے اور اسے پاس کر لینے کے باوجود اس کی امیدواری حیثیت منسوخ کر دی جائے گی۔

24۔ امیدواروں کو انٹرویو کے لیے عبوری طور پر طلب کیا جائے گا۔ انٹرویو کے دن امیدواروں کی درخواستوں اور دستاویزات کی تفصیلی جانچ پڑتال، اگر کوئی امیدوار قواعد کے تحت کسی بھی حوالے سے نااہل ہو جاتا ہے تو اس کی امیدواری حیثیت مسترد کر دی جائے گی۔

25۔ پریشانی سے بچنے کے لیے امیدواروں کو ان کے اپنے مفاد میں ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ درخواست دینے سے پہلے درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ سے قبل اِس امر کو یقینی بنائیں کہ وہ مشتہر کیے گئے سلیکشن کے معیار اور آسامی سے متعلقہ دیگر قواعد پر پورا اترتے ہیں۔

تحریری امتحانات / ٹیسٹ

26۔ کمیشن کا امتحانی نظام دو طرح کا ہے:-

الف۔ **تحریری امتحان۔** اگر حکومتِ پنجاب یا کمیشن لازمی تحریری امتحان تجویز کرے تو ایسا امتحان **"تحریری امتحان"** کہلائے گا۔

ب۔ **تحریری ٹیسٹ۔** **"تحریری ٹیسٹ"** سے مراد کمیشن کی جانب سے لیا جانے والا ایک پرچے پر مشتمل تحریری ٹیسٹ (انشائیہ یا معروضی یا دونوں) ہے۔

ج۔ **تحریری امتحان / ٹیسٹ کی اقسام اور مارکنگ**

(1) تحریری ٹیسٹ کا پرچہ تفصیلی (Descriptive) / انشائیہ طرز (Subjective Type) یا کثیر الانتخابی (Multiple Choice)، معروضی طرز (MCQs) یا دونوں پر مشتمل ہو سکتا ہے۔ نصاب اور تفصیلات **پی پی ایس سی** کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہیں۔

(2) کثیر الانتخابی / معروضی / ایم سی کیوز۔ پیپر میں منفی مارکنگ کی جائے گی اور ہر غلط جواب کے لیے 0.25 نمبر کاٹے جائیں گے۔

(3) ایسی آسامی کے لیے درخواست دینے والے امیدواروں سے تحریری ٹیسٹ لیا جا سکتا ہے جس کے لیے لازمی تحریری امتحان نہ رکھا گیا ہو۔ تحریری ٹیسٹ لینے یا نہ لینے کا اختیار مکمل طور پر کمیشن کو حاصل ہوگا۔

د۔ **تحریری امتحان / ٹیسٹ کے لیے اہلیت کی شرائط**

(1) امیدوار کے لیے ہر انشائیہ پرچے میں 40 فی صد نمبر لینا ضروری ہے (0.50 یا زائد نمبروں کا عدد اگلا مکمل عدد {round off} تصور کیا جائے گا)۔

(2) ایم سی کیو / معروضی پرچہ پاس کرنے کے لیے 40 فی صد نمبر درکار ہوں گے۔

(3) تحریری امتحان کی صورت میں امیدوار کو انٹرویو کا اہل ہونے کے لیے مجموعی طور پر 50 فی صد نمبر حاصل کرنا ہوں گے۔

ڈ۔ **تحریری امتحان / تحریری ٹیسٹ میں امیدوار کا داخلہ** امیدواروں کو ان کی اپنی ذمہ داری پر ان کی درخواستوں کی جانچ کیے بغیر عبوری طور پر تحریری امتحان / تحریری ٹیسٹ میں داخلے کی اجازت دی جائے گی جو انٹرویو کے وقت مطلوبہ دستاویزات کی جانچ کے بعد آسامی کے لیے اہل ہونے سے مشروط ہوگی۔

تحقیقی تجربہ کا شمار

20- تحقیقی تجربے سے مراد اس شعبہ مہارت میں تحقیق کرنے پر صرف کیا گیا عرصہ ہے:-

الف۔ ایم فل/پی ایچ ڈی پروگرام کے حصے کے طور پر صرف کیا گیا عرصہ تحقیقی تجربہ کے طور پر شمار کیا جائے گا جو ایم فل کے لیے زیادہ سے زیادہ دو سال اور پی ایچ ڈی کے لیے چار سال تک ہو گا۔

ب۔ اُمیدوار کا سرکاری یا منظور شدہ تحقیقی ادارے میں بطور ریسرچ اسسٹنٹ/ایسوسی ایٹ/آفیسر حاصل کردہ تحقیقی تجربہ، ایسے تجربہ کے طور پر قبول کیا جائے گا۔

تحقیقی مقالہ جات

21- درج ذیل کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا:-

الف۔ اُمیدوار کے لیے ضروری ہو گا کہ وہ، جہاں ایسا درکار ہو، شائع شدہ تحقیقی مقالہ جات کی دو نقول ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن کے تسلیم شدہ غیر ملکی جریدوں کی فہرست کے ہمراہ درخواست جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ کے بعد تین دن کے اندر جمع کروائے۔

ب۔ ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن (ایچ ای سی) کے تسلیم شدہ جریدہ یا ایچ ای سی کی تسلیم شدہ غیر ملکی یونیورسٹی کے جریدہ میں شائع ہونے والے تحقیقی مقالہ جات مزید جانچ کیے بغیر قبول کر لیے جائیں گے۔

ج۔ **کمیشن کسی اُمیدوار کے ایسے تحقیقی مقالہ جات قبول نہیں کرے گا جو مشتہر کی گئی آسامی کے لیے درخواستوں کی وصولی کی آخری تاریخ کے بعد کسی جریدے میں شائع ہوئے ہیں۔**

د۔ **ریویو آرٹیکل، کیس سٹڈیز، تراجم، بریفس، کانفرنسوں میں پریزنٹیشن وغیرہ پیشہ ورانہ تحقیقی مقالہ جات کے طور پر قابل قبول نہ ہوں گے۔**

ڈ۔ اگر قواعد/اشتہار میں شرط رکھی گئی ہے کہ تحقیقی مقالہ جات صرف اصل (Principal) مقالہ نگار کے تحریر کردہ ہوں تو تحقیقی مقالہ جات کے مقالہ نگاروں کی فہرست میں دیے گئے سب سے پہلے نام کو اصل مقالہ نگار سمجھا جائے گا۔

ماہرین کی رجسٹریشن

22- ماہرین کی رجسٹریشن کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل معیار اپنایا جائے گا:-

الف۔ **میڈیکل آفیسر/وومن میڈیکل آفیسر/ڈینٹل سرجن وغیرہ کی آسامیوں کے لیے درخواست دینے والے اُمیدوار پی ایم اینڈ ڈی سی سے کروائی گئی مکمل میڈیکل رجسٹریشن جمع کروائیں گے جس میں ان کی میڈیکل کی تمام تر تعلیمی قابلیت درج ہو گی۔**

ب۔ **انجینئر/ذرعی انجینئر**، پاکستان انجینئرنگ کونسل ایکٹ، 1976 کے تحت پیشہ ور انجینئر کے طور پر رجسٹریشن کا سرٹیفکیٹ جمع کروائیں گے۔

ج۔ **ماہرین تعمیرات اور ٹاؤن پلانرز**، پاکستان کونسل آف آرکیٹیکٹس اینڈ ٹاؤن پلانرز ایکٹ، 1976 کے تحت رجسٹریشن کا سرٹیفکیٹ جمع کروائیں گے۔

د۔ **قانون سے متعلقہ آسامیوں جیسا کہ اسسٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ پبلک پراسیکیوٹر اور ڈپٹی ڈسٹرکٹ اٹارنی اور ایسی ہی آسامیوں کے اُمیدوار** متعلقہ بار کونسلوں سے رجسٹریشن کا موثر سرٹیفکیٹ جمع کروائیں گے۔

ڈ۔ اسی طرح نرسوں کے لیے پاکستان نرسنگ کونسل سے رجسٹر ہونا ضروری ہو گا۔

ذ۔ **تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے لیے داخلہ نامہ {ایڈمیشن لیٹر}** تحریری امتحانات/تحریری ٹیسٹوں کے داخلہ نامے اجتماعی طور پر کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ پر آپ لوڈ کر دیے جاتے ہیں۔ کسی بھی اُمیدوار کو انفرادی طور پر داخلہ نامہ جاری نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

ر۔ **تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے وقت اصل موثر کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ پیش کرنا**

اُمیدوار کی جانب سے تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ دینے کے لیے موثر قومی شناختی کارڈ (سی این آئی سی) پیش کرنا لازمی شرط ہے۔ تاہم کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ کی میعاد ختم ہو جانے یا گُم ہو جانے کی صورت میں **سنٹر انچارج کے اطمینان کے مطابق اصل موثر پاسپورٹ یا سروس کارڈ یا کوئی دیگر موثر/مستند اصل دستاویز پیش کرنے کی صورت میں** سنٹر کا انچارج افسر اُس اُمیدوار کو عبوری طور پر تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ دینے کی اجازت دے گا۔ مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ سنٹر انچارج اُمیدواروں سے اِس ضمن میں اقرار نامہ لے گا کہ وہ انٹرویو کے وقت اصل موثر سی این آئی سی پیش کریں گے اور ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں اُن کی اُمیدواری حیثیت منسوخ کر دی جائے گی۔ سنٹر انچارج اس اقرار نامہ کو اُمیدوار کی حاضری شیٹ سے لف کرے گا۔

ڑ۔ **انٹرویو کے وقت اصل موثر کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ پیش کرنا**

اگر کوئی اُمیدوار انٹرویو کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (سی این آئی سی) پیش نہیں کرتا اور متبادل موثر دستاویزات مثلاً پاسپورٹ/اصل ڈومیسائل/ڈگری/سرٹیفکیٹ جن پر اُمیدوار کی تصویر ہو کے ذریعے اپنی شناخت کرتا ہے تو اُس کا عبوری انٹرویو کر لیا جائے گا۔ بشرطیکہ وہ ذاتی طور پر سات یوم کے اندر اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ انٹرویو کرنے والی مجلس کے سربراہ رکن کے روبرو ذاتی طور پر پیش کرے۔ ناکامی کی صورت میں اُس کی درخواست مسترد کر دی جائے گی۔ تاہم اگر اُمیدوار کے پاس زائد المیعاد کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (سی این آئی سی) ہو تو اس کا انٹرویو عبوری طور پر لے لیا جائے گا لیکن اگر وہ مقررہ وقت کے اندر، جو سات ایام کار سے زائد نہ ہو گا، اپنا اصل موثر کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ پیش نہیں کرتا/کرتی تو اُسے مسترد کر دیا جائے گا۔

ز۔ **درخواست فیس جمع کروانا/آن لائن درخواست جمع کروانا**

اگر اُمیدوار کسی مخصوص آسامی کے لیے درخواست فیس جمع کروائے لیکن اپنی آن لائن درخواست غلطی سے کسی اور آسامی کے لیے جمع کروا دے جس کے لیے اس نے درخواست فیس جمع نہیں کروائی تو چیئرمین کی پیشگی منظوری سے اس کی درخواست پر اسی آسامی کے لیے غور کیا جا سکتا ہے جس کے لیے اس نے درخواست فیس جمع کروائی ہے۔ تاہم، ایک مخصوص آسامی کے لیے جمع کروائی گئی درخواست فیس کو کمیشن کی جانب سے مشتہر کی گئی کسی دیگر آسامی کے لیے تسلیم نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

ژ۔ **ایم سی کیو کی جوابی کاپی پر پیپر کوڈ درج کرنا**

اُمیدواروں کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ جوابی کاپی میں مقررہ جگہ پر پیپر کوڈ احتیاط سے درج اور پُر کریں۔ ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں ان کی جوابی کاپی منسوخ کر دی جائے گی۔

س۔ **تحریری ٹیسٹ/امتحان کے سوال کی درستی پر اعتراض**

اگر کسی سوال یا سوالات کی درستی کے حوالے سے کسی اُمیدوار کو کوئی اعتراض یا اعتراضات ہوں تو اُسے تحریری ٹیسٹ/امتحان کے دوران یا تحریری ٹیسٹ/امتحان کے بعد اُسی روز تحریری طور پر پی پی ایس سی کے نوٹس میں لایا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد کسی سوال یا سوالات کے سقم پر کوئی اعتراض زیرِ غور نہیں لایا جائے گا۔

اُمیدوار اپنا لکھنے کا سامان جیسا کہ پوائنٹر/پنسل، پین/روشنائی اپنے ہمراہ لائیں۔ صرف سیاہ یا نیلی روشنائی کے استعمال کی اجازت ہے۔

رائٹر اور ریڈر کی فراہمی

27۔ کمیشن معذور امیدواروں کو تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے دوران معاون فراہم کرنے کے لیے موزوں نظام کار رکھتا ہے:-

الف۔ اگر معذور امیدوار اپنے تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ سے کم از کم 3 روز قبل کمیشن کو درخواست کرے تو اُسے کمیشن کی جانب سے رائٹر/ریڈر فراہم کیا جائے گا۔

ب۔ رائٹر کی تعلیمی قابلیت اس آسامی کے لیے تجویز کردہ قابلیت سے ایک درجہ کم ہو گی جس کے لیے تحریری امتحان یا تحریری ٹیسٹ منعقد کیا جارہا ہے۔

ج۔ کمیشن، تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے روز رائٹر/ریڈر کے لیے کی جانے والی درخواست قبول نہیں کرے گا۔

د۔ **امیدواروں کو کمیشن کی پیشگی اجازت کے بغیر تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے لیے ان کا اپنا رائٹر/ریڈر لانے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔**

انٹرویو کے لیے امیدواروں کو شارٹ لسٹ کرنے کا طریق کار

28۔ انٹرویو کے لیے امیدواروں کی شارٹ لسٹنگ مندرجہ ذیل بنیادوں پر کی جائے گی:

الف۔ **امیدواروں کا تعلیمی ریکارڈ**

یا

ب۔ **کمیشن کے منعقد کردہ تحریری ٹیسٹ میں حاصل کردہ نمبر**

یا

ج۔ **مندرجہ بالا (اے) اور (بی) دونوں کی بنیاد پر۔**

تمام صورتوں (ماسوائے اجتماعی/مقابلے کے امتحان) میں انٹرویو کے لیے بلائے جانے والے امیدواروں کی تعداد شمار کرنے کا فارمولا

29۔ انٹرویو کے لیے بلائے جانے والے امیدواروں کی تعداد باضابطہ مطالبہ {Requisition} میں درج اسامیوں کی تعداد پر منحصر ہو گی۔ ایک اسامی کے لیے پانچ (05) امیدواروں کو انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جائے گا۔ انٹرویو کے لیے بلائے گئے تمام امیدواروں کے انٹرویو پاس نہ کرنے کی صورت میں چیئرمین کی پیشگی اجازت سے میرٹ لسٹ میں موجود اگلے امیدواروں کو مقررہ تناسب کے مطابق انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جائے گا۔ تاہم چیئرمین معاملے کی نوعیت کے مطابق ہر ایک اسامی کے لیے بلائے جانے والے امیدواروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ کر سکتا ہے۔

30۔ مندرجہ بالا طریق کار خواتین، معذوروں اور اقلیتوں کے کوٹے پر انٹرویو کے لیے بلائے جانے والے امیدواروں پر بھی لاگو ہو گا۔

برابری کی صورت میں

31۔ "برابری کی صورت" میں شارٹ لسٹنگ مندرجہ ذیل طریق کار کے مطابق کی جاتی ہے:-

الف۔ **صرف تحریری ٹیسٹ کی صورت میں برابری کے کیس۔** تحریری ٹیسٹ میں مساوی نمبر حاصل کرنے والے امیدواروں کو امیدواروں/آسامیوں کے تناسب یعنی 1:5 کے تناسب سے بالاتر ہو کر انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جاسکتا ہے۔

ب۔ **صرف تعلیمی قابلیت کی بنیاد پر برابری کے کیس۔** تعلیمی ریکارڈ کی بنیاد پر مساوی نمبر حاصل کرنے والے امیدواروں کو امیدواروں/آسامیوں کے تناسب یعنی 1:5 کے تناسب سے بالاتر ہو کر انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جاسکتا ہے۔

آسامیوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ یا کمی

32۔ مجاز اتھارٹی کی جانب سے پی پی ایس سی ضوابط کی دفعات اور پالیسی فیصلوں کے تحت آسامیوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ یا کمی کرنے کی صورت میں، اخبارات میں نیا اشتہار یا تصحیح نامہ شائع کروایا جائے گا۔

نفسیاتی جانچ

33۔ تحریری امتحان پاس کر لینے والے اُمیدوار کو نفسیاتی جانچ کے لیے بلایا جائے گا۔

انٹرویو کا انعقاد

34۔ **انٹرویو کے لیے اہلیت کی شرائط۔** صرف انھی اُمیدواروں کو انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جائے گا جو تحریری امتحان یا تحریری ٹیسٹ پاس کر چکے ہوں یا تعلیمی قابلیت کی بنیاد پر انٹرویو کے لیے شارٹ لسٹ کیے گئے ہوں یا کمیشن کے تحریری امتحان / تحریری ٹیسٹ / تعلیمی قابلیت کی بنیاد پر شارٹ لسٹنگ نہ کرنے کے فیصلے کی صورت میں تمام اہل اُمیدواروں کو انٹرویو کے لیے بلایا جائے گا۔ انٹرویو پاس کرنے کے لیے اُمیدوار کو انٹرویو میں 50 فی صد نمبر حاصل کرنا ہوں گے۔

انٹرویو لیٹر

35۔ درج ذیل امور سر انجام دیے جائیں گے:-

الف۔ مذکورہ آسامیوں کے لیے انٹرویو کا شیڈول کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ پر آپ لوڈ کیا جائے گا۔

ب۔ **اُمیدوار اپنے انٹرویو لیٹر اور انٹرویو کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ سے متعلقہ معلومات پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کر سکتے ہیں۔**

ج۔ اُمیدواروں سے مراسلت صرف برقی ذرائع یعنی بذریعہ ایس ایم ایس، ای میل اور ویب سائٹ کی جائے گی۔ کسی بھی اُمیدوار کو انفرادی طور پر انٹرویو کی تاریخ سے مطلع نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

د۔ اُمیدواروں کو ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ کسی مخصوص کیس نمبر کے حوالے سے کسی بھی طرح کی معلومات / اپ ڈیٹ حاصل کرنے کے لیے کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ www.ppsc.gop.pk کو باقاعدگی سے ملاحظہ کریں۔

ڈ۔ کمیشن کی جانب سے مطلوبہ دستاویزات کی نقول کا مطالبہ کیے جانے کی صورت میں اُمیدوار وہ نقول کوریئر یا رجسٹرڈ ڈاک کے ذریعے **پی پی ایس سی، ایل ڈی اے پلازہ، ایجرٹن روڈ نزد ایوانِ اقبال، لاہور** پر ارسال کر سکتے ہیں۔

ذ۔ کوئی مشکل پیش آنے کی صورت میں معاونت / وضاحت کے لیے اُمیدوار پی پی ایس سی آفس کی ہیلپ لائن پر رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

اصل دستاویزات پیش کرنا

36۔ تعلیمی نمبر صرف انٹرویو کے وقت اُمیدوار کی جانب سے پیش کی گئی / جمع کروائی گئی اصل دستاویزات، سرٹیفکیٹس، ڈپلوموں یا ڈگریوں کی بنیاد پر ہی دیے جائیں گے۔ **تاہم اگر اس وقت تک بورڈ / یونیورسٹی کی جانب سے ان مقاصد کے لیے اصل سرٹیفکیٹ، ڈپلومہ یا ڈگری جاری نہ کی گئی ہو تو کمیشن، بورڈ آف انٹرمیڈیٹ اینڈ سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن یا یونیورسٹی کے کنٹرولر امتحانات کا جاری کردہ عبوری سرٹیفکیٹ قبول کرے گا۔**

37۔ ڈگریوں / ڈپلوموں / سرٹیفکیٹوں پر طالب علم کو دیے گئے نمبر درج نہ ہونے اور اُمیدوار کے ایسی ڈگریوں / ڈپلوموں / سرٹیفکیٹوں کے حوالے سے نمبروں کی تفصیل کا سرٹیفکیٹ پیش کرنے میں ناکام رہنے کی صورت میں، کمیشن ایسا امتحان پاس کرنے کے لیے تجویز کردہ نمبروں کی کم سے کم شرح فی صد کے مطابق نمبر دے گا۔ مثال کے طور پر اگر نمبروں کی تفصیل کا سرٹیفکیٹ پیش نہیں کیا جاتا / جمع نہیں کروایا جاتا تو مندرجہ ذیل معیار کے مطابق تجویز کی گئی نمبروں کی کم سے کم قابلِ قبول شرح فی صد کے مطابق نمبر دیے جائیں گے:-

الف۔ ایم بی بی ایس/بی ڈی ایس پروفیشنل امتحانکے لیے کم سے کم نمبر 50 فی صد ہیں۔ ایسوسی ایٹ ممبر آف انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف انجینئرز (اے ایم آئی ای) پر بھی اسی اصول کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے۔

ب۔ بی ایس سی (زراعت)/ایم ایس سی (زراعت) کے لیے کم سے کم نمبر 40 فی صد ہیں۔

ج۔ ایس ایس سی، ایچ ایس ایس سی، بی اے/بی ایس سی یا ایم اے/ایم ایس سی کے لیے کم سے کم نمبر 33 فی صد ہیں۔

د۔ شارٹ لسٹنگ اور انٹرویو/وائیوا کا تعلیمی میرٹ شمار کرنے کے لیے (اے) کی صورت میں 50 فی صد (بی) کی صورت میں 40 فی صد اور (سی) کی صورت میں 33 فی صد نمبر ہوں گے۔

مواقع کی تعداد

38۔ تحریری ٹیسٹ/تحریری امتحان/انٹرویو دینے والے اُمیدوار کو ہر مخصوص تحریری ٹیسٹ/تحریری امتحان/انٹرویو کے لیے اُس تحریری ٹیسٹ/تحریری امتحان/انٹرویو کے لیے درجہ بند کی گئی آسامیوں کی قسم یا زمرہ سے قطع نظر تین مواقع فراہم کیے جائیں گے، ماسوائے محکمۂ تعلیم میں لیکچراروں کی آسامیاں، جہاں کسی اُمیدوار کے ایک سے زائد آسامی کے لیے درخواست دینے کی صورت میں اسے ہر اُس مضمون کے لیے تین مواقع دیے جائیں گے جس کے لیے وہ اُمیدوار ہے۔

اُمیدواروں کو امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ سے مطلع کرنے کا طریق کار اور اس کے بعد پی پی ایس سی کا اقدام

39۔ اُمیدوار کو تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ، وقت اور مقام سے مطلع کرنے کا طریق کار مندرجہ ذیل ہے:-

الف۔ اُمیدواروں سے مراسلت صرف برقی ذرائع یعنی بذریعہ ایس ایم ایس، ای میل اور ویب سائٹ کی جائے گی۔ کسی بھی اُمیدوار کو انفرادی طور پر امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ سے مطلع نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

ب۔ تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کا متوقع شیڈول تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ سے ترجیحاً 7 روز قبل کمیشن کی جانب سے **ویب سائٹ پر** جاری کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

ج۔ تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے اصل شیڈول کے حوالے سے اُمیدواروں کو اجتماعی طور پر تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ سے مطلع کرنے کے لیے **ای میل اور ایس ایم ایس** تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ سے ترجیحاً 5 روز قبل بھیجا جاتا ہے جس میں **پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ سے لیٹی رول نمبر سلپ ڈاؤن لوڈ** کرنے کی ہدایات درج ہوتی ہیں۔ **اسے ویب سائٹ پر بھی جاری کیا جاتا ہے**۔

د۔ تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی اصل تاریخ سے تین دن قبل اُمیدواروں کو تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ کے بارے میں یاد دہانی کے لیے **ایس ایم ایس** اور **ای میل** کی شکل میں ایک یاد دہانی مراسلہ بھیجا جاتا ہے اور **پی پی ایس سی** کی ویب سائٹ پر فلیش پیغام جاری کیا جاتا ہے جس میں **پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ سے لیٹی رول نمبر سلپ ڈاؤن لوڈ کرنے (اگر پہلے ڈاؤن لوڈ نہ کی گئی ہو)** کی ہدایات درج ہوتی ہیں۔

ڈ۔ اگر اُمیدوار کو **ویب سائٹ، ایس ایم ایس** اور **ای میل** کے ذریعے اس کے تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے بارے میں کوئی اطلاع موصول نہ ہو تو وہ **تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی مقررہ تاریخ سے کم از کم 3 روز قبل پی پی ایس سی** کے یو اے این نمبر (042-111-988-722)، **پی پی ایس سی** آفس کے فون نمبر (99202761-62) سے اپنے سٹیٹس کی تصدیق کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔

40۔ تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ میں پاس ہونے والے تمام امیدواروں کو مبارک باد کی ای میل بھیجی جاتی ہے جس میں انھیں عمل درآمد کے لیے چند ہدایات دی جاتی ہیں۔

الف۔ مبارک باد کی ای میل کے 2 روز بعد مندرجہ ذیل ایس ایم ایس اور ای میل تمام امیدواروں کو بھیجی جاتی ہے:-

آپ کو ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ اپنی ای میل میں درج دستاویزات کی نقول کا ایک سیٹ ـــــــ تک جمع کروائیں، ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں آپ کو انٹرویو کے لیے نہیں بلایا جائے گا۔

ب۔ دستاویزات جمع کروانے کے لیے مقررہ تاریخ سے تین روز قبل، امیدواروں کو ایس ایم ایس/ای میل کے ذریعے مندرجہ ذیل یاددہانی مراسلہ بھیجا جاتا ہے:

آپ کو یاددہانی کروائی جاتی ہے کہ مطلوبہ دستاویزات کی نقول کا ایک سیٹ، جیسا کہ آپ کو قبل ازیں ویب سائٹ، ایس ایم ایس اور ای میل کے ذریعے مطلع کیا گیا ہے، ـــــــ تک لازماً ارسال کردیں، ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں آپ کی درخواست مسترد متصور ہو گی۔

ج۔ تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کی تاریخ سے ایک روز قبل امیدواروں کو مطلع کرنے کے لیے ویب سائٹ الرٹ جاری کیا جاتا ہے۔

امیدواروں کو انٹرویو کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ سے مطلع کرنے کا طریق کار

41۔ **تحریری ٹیسٹ کے بغیر انٹرویو کا انعقاد۔** درخواست موصول ہونے کی آخری تاریخ کے بعد دو دن کے اندر اور انٹرویو کے انعقاد کے فیصلے کے بعد، چاہے وہ فیصلہ درخواستوں کی جانچ پڑتال سے قبل یا جانچ پڑتال کے بعد یا صرف تعلیمی ریکارڈ کی بنیاد پر امیدواروں کی شارٹ لسٹنگ کے ذریعے کیا جائے، امیدواروں کو ویب سائٹ، ای میل اور ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے درج ذیل ہدایات جاری کی جاتی ہیں:-

الف۔ تمام امیدواروں کو ای میل اور ایس ایم ایس بھیجا جاتا ہے جس میں امیدواروں کو اپنی دستاویزات کی نقول کا ایک سیٹ پیغام ملنے کے 7 روز کے اندر یا ـــــــ تک لازماً جمع کروانے کی ہدایت کی جاتی ہے۔

ب۔ دستاویزات جمع کروانے کی مقررہ تاریخ سے تین روز قبل امیدواروں کو ویب سائٹ، ای میل اور ایس ایم ایس کے ذریعے ایک یاددہانی مراسلہ بھیجا جاتا ہے جس میں انھیں ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ مطلوبہ دستاویزات کی نقول کا ایک سیٹ، جیسا کہ قبل ازیں ویب سائٹ، ایس ایم ایس اور ای میل کے ذریعے انھیں مطلع کیا گیا ہے، ـــــــ تک لازماً ارسال کردیں، ایسا نہ کرنے کی صورت میں ان کی درخواست مسترد متصور ہو گی اور بعدازاں کوئی عرضداشت زیرِ غور نہیں کی جائے گی۔

امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے بعد انٹرویو کا انعقاد

42۔ درج ذیل کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا:-

الف۔ انٹرویو سے کم از کم 7 روز قبل متوقع انٹرویو شیڈول پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ پر جاری کیا جاتا ہے۔

ب۔ انٹرویو کی مقررہ تاریخوں سے کم از کم 6 روز قبل امیدواروں کو پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ سے اپنا انٹرویو لیٹر ڈاؤن لوڈ کرنے کی ہدایات کے ساتھ ای میل اور ایس ایم ایس بھیجا جاتا ہے جس میں انھیں انٹرویو کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ سے مطلع کیا جاتا ہے۔

ج۔ اگر امیدوار کو کسی وجہ سے انٹرویو کی مقررہ تاریخ سے 3 روز قبل تک ویب سائٹ، ایس ایم ایس اور ای میل کے ذریعے اپنے انٹرویو کے بارے میں اطلاع موصول نہ ہو تو وہ پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ، یو اے این نمبر (042-111-988-722)، پی پی ایس سی آفس کے فون نمبر (99202761-62) سے اپنے سٹیٹس کی تصدیق کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔

د۔ انٹرویو کی اصل تاریخ سے دو روز قبل امیدواروں کو انٹرویو کی تاریخ، وقت اور جگہ کے بارے میں یاددہانی کے لیے ایس ایم ایس اور ای میل کی شکل میں ایک یاددہانی مراسلہ بھیجا جاتا ہے اور پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ پر فلیش پیغام جاری کیا جاتا ہے جس میں پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ سے اپنا انٹرویو لیٹر ڈاؤن لوڈ کرنے (اگر پہلے ڈاؤن لوڈ نہ کیا گیا ہو) کی ہدایات درج ہوتی ہیں۔

ڈ۔ انٹرویو شیڈول سے ایک روز قبل اُمیدواروں کی اطلاع کے لیے ویب سائٹ الرٹ جاری کیا جاتا ہے۔

ڈ۔ اگر کسی اُمیدوار کو کسی وجہ سے اطلاع موصول نہ ہو یا ہنگامی حالات ہوں تو وہ اپنی شکایات کے ازالے کے لیے فون نمبر 62- 99202761 پر پی پی ایس سی کے سیکرٹری سے رابطہ کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔

میرٹ لسٹ

43۔ **میرٹ لسٹ کا مؤثر رہنا۔** متبادل اُمیدواروں کی سفارش کے لیے میرٹ لسٹ پہلی سفارش کے اجرا کی تاریخ سے صرف بارہ ماہ تک یا کمیشن کو اسی آسامی کے لیے اگلے باضابطہ مطالبہ (Requisition) کی تاریخ تک، جو بھی پہلے ہو، مؤثر رہتی ہے تاہم مؤثر رہنے کے عرصے کے دوران متبادل اُمیدواروں کے لیے درخواست موصول ہونے لیکن کسی وجہ سے میرٹ لسٹ جاری نہ ہو پانے کی صورت میں چیئرمین اپنی صوابدید پر ایسی درخواستیں نمٹانے کے لیے میرٹ لسٹ کے مؤثر رہنے کے دورانیے میں توسیع کر سکتا ہے۔

44۔ **سفارش کردہ اُمیدواروں کا متبادل۔** اگر متعلقہ محکمہ میرٹ لسٹ کے مؤثر رہنے کے عرصہ کے دوران درخواست کرے تو پی پی ایس سی موجودہ میرٹ لسٹ میں سے متبادل اُمیدوار فراہم کرے گا، اگر سفارش کردہ اُمیدوار:

الف۔ کسی بھی وجہ سے آسامی کو جوائن کرنے میں ناکام رہا ہے؛ یا

ب۔ جوائن کرنے کے بعد اپنا استعفیٰ پیش کر دے؛ یا

ج۔ کسی وجہ سے محکمے کی جانب سے برطرف کر دیا گیا ہے؛ یا

د۔ طبی طور پر نااہل قرار دے دیا گیا ہے؛ یا

ڈ۔ تقرر کرنے والی اتھارٹی اسے پنجاب سول ملازمین (تقرری اور شرائطِ ملازمت) قواعد، 1974 کے قاعدہ 21-اے (2) کے تحت تقرر نامہ {Appointment Letter} جاری کرنے سے انکار کر دے۔

سفارش واپس لینا

45۔ کمیشن قانون کے تحت کسی بھی وقت منتخب کردہ اُمیدوار کی سفارش واپس لینے کا مجاز ہے اگر وہ بعد ازاں کسی وجہ سے اُس آسامی کے لیے نااہل پایا گیا/گئی ہو۔

نقل کرنے/ہدایات کی خلاف ورزی کرنے یا جھوٹی معلومات فراہم کرنے پر اُمیدواروں کے خلاف کارروائی

46۔ اُمیدوار کو پی پی ایس سی کی جانب سے کسی آسامی کے لیے منعقد کیے گئے یا منعقد کیے جانے والے کسی تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ یا انٹرویو کے لیے نااہل قرار دیا جا سکتا ہے یا روک دیا جا سکتا ہے اگر وہ نقل کرنے/وقتاً فوقتاً جاری کردہ ہدایات کی خلاف ورزی کرنے یا کمیشن کو جھوٹی معلومات فراہم کرنے کا قصوروار پایا گیا/گئی ہو۔

متفرق

47۔ **درخواست نمبر گم ہو جانے کی صورت میں کیسے تلاش کیا جائے**

الف۔ اگر آپ سے آپ کا درخواست نمبر گم ہو جائے تو آپ اسے پی پی ایس سی کی ویب سائٹ کا مندرجہ ذیل لنک استعمال کر کے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

http://www.ppsc.gop.pk/UsersReg/CheckApplicationNo.aspx

ب۔ مندرجہ بالا یو آر ایل کھولیں اور اپنا شناختی کارڈ نمبر درج کریں اور "Find Application Number" کے بٹن پر کلک کریں۔ آپ کا درخواست نمبر ان تمام آسامیوں سمیت جدول کی شکل میں سامنے آ جائے گا جن کے لیے آپ پی پی ایس سی میں درخواست دے چکے ہیں۔ آپ اپنا مطلوبہ نمبر یہاں سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

ج۔ یہ درخواست نمبر مندرجہ ذیل مقاصد کے لیے درکار ہے:-

(1) درخواست میں ترمیم کرنے کے لیے (آن لائن درخواست دینے کے بعد)

(2) سنگل پیپر ڈی ایم سی حاصل کرنے کے لیے- انٹرویو کے بعد

(3) ایم سی کیوز- پیپر کا ڈی ایم سی حاصل کرنے کے لیے- انٹرویو کے بعد

48۔ کسی بھی طرح کی معلومات/شکایات کے لیے براہِ مہربانی یو اے این نمبر (042-111-988-772)، پی پی ایس سی آفس فون نمبر 99202761-62 پر رابطہ کریں۔ کسی وجہ سے کال نہ ملنے کی صورت میں اُمیدوار مندرجہ ذیل ای میل ایڈریس پر ای میل کے ذریعے کمیشن سے رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں:-

نمبر شمار	موضوع متعلق بہ	دفتری ای میل ایڈریس
1	عام معلومات	ppsc@punjab.gov.pk
2	تکنیکی معلومات	dir.it@ppsc.gop.pk
3	بھرتی سے متعلق معلومات	dda@ppsc.gop.pk ddb@ppsc.gop.pk ddc@ppsc.gop.pk ddd@ppsc.gop.pk dde@ppsc.gop.pk ddf@ppsc.gop.pk ddg@ppsc.gop.pk ddh@ppsc.gop.pk ddj@ppsc.gop.pk ddk@ppsc.gop.pk ddm@ppsc.gop.pk
4	تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ سے متعلق معلومات	deputy.secy@ppsc.gop.pk
5	خاتون اُمیدواران	dir.monitoring@ppsc.gop.pk

موبائل نمبر کی تبدیلی

49۔ اگر کوئی اُمیدوار آن لائن درخواست میں پہلے سے دیا گیا موبائل نمبر تبدیل کرتا ہے تو وہ دستخط شدہ درخواست اصل اور موثر شناختی کارڈ کی ایک نقل، نئے موبائل نمبر، درخواست نمبر اور آسامی کے نام (جس کے لیے درخواست دی گئی ہے) کے ہمراہ بذریعہ ڈاک ارسال کرے گا/گی۔ درخواست سیکرٹری، پی پی ایس سی کے نام بھیجی جائے گی۔ پی پی ایس سی کو اطلاع دیے بغیر تبدیل کیے گئے موبائل نمبر کی صورت میں کمیشن اُمیدوار کو کسی بھی قسم کی اطلاع دینے کا ذمہ دار نہ ہوگا۔

تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ کے مراکز میں مندرجہ ذیل آلات لے جانے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی:-

50۔ پی پی ایس سی درج ذیل کی ہرگز اجازت نہیں دے گا:-

الف۔ اُمیدواروں کو کمرۂ امتحان میں اور انٹرویو کی جگہ پر موبائل فون یا ایسے آلات لے جانے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

ب۔ اگر کوئی اُمیدوار امتحانی مرکز میں موبائل فون یا ایسے آلات استعمال کرتا ہوا پایا جائے تو سپروائزر کی جانب سے اس کے موبائل فون یا آلے کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کا پرچہ بھی ضبط کر لیا جائے گا اور ڈیوٹی پر موجود پی پی ایس سی کے رُکن کے حوالے کر دیا جائے گا۔

ج۔ اگر موبائل فون یا ایسے آلہ کے ڈیٹا سے نقل کیا جانا ثابت ہو جائے تو پی پی ایس سی کا رُکن/مقام کا انچارج، مرکز کے سپروائزر کو نقل کرنے والے اُمیدوار کے خلاف ایف آئی آر درج کروانے کی ہدایت کرے گا اور پی پی ایس سی اُسے **پی پی ایس سی** ضوابط/ پالیسی فیصلوں کے مطابق سزا دینے کے لیے کارروائی بھی کرے گا۔

انتباہ

براہِ مہربانی کسی بھی ایسے شخص سے رابطہ نہ رکھیں جو آپ کو پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن کے ذریعے ملازمت دلوانے کی پیشکش کرے کیونکہ پی پی ایس سی کا سسٹم اس قسم کی خلاف ورزی/رعایت کی اجازت نہیں دیتا۔ اپنی قابلیت پر اعتماد کریں اور اللہ (سبحانہ وتعالیٰ) پر بھروسہ رکھیں۔ اگر کوئی مشکوک شخص تحریری امتحان/ٹیسٹ یا انٹرویو میں کوئی ناجائز رعایت فراہم کرنے کے لیے رابطہ کرے تو براہِ مہربانی کمیشن کے مندرجہ ذیل معزز اراکین سے فوری طور پر رابطہ کریں:-

1۔ امتیاز احمد خان، رُکن پی پی ایس سی، (ای میل:member17@ppsc.gop.pk، فون:042-99202756)

2۔ امجد جاوید سلیمی، رُکن پی پی ایس سی، (ای میل:member6@ppsc.gop.pk، فون:042-99202751)

آپ کا نام صیغۂ راز میں رکھا جائے گا اور آپ سے کوئی تعصب نہیں برتا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: اُردو میں دی ہوئی ہدایات میں کسی قسم کے ابہام یا کمی بیشی کی صورت میں انگریزی میں دی ہوئی ہدایات ملاحظہ کریں۔ انگریزی ہدایات حتمی تصور کی جائیں گی۔

دستاویز کا اختتام

سیکرٹری

پنجاب پبلک سروس کمیشن-لاہور

یو اے این : 042-111-988-722

How to Solve Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Correctly:

The following mentioned are the few multiple choice test tricks and strategies on how to pass a multiple choice test without studying.

1. Deterring conventional wisdom: Many individuals who take up objective type questions have the habit of guessing the middle option as the answer if they do not know. They also avoid answers which show none, all, always and never. This conventional wisdom will never help throughout the exam and so ignoring conventional wisdom is vital for answering a multiple choice answer.

2. Abolishing incorrect ones: For answering a multiple choice question, it is a fact that the multiple options are formatted in a tough manner. All the options seems to be right in some aspect and so the test taker can pick out the wrong answers first and then choose the right answer.

3. True or false test: Read the question carefully and if you're muddled by looking at the options, give each option a true or false test. Cross out the false answers and by this way the most appropriate answer can be found out.

4. Handling all of the above: In a multiple choice question when there is an option as "all of the above" be careful in answering such type of question. Check to see if more than two options are right, if so the choice can be opted.

5. Check the sentence: When your question ends with 'a', 'an' or 'the', then the answer should start appropriate to the article and hence correct answer can be chosen appropriately. Though this does not stand true for all questions, but can help for few which has articles in it . Few questions in English can be handled this way for picking the right option.

6. Longest options: In the midst of many questions when you find options with variable size of answers, pick the longest answer. It is a fact that the question designers cannot format very short answers.

7. Patterns and similarities: When there are options with many variables and so, look out for the options and its patterns and similarities. Pick choices which have the same patterns and leave out the outliners so that the nearest or right answer is picked.

8. Middle order: The middle order option is something which should be chosen, for example if the options are 100,150, 200, and 250 then choosing 150 or 200 can be the right choice. In such cases mostly, right answers are lesser than the maximum and higher than the lowest.

9. First impression: Always remember that the first impression is the best one. Once you have read the question, pick the right answer immediately. As you keep on reading the options there is a chance to choose the wrong option.

10. Chary (Careful, Cautious) reading and understanding: Test takers should make sure to read the question carefully though it is a timed test. Many individuals waste time without reading the question, hence it is important to read the question carefully and understand what is required.

11. Practicing: Practising well for exam is one way to score maximum. Past test papers, practice exams or study guides can give you an idea on how to answer MCQs.

12. Planning time: In order to use time appropriately, answer the questions for which you know the answers. For ones which you have a doubt, leave the doubtful question and skip over, at the end again read out the questions which you have not answered and complete the question paper. By this way your confidence is elevated and you also find more time for hard questions.

13. Focusing on keywords: The keywords in the question are to be identified and underlined which helps to narrow down the meaning. By this way the right option will match each and every part of the stem of the question. For the same paying attention to qualifiers, superlatives, negatives are important.

14. Pick the answer first: Once the question is read, formulate the answer in your mind rather than looking into the options. Once you have formulated the answers, look into the options and you can find the answer you formed.

15. Trust instincts: You may have opted for first option based on your first impression, you can also change the answer if you think another response is right. A concrete reasoning is mandatory to make any changes and not just feeling.

16. Number games never work all the time: Playing the odd doesn't work out all the time and so playing with such type of methods can be avoided. Guess work and game play with multiple type questions can be avoided as they do not work well all the time.

17. Learn from mistakes: It is always a good idea to learn from your mistakes. Once the paper is returned back to you, review the answers and find out the reason for the mistakes taken place. Reason out if it is the question pattern or study material which has made you to pick an incorrect answer. By this way mistakes in future can be avoided.

18. Answers hid in questions: A complete reading of the question paper is one way to find out few answers, this is because for some questions answers are found in the question itself. The questions may have a link and answers within it too.

19. Eliminate grammatically wrong answers: It is a good way to eliminate grammatically wrong answers in a multiple choice question. The answers would never make sense and hence grammatically wrong answers can be avoided.

20. Opposites can be the right answer: In a multiple choice paper, if two options are complete opposites then there is a chance that one of them might be the answer. It is actually a trick used by the professors to check the knowledge of the students in the subject.

21. Single word in many options: There are many questions where one word appears in more than one options. The answer must be one of those choices which have the same word. In this context eliminate the odd one and choose from the similar options.

22. Unrelated answers: Once the question is read the options would have answers related to the question, if there are answers which are unrelated to the question then they can be eliminated as wrong answer.

23. Proper preparation: It is true that multiple choice questions concentrate on minute details in the subject which cannot be retained in mind effectively. Preparing at an early stage is what a multiple choice exam requires. Frequent review and early preparations are ways to hack the multiple choice exercises instead of tricks and guess work.

24. Schduling: It is mandatory for intense preparation for any multiple choice paper, it would be advisable to pay attention to terms and concepts, observations, ideas and lot more. These tips are important as this would be the ones which most commonly appear in the exams. You can also make lists and tables of important ideas or events which makes learning easier.

25. Do not guess all the time: Almost all students guess most of the time for a multiple choice answers but guessing would not be apt for negative marking questions. Avoid guess work for negative marking questions as they may lower your final total.

Conclusion: These are a few hints which can be followed for answering multiple choice questionnaire, but these tips are not complete100% true to yield successful results. These are a few tricks to handle the questions. They work for some situations but not completely for all exams, all time and all scenarios. Prior preparations and training are mandatory aspects for any multiple choice exams. The skill to tackle a multiple choice test paper is mandatory and hence good preparation on the subject along with these techniques is required to win over such exams. Test takers and students can run through these tips with proper preparation and hack their multiple choice exams in the right manner rather than believing in guess work.

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MCQs Test Taking Tips & Strategies

Some useful tips and strategies to solve the MCQs are given below:

Read the entire question: Read a multi-choice question in its entirety before glancing over the answer options. Students often think they know what a question is asking before reading it and jump straight to the most logical answer. This is a big mistake and can cost you dearly on multiple-choice exams. Read each question thoroughly before reviewing answer options.

Answer it in your mind first: After reading a question, answer it in your mind before reviewing the answer options. This will help prevent you from talking yourself out of the correct answer.

Eliminate wrong answers: Eliminate answer options which you're 100 percent sure are incorrect before selecting the answer you believe is correct. Even when you believe you know the right answer, first eliminating those answers you know are incorrect will ensure your answer choice is the correct choice.

Use the process of elimination: Using the process of elimination, cross out all the answers you know are incorrect, then focus on the remaining answers. Not only does this strategy save time, it greatly increases your likelihood of selecting the correct answer.

Select the best answer: It's important to select the *best* answer to the question being asked, not just an answer the seems correct. Often many answers will seem correct, but there is typically a best answer to the question that your professors is looking for.

Read every answer option: Read every answer option prior to choosing a final answer. This may seem like a no brainer to some, but it is a common mistake students make. As we pointed out in the previous section, there is usually a *best* answer to every multiple-choice question. If you quickly assume you know the correct answer, without first reading every answer option, you may end up not selecting the *best* answer.

Answer the questions you know first: If you're having difficulty answering a question, move on and come back to tackle it once you've answered all the questions you know. Sometimes answer easier question first can offer you insight into answering more challenging questions.

Make an educated guess: If it will not count against your score, make an educated guess for any question you're unsure about. (Note: On some standardized tests incorrect answers are penalized. For example, a correct answer may be worth 2 points, an unanswered question 0 points, and an incorrect answer -1 points. On these tests, you can still make an educated guess, but only when you're able to eliminate at least one or two incorrect answers.)

Pay attention to these words: Pay particularly close attention to the words *not, sometimes, always*, and *never*. An answer that includes *always* must be irrefutable. If you can find a single counterexample, then the answer is not correct. The same holds true for the word *never*. If an answer option includes *never* a single counterexample will indicate the answer is not the correct.

It's usually best to stick with your first choice--but not always: It is best to stick with the answer you first chose after reading the question. It is usually counterproductive to constantly second guess yourself and change your answer. However, this doesn't mean your first answer choice is necessarily the correct answer choice. While multiple choice tests aren't usually intentionally designed to trick or confuse students, they are designed test students' knowledge and ability. To this end, the answer options provided will often include the *the most common wrong answer* among the choices or answers that seem logical but are ultimately incorrect, or the *best* answer.

"All of the above" and "None of the above": When you encounter "All of the above" and "None of the above" answer choices, do not select "All of the above" if you are pretty sure any one of the answers provided is incorrect. The same applies for "None of the above" if you are confident that at least one of the answer choices is true.

When there are seemingly two correct answers: When two answers are correct in a multiple choice question with an "All of the above" option, then it's probably the correct choice.

Place your bet on the positive option: In most cases, a positive option is probably true if there is also a negative one.

The more information... the better: More often than not, the correct answer usually contains more information than the other options. This is good to know if you must guess.

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Important Instructions for Solving MCQs Paper

1. Answer each question on the corresponding answer sheet provided. Please read carefully the important instructions printed red ink on the front page of the answer book.
2. Answers are to be given against the relevant question number. But if you miss the correct serial number of sequence of the questions, you are writing all your answers in the wrong columns which will give you no credit, try to be careful.
3. A short limited time is given for each question. You have to be quick in solving them. You should be accurate too, only quickness won't pay. If you are confused over certain question, leave it, don't waste your time over it. Proceed further without any hesitation.

Instructions for Computerized Answer Sheet

1. First of all, the roll number and your first name have to be filled out. You must write your name and roll number in block letters.
2. Every question contains four or five choices in the form of A, B, C, D, and E. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has five boxes A B C D and E for each question. Select the correct answer and blacken box of the corresponding letter completely and darkly. For example:

☞ What is the total area of the world?

(A) 2.55 billion years (B) **4.55 billion years✓**
(C) 6.55 billion years (D) 8.55 billion years

The correct answer is B, so shade the answer in this manner.

A	**B**	C	D

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Information about Punjab Higher Education Department

Overview - What HED Does:

Higher Education Department, (HED) is responsible for education, learning and related services for students, as well as Faculty/ teaching & non-teaching staff, serving in Public and Private Institutions in the province of Punjab. Its aim is to achieve a highly educated society; where educational opportunities are equally available for all young people in Pakistan, no matter what their social, ethnic, and cultural background or family circumstances are.

Our Vision:

To promote development of an enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy along with a focus on equitable and quality learning. The realization of the higher education department's vision of "enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy" rests on the shift from access to quality which is evident from the key initiatives it has taken in recent past.

Our Mission:

Improving quality of teaching, research and innovation, enhancing creativity and entrepreneurship and promoting equity, access, social cohesion and responsible citizenship.

Our Priorities:

- Establish Knowledge Park Lahore (KPL)
- Establish Bio Park/Science Research Park at Provincial Metropolis
- Organize International Education Expo (2014)
- Arrange Book Fair 2014
- Revise and Reform the Educational Curriculum as E-text
- Faculty Development Programme
- Celebration of Anti-Corruption Week
- Reduce Bureaucratic Monopoly and Improve Accountability
- Train and Develop the Professionals/ Faculty who work with students.
- Improve Quality Assurance Services (QAS) for college students
- Make HED as citizen centric Organization
- Assure prompt Capacity Building/ Provision of Missing Facilities in institutions.

Who We Are:

We are a Ministerial Department with a strong network of field offices to ensure compliance of Executive decisions. Currently HED operates through a network of one field headquarter, i.e., Directorate of Public Instructions Colleges Punjab, 09 Divisional Directorates, 37 District Directorates managing more than 750 colleges in Punjab.

Moreover, nine Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) for examination purposes, each at divisional headquarters are, working under the umbrella of HED. In addition to that more than 50 Public/ Private Sector Universities and 26 autonomous institutions are also operating under the supervision of HED.

History:

In 1947, the Directorate of Public Instructions, was the highest office of Education Department, under the supervision of Chief Secretary, Punjab . However, the Education Department under the administration of Secretary Education started functioning in West Pakistan province in 1955.

Higher Education Department is relatively a new department bifurcated from School Education Department of Government of the Punjab in 2008. In recent years, a renewed surge has been witnessed towards education reforms and development at national as well as provincial level.

Higher Education Department is relatively a new department separated from the Education Department of Government of the Punjab.

Objectives:

The basic aim of HED is not only to cater the educational needs of the target population i.e. the students, but also broaden their vision and mental horizon in order to equip them to deal better with the academic and economic challenges of the modern world.

The realization of the higher education department's vision of "enlightened and prospering Punjab by reinforcing knowledge economy" rests on the shift from access to quality, and for realization of this vision the department has outlined following objectives:

Improve Quality of Higher Education

- Increase number of skilled faculty
- Enhance quality of assessment system
- Increase market relevance of higher education programs

Expand Access

- Increase in number of students enrolled at college/university level

Enhance Equity

- Create opportunities for all income groups, social classes and genders
- Introduce a financial aid (loan) scheme in HEIs

- Increase number of need-based scholarships
- Create special opportunities for remote areas

Strengthen Governance and Management

- Raise students' commitment to higher education
- To Improve Infrastructure and Resource Provision

Functions:

The department of Higher Education Punjab has administrative and financial control of the multi-tier Higher Education sector in the Punjab. It manages 517 colleges with general as well as specific programs in 37 districts of the province. It also supervises 09 Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education, 17 Public Sector Universities and 26 Autonomous Educational Professional Institutions of Higher Education, Commerce Colleges.

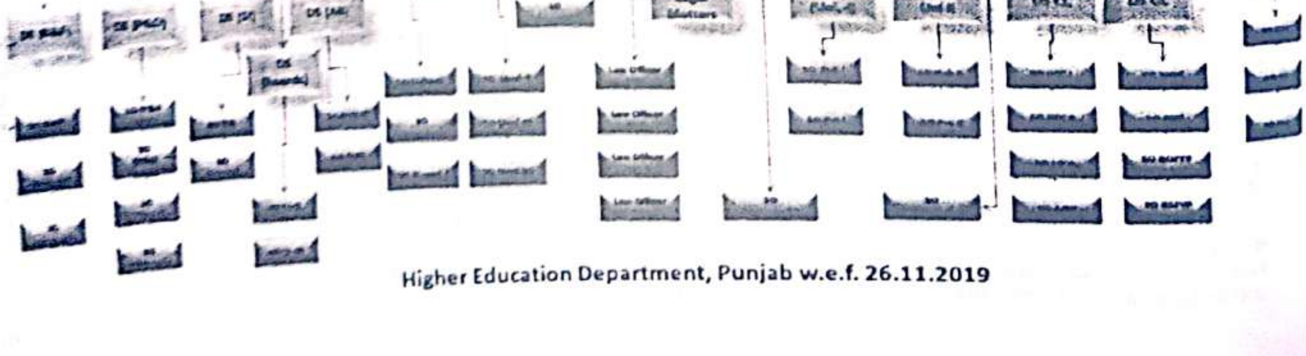
The mandate of HED as identified in the Rules of Business 1974 is as follows:

- College Education General. (Post-Matric to Post Graduate Level)
- Universities and University Education excluding Agricultural University, Faisalabad
- Co-ordination of schemes for higher studies abroad
- Grant of scholarships
- Promotion of scientific research
- Organization of all Public Libraries including Municipal and other Libraries and to keep liaison with Universities. Colleges and Special Libraries for improving the standard of research and scholarship and further development of library science
- Ancient manuscripts and historical records
- Promotion of Sports
- Service matters except those entrusted to Services General Administration & Information Department
- Purchase of stores and capital goods for the Department
- Improvement of scientific, technological and professional education

Our Message

- I am extremely delighted to welcome you to the website of Higher Education Department. These pages are being introduced to assist you in acquiring the basic and the necessary information about the department. We assure you, that we will keep on improving and updating this information, as and when required, and will try to give response on your time to time queries.
- The Higher Education Department is performing and delivering, within the meager resources available, covering a diversified network of activities based on promoting the cause of Higher Education. It is linked with other provinces and the Federal Government to further enhance the said cause. This is a gigantic task, sometimes leading to the generation of the multifarious nature of problems which requires resetting the objectives according to the dynamic environment. We are hopeful that with the promotion of higher education and research, we will be in a position to resolve our National Issues vis a vis their linkage with the International horizon.

Organogram:



Higher Education Department, Punjab w.e.f. 26.11.2019

Attached Department:

Directorate of Public Instruction Colleges (Punjab) is a an attached department that performs a coordinating role between the secretariat and the district education office, and an augmenting role in policy formulation, administrative as well as financial matters.

DPI is assisted by an Additional DPI, and four directors [Planning, Academic, Administration (M) Administration (F)].

Key functions performed by the DPI Colleges can be listed as following:

- Implement government policies, directions and orders
- To assess the needs and requirements of the colleges and provision of funds, staff and buildings
- To assist the government in formulating policies in respect of academics, financial and administrative matters
- To act as coordinator between the government and other agencies including the Director /District Education Officers Colleges
- Maintenance of the career record of teaching staff of colleges(BPS 17, 18, 19 &20) and preparation of their promotion
- Administer inter, degree and post-graduate colleges
- Arrangements for teacher training
- Registration of private colleges
- Conduct of inquiries
- Settlement of audit paras
- Technical and administrative inspection of colleges
- Inter-district transfers of teaching and non-teaching staff up to BPS 19
- Sanction of Leave up to maximum of 365 days up to BPS 20, except ex-Pakistan leave

Divisional Directorates & Deputy Director Colleges

Higher Education sector has been administratively reconfigured by Divisional Directorates. The province is divided in 09 divisional directorates, with Director Colleges performing a supervisory role in the constituent districts. The key role of the DE Colleges is to maintain a liaison between field and administrative offices.

Deputy Director Colleges

The office was originally introduced under the LGO 2001 and key functions of the office included:

- Implement government policies
- Distribute budgetary grants to Colleges
- Prepare feasibility reports for up gradation of colleges and introduction of new subjects
- Prepare ADP schemes
- To maintain career records of the teaching and non-teaching staff up to BPS 17 within the district
- To award scholarships to eligible students
- To decide pension issues of employees up to BPS 18
- Appoint staff up to BPS 15 within the district
- Transfer teaching/non teaching staff up to BPS 19 within the district
- Monitor student affairs
- Promotion, move-over, selection grade issue of non-teaching staff up to BPS 15
- Sanction of leave not exceeding 90 days except study leave and ex-Pakistan leave up to BPS 19
- Issuance of NOC for passport Sanction of GP fund advance up to BPS 20
- Grant of relaxation (up to 5 years) in upper age limit for admission
- Grant of relaxation (up to 3 years) in upper age limit for recruitment (BPS 1 to BPS 15)

Rules & Regulations

Governing Laws

Educational Institutions

- Ali Institute of Education Lahore Act, 2010
- Forman Christian College Act, 2004
- Global Institute Lahore Act, 2011
- Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930
- Imperial College of Business Studies Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Institute of Management Ssciences Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Institute of Southern Punjab Multan Act, 2010
- Lahore School of Economics Act, 1997
- National College of Business Administration & Economics Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Privately Managed Schools and Colleges (Taking over) Regulation, 1972
- Punjab Economic Research Institute Ordinance, 1980

- Punjab Government Educational and Training Institutions Ordinance, 1960
- Punjab Kinnaird College for Women Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Punjab Private Colleges (Management and Control) Ordinance, 1970
- Punjaab Private Educational Institutions (Promotion and Regulation) Ordinance, 1984
- Superior College Lahore Act, 2004
- Sports (Development and Control) Ordinance, 1962

Universities

- Women University Multan Act, 2010
- Uiversity of Sargodha Ordinance, 2002
- University of Wah Act, 2009
- University of the Punjab Act, 1973
- University of South Asia Lahore Act, 2005
- University of Management and Technology Lahore Act, 2004
- University of Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- University of Gujrat Act, 2004
- University of Faisalabad Ordinance, 2002
- University of Engineering and Technolgy Taxila Act, 1994
- University of Engineering and Technology Lahore Act, 1974
- University of Education Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- University of Central Punjab Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Qarshi University Muridke Act, 2011
- Punjab Universities Removal of Undesirable Government Servants Ordinance, 1962
- Punjab Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Educaation Malpractices Act, 1950
- Minhaj University Lahore Act, 2005
- Lahore Leads University Act, 2011
- Lahore College for Women University ordinance, 2002
- Islamia University of Bahawalpur Act, 1975
- Information Techchnology University of the Punjab Act, 2012
- HITEC University of Taxila Act, 2009
- Hajvery University Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur Act, 2012
- Government College Women University Sialkot Act, 2012
- Government College Women University Faisalabad Act, 2012
- Governmnet College University Lahore Ordinance, 2002
- Government College University Faisalabad Ordinance, 2002
- Gift Uuniversity Gujranwala Act, 2004
- Ghazi University Dera Ghazi Khan Act, 2012
- Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi Ordinance, 1999
- Beaconhouse National University Lahore Act, 2005
- Bahauddin Zakariya University Act, 1975

Education Boards

- The Punjab Information Technology Board Ordinance, 1999
- The Punjab Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Act, 1976
- The Punjab Textbook Board Ordinance, 1962
- Punjab Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Malpracticies Act, 1950
- The Punjab Boards of Technical Education Ordinance, 1962

Others

- PEEDA Act
- The Punjab Civil Servants Act 1974
- The Punjab Private Educational Institutional (Promotion and Regulation) Ordinance, 1984.
- The Punjab Examination Commission Act 2010
- The Punjab Departmental Inquiries (Powers) Act, 1958

Rules

- Business Rules
- Civil Service Pension Rules
- Paternity Leave Rules

Policies

- Transfer Policy 2013
- Regularization of all Contract Employees March 2013
- Leave Encashment Punjab Employees-Sep-2013

Legislative Background

- Legislative Background

FULLY SOLVED MODEL PAPER-2020

Paper Code
A

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF

LECTURER COMPUTER SCIENCE (BS-17) IN THE PUNJAB HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ROLL NO.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of **QUESTION PAPER** and in the specified place of **ANSWER SHEET.**
2. Write **PAPER CODE** on your **ANSWER SHEET** carefully.
3. Read **QUESTION PAPER** carefully and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.
4. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think in the correct answer. Each question caries 1 mark.
5. Instructions for filling box have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them carefully before you attempting **Question Paper**.
6. Read the instructions for filling your **ROLL NO.** and marking your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** before starting to answer.
7. Sign the **Answer Sheet** in the box provided at the bottom corner.
8. Return both **Question Paper** and **Answer Sheet**, to the Staff, at the end of the test.

Signature of the Candidate

☛ Every question contain four choices in the form of A, B, C and D. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has four boxes A B C and D for each question. Select the correct answer and blacken box of the corresponding letter completely and darkly. For example:

Q. What is the most important element of effective teaching?

(A) Sharing (B) Planning (C) Objectively (D) Division of Work

The correct answer is B, so shade the answer in this manner.

Post Based Questions (80%)

1. Which of the following is not necessary for a stand alone computer?

(A) RAM
(B) Hard Disk
(C) Operating System
(D) LAN Card✓

2. Which among the following is the odd one out?

(A) RAM (B) ROM
(C) Cache✓ (D) Hard Disk

3. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?

(A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
(C) Hacking✓ (D) Breach

4. Hard disk in a computer is a/an ____?

(A) Output Device (B) Processor
(C) Software
(D) Storage Device✓

5. A set of instructions that operates various parts of the Computer Hardware is called?

(A) Hardware Manager
(B) Device
(C) Software✓
(D) URL

6. In which year, was the 1st widely-available web browser, Mosaic, released?

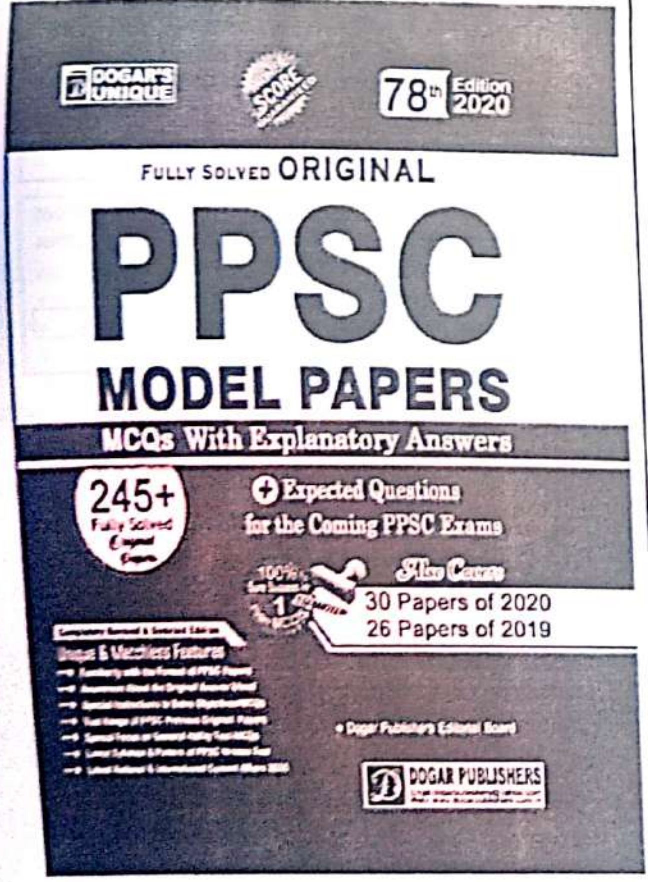
(A) 1993✓ (B) 1995
(C) 1996 (D) 1998

7. Windows 2007[1] is a(an):
   (A) Application Software
   (B) Word Processor
   (C) Operating System✓
   (D) None of these

8. "Digital Computer" was invented by:
   (A) Howard Aiken✓
   (B) Vannevor Bush
   (C) John Harrison
   (D) M.R. Bissel

9. Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?
   (A) MSN (B) Google
   (C) Yahoo **(D) Microsoft✓**

10. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
    (A) Recycle Bin✓
    (B) My Computer
    (C) My Network Places
    (D) Internet Explorer



[1] **Windows 7** is a personal computer operating system that was produced by Microsoft as part of the Windows NT family of operating systems. It was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009, less than three years after the release of its predecessor, Windows Vista.

11. **A collection of computers that are connected together is called:**
    (A) Group (B) Meeting
    (C) Network[2]✓ (D) Team

12. **A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer is called:**
    (A) Messenger (B) Internet
    (C) Operating System
    (D) Browser✓

13. **In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:**
    (A) To exit opened software
    (B) To start up a software
    (C) To shutdown system
    (D) To start a computer✓

14. **_______ is not an example of input device.**
    (A) Speaker✓
    (B) Scanner
    (C) Mouse
    (D) Digital camera

15. **URL is an abbreviation of:**
    (A) Uniform Resource Locator✓
    (B) Uniform Room Locator
    (C) Universal Resource Locator
    (D) Universal Room Locator

16. **In computer system, word 'BOOT' is used for:**
    (A) To start a computer✓
    (B) To exit opened software
    (C) To start up a software
    (D) To shutdown system

17. **_______ key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.**
    (A) Alt (B) Enter
    (C) Ctrl **(D) Caps Lock✓**

18. **In a computer, the keyboard is used as a(n) _______ device.**
    (A) Input✓ (B) Charging
    (C) Output (D) Printing

19. **Hard copy of document is:**
    (A) Save copy (B) Scanned copy
    (C) Print out✓ (D) Display copy

20. **A normal CD-ROM can usually store upto _________ data.**

[2] A network is a collection of computers, servers, mainframes, **network devices, peripherals,** or other devices connected to one another to allow the sharing of data. An excellent example of a **network is the Internet**, which connects millions of people all over the world

(A) 680 GB (B) 680 KB
(C) 680 Bytes **(D) 680 MB✓**

21. **Which of the following is not an operating system?**
(A) Oracle (B) DOS
(C) Linux✓ (D) Windows

22. **To create a table of columns and rows for mathematical calculation or statistical representation, which programme is used?**
(A) Auto CAD **(B) Excel✓**
(C) Word Pad (D) Word Perfect

23. **Which device is required for internet connection?**
(A) NIC Card (B) CD Drive
(C) Modem[3]✓ (D) Mouse

24. **Internet is:**
(A) Display System
(B) Network of Networks✓
(C) Scanning Technology
(D) Search Engine

25. **____________ is done to protect data and passwords.**
(A) Verification (B) Authentication
(C) Encryption✓ (D) Authorization

26. **WWW stands for ____________**
(A) Wrestling & Wildlife Web
(B) World Wrestling Web
(C) World Wildlife Web
(D) Worldwide web✓

27. **Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as:**
(A) Trackers **(B) Cookies✓**
(C) Profiles (D) Codes

28. **The browsers _______ keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.**
(A) Trail **(B) Cache✓**
(C) Favorites (D) History

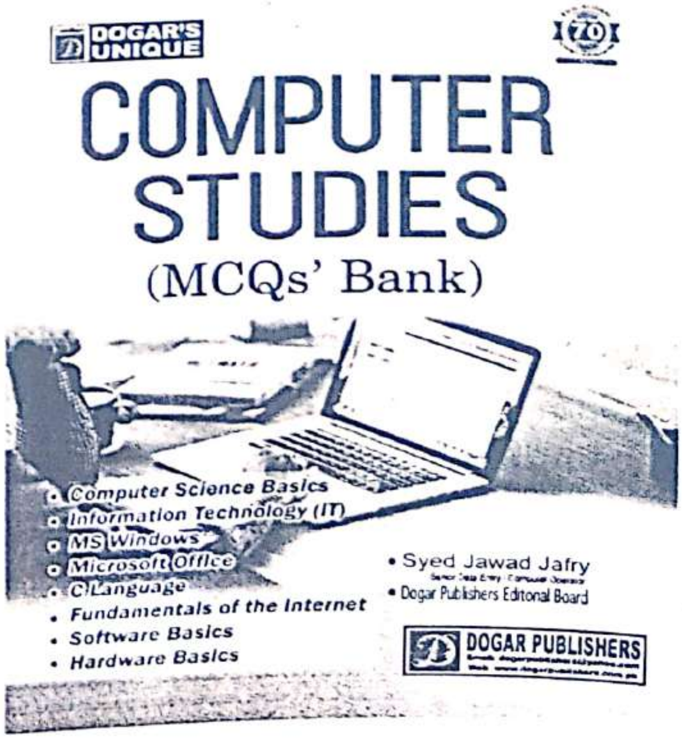
29. **A _________ certificate is a notice that guarantees a user or a website is legitimate.**
(A) Digital✓ (B) Protected
(C) Secure (D) Assigned

30. **Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is:**
(A) Watt **(B) GB✓**
(C) Newton (D) Ghz

31. **What are three most popular social networking websites today?**
(A) Zorpia, Netlog, Habbo
(B) Facebook, Bebo, Blogster
(C) Facebook, Myspace, Twitter✓
(D) Google, Yahoo, Bing

32. **In MS Word, shortcut 'Shift+Delete' is used to:**
(A) Create a shortcut to selected item
(B) Copy the selected item
(C) Rename the selected item
(D) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin✓

33. **From which menu, you can insert the Header and Footer?**
(A) Insert Menu✓ (B) View Menu
(C) Tools Menu (D) Format Menu



[3] A modem (portmanteau of modulator-demodulator) is a hardware device that converts data between transmission media so that it can be transmitted from computer to computer (historically over telephone wires). The goal is to produce a signal that can be transmitted easily and decoded to reproduce the original digital data. Modems can be used with any means of transmitting analog signals from light-emitting diodes to radio. A common type of modem is one that turns the digital data of a computer into modulated electrical signal for transmission over telephone lines and demodulated by another modem at the receiver side to recover the digital data.

34. Which of the following is not a search engine?
(A) Yahoo.com (B) Altavista.com
(C) Facebook.com✓
(D) Google.com

35. Which of the following is correct form of an email address?
(A) ppsc@punjab.gov.pk✓
(B) Punjab.gov.pk@ppsc
(C) ppsc@http://www.punjab .gov.pk
(D) Ppsc. Punjab.com

36. Within a browser, what does a 'Home' do?
(A) Displays the content of your designated start page✓
(B) Enters your home address into text box
(C) Takes you to the previously visited site
(D) Adds your email address to your email message

37. Which of the following is a URL?
(A) www.yahoo.com✓
(B) Searchainternet.net
(C) Internet Explorer
(D) Netscape

38. When you friend someone on a social networking site, what does this allow him to see?
(A) Nothing, the same as everyone else
(B) He can see all of things you put on private so only friends can see
(C) He can see just your picture✓
(D) A and C

39. Who is the founder of the social media network "Facebook"?
(A) Steve Wozniak
(B) Bill Gates
(C) Steve Jobs
(D) Mark Zuckerberg✓

40. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is:
(A) 2 and 2 (B) 2 and 1
(C) 1 and 2 **(D) 1 and 1✓**

41. What is the smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 12 **(B) 8✓**
(C) 10 (D) 6

42. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 78 **(B) 72✓**
(C) 75 (D) 68

43. Selecting text means selecting ________.
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) Whole document✓
(D) None of these

44. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word?
(A) Ctrl + Enter
(B) Enter key✓
(C) Shift + Enter
(D) Down cursor key

45. Which of the following is a graphic solution for processor?
(A) Clip Art✓ (B) Word Art
(C) Drop Cap (D) None of these

46. The most widely used internet search engine in the world is:
(A) MSN **(B) Google✓**
(C) Yahoo (D) YouTube

47. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is:
(A) Organized Crime
(B) Cyber Crime✓
(C) Professional Crime
(D) Social Crime

48. The use of computer is attractive because of its:
(A) Accuracy
(B) Reliability
(C) Speed
(D) All of the above✓

49. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
(A) Parts **(B) Devices✓**
(C) Chips (D) Circuits

50. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are:
(A) Faster and smaller✓
(B) Larger and stronger
(C) Slower but more reliable
(D) Faster and larger

51. Find the odd man out.
(A) Coaxial cable
(B) Microwaves✓
(C) Optical fiber
(D) Twisted pair wire

52. To have your macro available to all new documents you create, store it in:

(A) My Documents
(B) Quick Access
(C) The Normal Template✓
(D) The Macro Gallery

53. **To move to the previous cell in a table inserted in a document, press:**
(A) The Tab Key (B) Alt + Tab
(C) Shift + Tab✓ (D) Backspace

54. **To get step-by-step instructions as you go through the word mail merge process, use:**
(A) A template✓
(B) The mail merge wizard
(C) The mailing table
(D) A macro

55. **A ________ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.**
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report✓ (D) Table

56. **The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:**
(A) 40% (B) 42%
(C) 44%✓ (D) 46%

57. **When inserting a graphic into a worksheet, you could go to cell A1 by pressing:**
(A) SHIFT + HOME
(B) CTRL + HOME✓
(C) ENTER + HOME
(D) ALT + HOME

58. **To be compatible with previous versions of Microsoft Word, a Word 2013 document shoud be saved with this extension:**
(A) .docx **(B) .doc✓**
(C) .txt (D) .rft

59. **Which option displays fill color in alternate rows in an Excel Table?**
(A) Banded Rows✓ (B) First Row
(C) Last Row (D) Filled Rows

60. **What function displays row data in a column or column data in a row?**
(A) Hyperlink (B) Index
(C) Transpose✓ (D) Rows

61. **When typing character search criteria, Excel matches fields based on:**
(A) Alphabetical order✓
(B) Capitalization
(C) Spelling
(D) Primary records

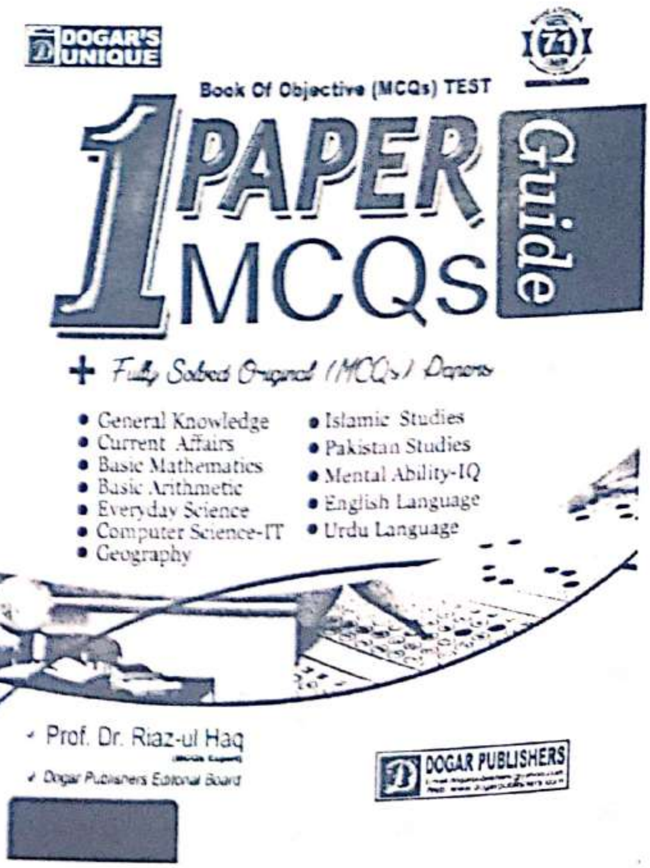
62. **When you insert a picture into a document, the default text wrapping option is:**
(A) Line with text✓ (B) None
(C) Tight (D) Square

63. **What is the sum of this series 1, 2, 3, 4,.... 99?**
(A) 1500 (B) 2000
(C) 2500 **(D) 3000✓**

64. **The most common types of storage devices are ________.**
(A) Magnetic✓ (B) Optical
(C) Flash (D) Persistent

65. **What category of functions is used in this formula? = PMT (C10/12, C8, C9, 1)**
(A) Logical **(B) Financial✓**
(C) Payment (D) Statistical

66. **Each sector on a hard drive stores ________ bytes of data.**
(A) 64 **(B) 512✓**
(C) 1,024 (D) 1 Giga



67. What does an I-beam facilitate?
(A) Locating text✓
(B) Highlighting text
(C) Draggig and selecting text
(D) Formatting text

68. An unauthorized user is a network ______ issue.
(A) Performance✓
(B) Reliability
(C) Security
(D) All of these

69. Which of the following is not a major reason for an email bounce?
(A) Bad user account name
(B) Bad domain name
(C) Stale file handle✓
(D) Domain server is down

70. When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:
(A) New window
(B) Sidebar
(C) Balloon✓
(D) Sticky note icon

71. Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?
(A) TOTAL (B) ADD
(C) SUM✓ (D) AVG

72. The information inside your table needs to be sorted alphabetically. To do this, you go to:
(A) Table Tools Design
(B) Page Layout
(C) Home tab > Paragraph group
(D) Tale Tools Layout✓

73. Why might you hide worksheets in a workbook?
(A) The file is smaller
(B) The file is larger
(C) Some data is private✓
(D) Some data is formatted

74. User developed instructions for Excel are called:
(A) Programs (B) Macros✓
(C) Procedures (D) All of these

75. What term describes a picture that has been resized by a percentage?
(A) Cropped (B) Flipped
(C) Stretched (D) Scaled✓

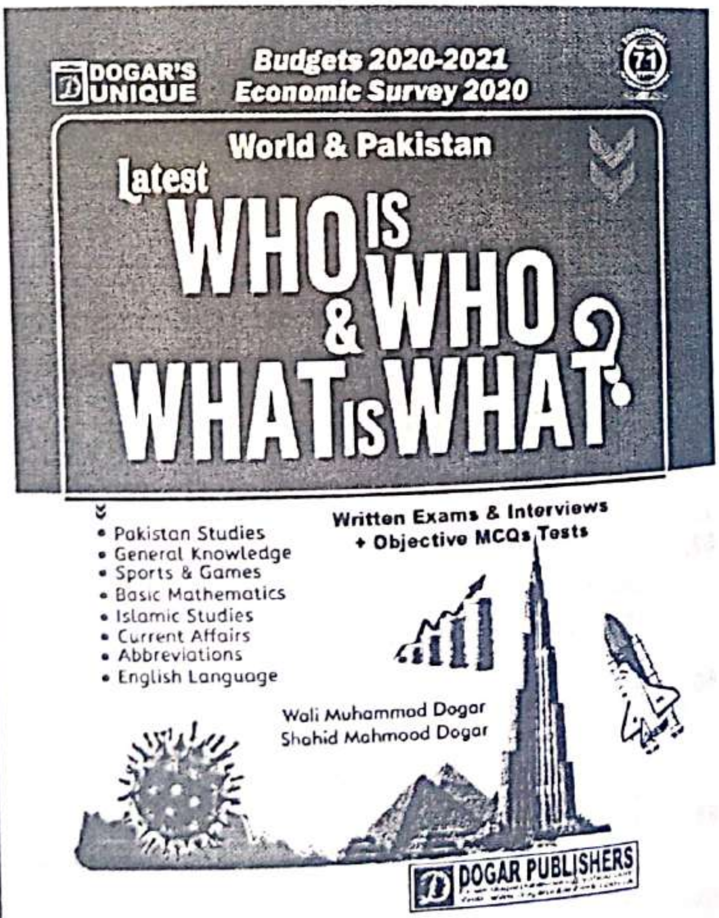
76. How can words be separated in a range name?
(A) With a space (B) With a comma
(C) With a period✓ (D) With a colon

77. A word template stores common document:
(A) Content (B) Structure✓
(C) Style (D) Theme

78. In which view does a page break appear as a black dashed line on the screen?
(A) Normal✓
(B) Page Break Preview
(C) Page Layout
(D) Custom

79. If the code for JAVA is LCXC, what is the code for BASIC?
(A) CBJTD (B) DCUKE✓
(C) EDVLF (D) FEWMG

80. For what can you use Outlook Tasks?
(A) Manage client data
(B) Send and receive email
(C) Schedule appointments and meetings
(D) Manage to do items✓



General Ability Test (20%)

General Knowledge

81. The longest river of Australia is:
(A) Mekong (B) Ob-Irtysh
(C) Oder **(D) Darling✓**
(E) None of these

82. Which country is called Land of Druk Yul?
(A) New Zealand **(B) Nepal✓**
(C) Norway (D) Somalia
(E) None of these

Pakistan Studies

83. The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the RESIGNATION of Congress Ministries on:
(A) 12 September, 1939
(B) 22 September, 1939
(C) 12 December, 1939
(D) 22 December, 1939✓

84. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:
(A) 1933✓ (B) 1935
(C) 1937 (D) 1938

Current Affairs

85. Father of the newly elected Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, had also remained the Prime Minister of Canada. What was his name?
(A) Harold Trudeau
(B) Michael Trudeau
(C) Pierre Trudeau✓
(D) Charles Trudeau

86. Pakistan, recently, lost an important election to a United Nations body. Please identify the name of the UN body.
(A) Economic and Social Council
(B) Security Council
(C) Human Rights Council✓
(D) None of these

Islamic Studies

87. 'Zakat' is worked out at the rate:
(A) 2 percent of 7 tola gold or 70 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
(B) 2 ½ percent of 7 ½ tola gold or 52 ½ tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year✓
(C) 3 percent of 9 tola gold or 58 tola silver which remains with an individual for full one year
(D) None of these

88. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) made hijrat from Makkah to Madinah in the year:
(A) 610 A.D. **(B) 622 A.D.✓**
(C) 626 A.D. (D) 632 A.D.

Geography

89. Name the smallest country in Asia:
(a) **Maldives ✓** *(b)* India
(c) China *(d)* Pakistan

90. "Lake Titicaca" is located in:
(a) Argentina *(b)* Bolivia
***(c)* Peru ✓** *(d)* None of these

Basic Mathematics

91. In one kilometer race, A beats B by 28 meters or 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race.
(A) 4 mins 20 secs
(B) 4 mins 3 secs✓
(C) 3 min 4 secs
(D) 5 mins

92. Imran made a profit of 20 percent in the first year. Next year, he had a loss of 25 percent on the capital he had at the beginning of second year. What was his overall loss?
(A) No loss (B) 12 percent
(C) 10 percent **(D) 5 percent✓**

English

93. Eminent means:
(A) Hardworking (B) Clever
(C) Famous✓ (D) Ambitious

94. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(A) Gratitude (B) Confusion
(C) Priveous✓ (D) Companion

Everyday Science

95. Which of the following gases is used for refrigeration?
(A) Chlorine **(B) Ammonia✓**
(C) Phosphine (D) Carbon Dioxide

96. Cytology is the:
(A) Study of living cells✓
(B) Study of harmones
(C) Study of seeds
(D) Study of surface tension

Basic Computer Studies

97. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(A) 78 **(B) 72✓**
(C) 75 (D) 68

98. Selecting text means selecting ________.
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) Whole document✓
(D) None of these

Urdu

99. ''بابائے اردو'' کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) سر سید احمد خان
(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(D) مولوی عبدالحق✓

100. ''ڈوبتے کوتنکے کا سہارا'' قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
(A) قول (B) ضرب المثل
(C) کہاوت **(D) محاورہ✓**

SAMPLE MCQ ANSWER SHEET

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Name: ______________________________

Father's Name: ______________________________

Post Applied For: ______________________________

C.N.I.C. No: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Exam. Centre: ______________________________

______________________ Domicile: ______________________

INSTRUCTIONS	Example	
	Right	Wrong
• Use Black Marker.	1. Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ	1. ● Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
• Fill the circle completely		2. Ⓐ ◐ Ⓒ Ⓓ
• Make no stray marks.		3. Ⓐ Ⓑ ◒ Ⓓ
• Filling or partially filling more than one circle shall be considered a wrong answer.		4. Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ⊜

For Office Use Only

Mention Paper Code here and fill the relevant circle: [ ]

ROLL NUMBER

Paper Code: Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ

ROLL NUMBER

①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
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Signature of Candidate: ______________

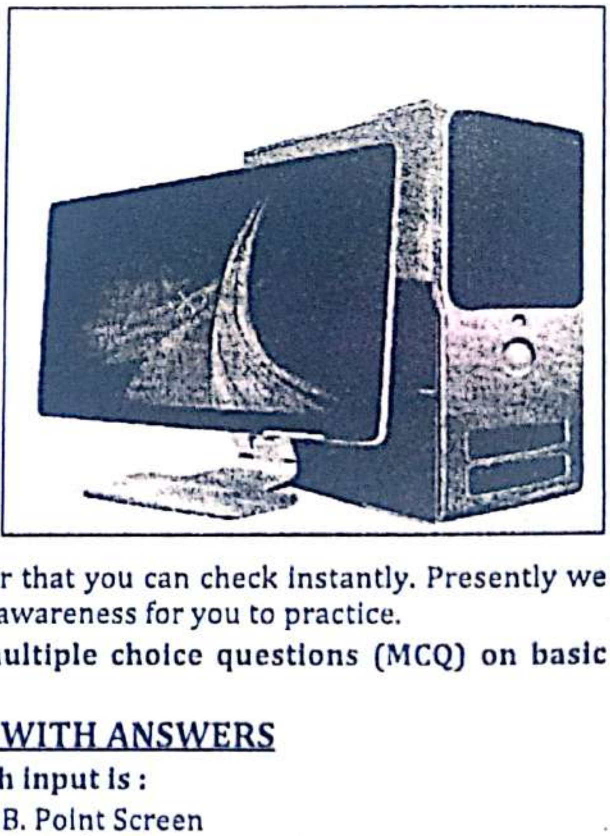
Signature of Supervisor: ______________

Computer Science 80%
Post Based Test

Introduction:

Basic Computer Awareness General Knowledge:

It tests general knowledge on common terms and concept of computer. Keeping in view of this, we have added some most frequently asked questions on Computer Fundamentals in MCQ format for your proper practice. Take this practice tests / quiz and you will have an idea what kind of questions are expected under computer awareness in general knowledge section. All questions are selected in a manner so that it becomes easy to understand the topic. You will find these commonly asked solved questions (with answer) really helpful.



Basic Computer Awareness Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on basic computer awareness in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 10 questions on basic computer awareness for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on basic computer awareness with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. Name of the screen that recognizes touch input is :

A. Recog screen B. Point Screen
C. Touch Screen D. Android Screen

Answer : Option C

Q2. Identify the device through which data and instructions are entered into a computer

A. Software B. Output device
C. Input device D. Memory

Answer : Option C

Q3. Computer Monitor is also known as :

A. DVU B. UVD
C. VDU D. CCTV

Answer : Option C

Q4. Arrange in ascending order the units of memory TB, KB, GB, MB

A. TB>MB>GB>KB B. MB>GB>TB>KB
C. TB>GB>MB>KB D. GB>MB>KB>TB

Answer : Option C

Q5. Which one of these stores more data than a DVD ?

A. CD Rom B. Floppy
C. Blue Ray Disk D. Red Ray Disk

Answer : Option C

Q6. The output shown on the computer monitor is called

A. VDU B. Hard Copy
C. Soft Copy D. Screen Copy

Answer : Option C

Q7. Eight Bits make up a

A. byte B. megabyte
C. kilobyte D. None

Answer : Option A

Q8. Which one is the result of the output given by a computer

A. Data B. Istruction
C. Information D. Excursion

Answer : Option C

Q9. Which one of these also known as read/write memory ?

A. ROM B. RAM
C. DVD D. Hard Disk

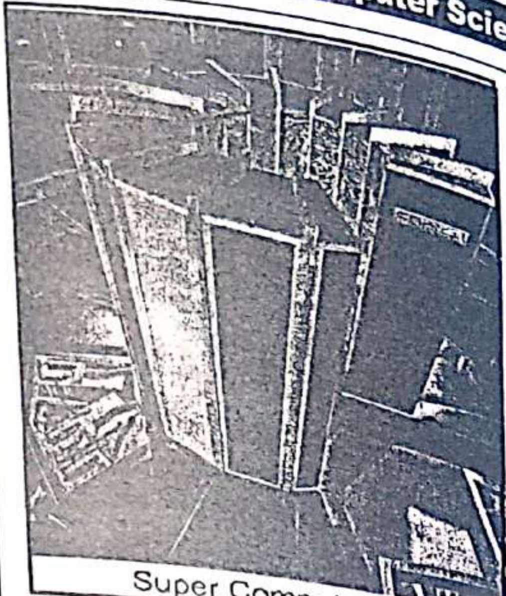
Answer : Option B

Q10. The printed output from a computer is called

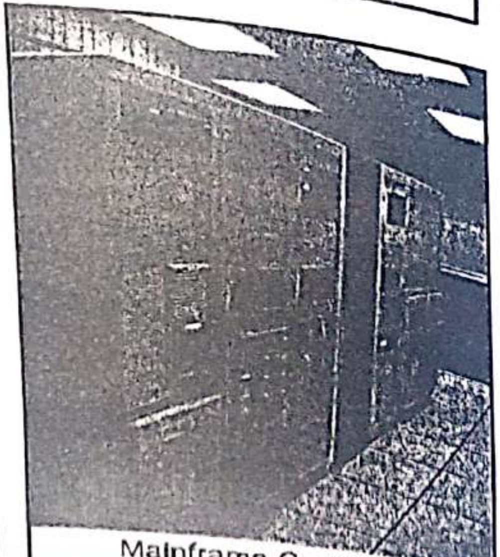
A. Copy B. Soft Copy
C. Hard Copy D. Paper

Answer : Option C

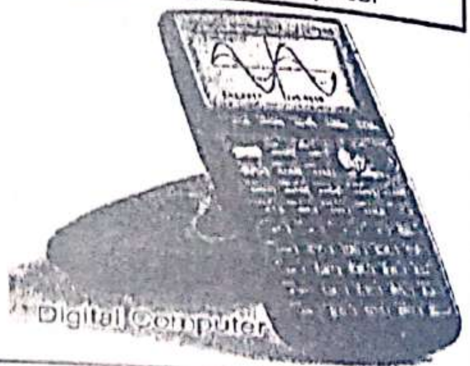
****



Super Compuler



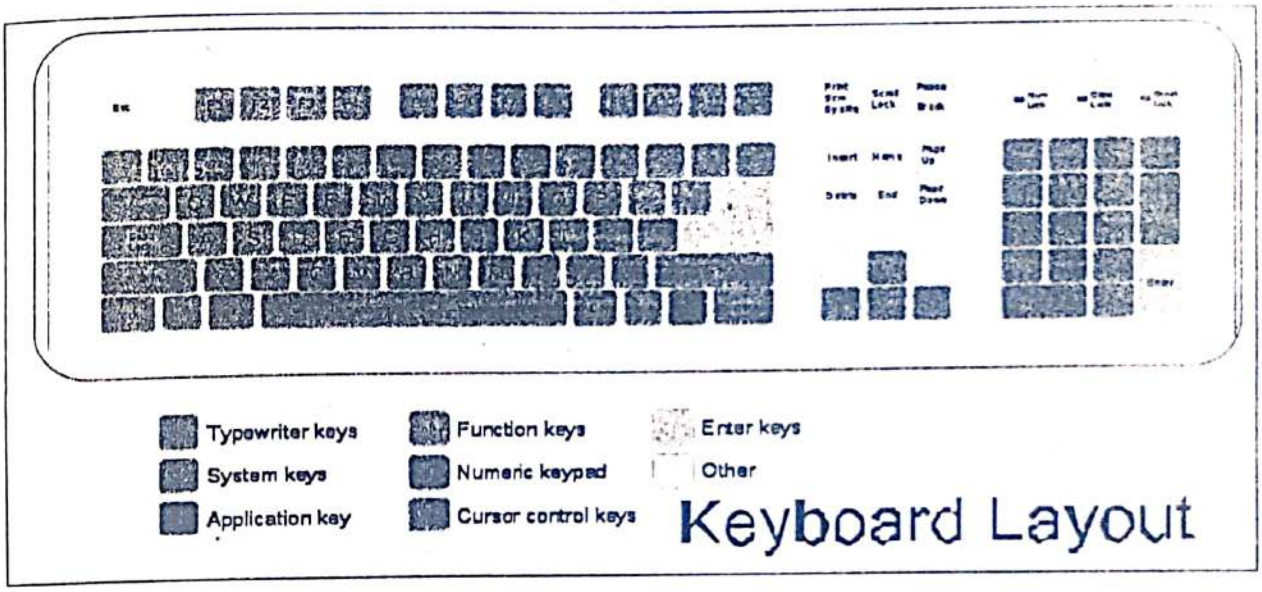
Mainframe Computer



Digital Computer

Computer Operation Proficiency in Microsoft Windows OS :

Knowledge of basic computer operation is a must for all positions that requires basic computer proficiency. Apart from that candidates applying for any other positions should have at least some minimum level of understanding of handling computers for day to day job. Here we have compiled some must know aspects in mcq style for your idea on popular Windows Operating System. Please visit related topic like MS Word, MS Excel, Computer Fundamentals etc. that are given on separate sections.



Computer Operation Proficiency Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on computer operation proficiency in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 20 of questions on computer operation proficiency for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on computer operation proficiency with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. **Which software is not an file compression utility ?**

A. 7-zip B. Win Rar

C. Win Zip D. Compres

Answer : Option **D**

Q2. **From where we can change the name of an User Account ?**

A. Settings B. Computer Name

C. Code Panel D. Control Panel

Answer : Option **D**

Q3. **In which situation running applications of an user account remains active ?**

A. When we Log Off
B. When we Switch User
C. When we Shut Down
D. When We Reboot
Answer : Option B

Q4. How can we bring 'My Computer' icon on the desktop if it is not there ?
A. From Wallpaper
B. From Settings
C. From Display Properties
D. From Explorer
Answer : Option C

Q5. In a PowerPoint Presentation Animation can be repeated how many times
A. 2 to 5
B. 1 to 5
C. 2 to 10
D. 1 to 20
Answer : Option C

Q6. Which one is an example of spreadsheet software ?
A. MS Excel
B. MS Word
C. MS Acces
D. MS PowerPoint
Answer : Option A

Q7. Internet Explorer is used for :
A. Viewing Movie
B. Listning Music
C. Viewing Web Pages
D. Drawing
Answer : Option C

Q8. The extension of a text file (i.e Notepad file) is :
A. .text
B. .tet
C. .txt
D. .tft
Answer : Option C

Q9. Which software can be used for giving presentation (e.g. product demo) ?
A. MS Word
B. MS Excel
C. MS PowerPoint
D. MS Access
Answer : Option C

Q10. The Process of erasing a disk is called :
A. Wiping
B. Formatting
C. Cleaning
D. Defragmenting
Answer : Option B

Q11. Which effect we see as the slides of a PowerPoint changes over
A. Animation
B. Timing
C. Effect
D. Transition
Answer : Option D

Q12. Which one is not an Image Editing software ?
A. Photo Shop
B. MS PowerPoint
C. Corel Draw
D. MS Paint
Answer : Option B

Q13. A window can have _____ states

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

Answer : Option **C**

Q14. Which one is not an Image file ?

A. .bmp B. .png

C. .wmv D. .jpg

Answer : Option **C**

Q15. How many scrollbars does a window have in general ?

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3 D. 4

Answer : Option **B**

Q16. The shortcuts that appears on the Desktop is called :

A. Image B. My Document

C. Icon D. My Computer

Answer : Option **C**

Q17. Which one is an example of database designing software ?

A. MS Excel B. MS Word

C. MS Acces D. MS PowerPoint

Answer : Option **C**

Q18. Notepad is used for :

A. Text B. Image

C. Both Text and Image D. None of these

Answer : Option **A**

Q19. Which one can be used for creating a document (e.g. Annual Report) ?

A. MS Excel B. MS Word

C. MS PowerPoint D. MS Windows

Answer : Option **B**

Q20. Which one is an example of Word Processing software ?

A. MS Excel B. MS Word

C. MS Acces D. MS PowerPoint

Answer : Option **B**

****

MS Word (Microsoft Office Word) –

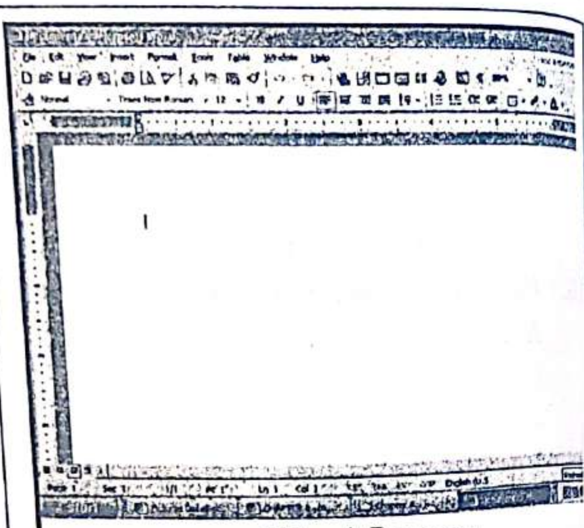
Computer Awareness objective type MCQ multiple choice Test:

Microsoft Word is a word processing application designed by Microsoft. Microsoft Word, i.e. MS Word, is a part of the popular MS Office Package. Here you will find a good collection of Multiple Choice Questions in the category of Microsoft Word with answer. Most of the questions are applicable to all versions of MS Word (including Word 97-2003, 2007, 2010, XP, etc.). Sometimes these types of questions are asked as part of the general knowledge section of basic computer awareness and computer operation section.

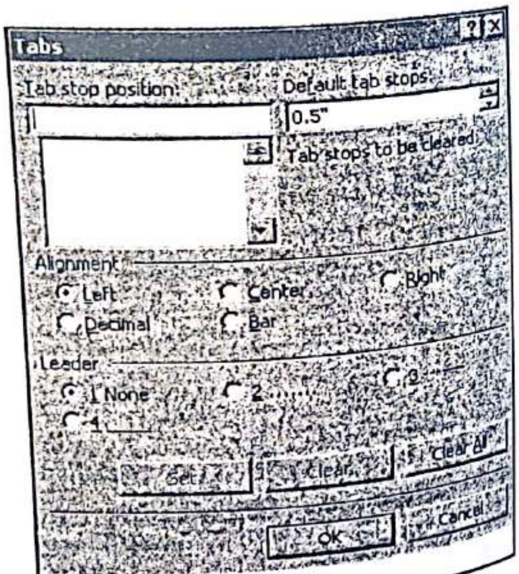
Microsoft Office Word (MS Word) Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on microsoft office word (ms word) in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 20 questions on microsoft office word (ms word) for you to practice.

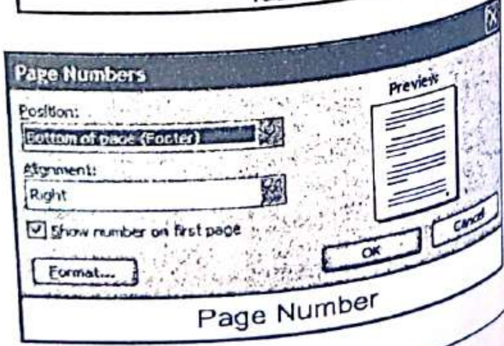
The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on Microsoft Office Word (MS Word) with answers.



Word Screen



Tabs



Page Number

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. In which view Headers and Footers are visible

A. Normal View
B. Page Layout View
C. Print Layout View
D. Draft View

Answer: Option C

Q2. The process of removing unwanted part of an image is called

A. Hiding B. Bordering
C. Cropping D. Cutting

Answer: Option C

Q3. To apply center alignment to a paragraph we can press

A. Ctrl + S B. Ctrl + C
C. Ctrl + C + A D. Ctrl + E

Answer: Option D

Q4. The space left between the margin and the start of a paragraph is called

A. Spacing
B. Gutter
C. Indentation
D. Alignment

Answer : Option C

Q5. Text-styling feature of MS word is

A. WordColor
B. WordFont
C. WordArt
D. WordFill

Answer : Option C

Q6. Which items are placed at the end of a document

A. Footer
B. Foot Note
C. End Note
D. Header

Answer : Option C

Q7. To change line height to 1.5 we use shortcut key :

A. Ctrl+1
B. Ctrl + 2
C. Ctrl + 3
D. Ctrl + 5

Answer : Option D

Q8. A number of letter that appears little above the normal text is called :

A. Superscript
B. Subscript
C. Supertext
D. Toptext

Answer : Option A

Q9. A number of letter that appears little below the normal text is called :

A. Superscript
B. Subscript
C. Supertext
D. Toptext

Answer : Option B

Q10. We can insert a page number at

A. Header
B. Footer
C. Both A and B
D. None

Answer : Option C

Q11. Which one can be used as watermark in a word document

A. Text
B. Image
C. Both A and B
D. None

Answer : Option C

Q12. Which item appears dimly behid the main body text

A. Water Color
B. Background
C. Watermark
D. Back Color

Answer : Option C

Q13. Which feature starts a new line whenever a word or sentence reached a border

A. Text Line
B. New Line
C. Text Wrapping
D. Text Align

Answer : Option C

Q14. **The direction of a rectangular page for viewing and printing is called**

A. Orientation | B. Direction
C. Print Layout | D. Preview

Answer : Option A

Q15. **We can remove / hide border of a shape by selecting?**

A. No Line | B. No Outline
C. White Line | D. No Border

Answer : Option B

Q16. **We can change the thickness of a line from __**

A. Line width | B. Line Height
C. Line Thick | D. Line Style

Answer : Option D

Q17. **What item contains detailed information about something in the text ?**

A. Footer | B. Foot Note
C. Header | D. Head Note

Answer : Option B

Q18. **Which item is printed at the bottom of each page**

A. Header | B. Foot Note
C. Title | D. Footer

Answer : Option D

Q19. **Color and pattern used to fill a closed shape is called**

A. Shape | B. WordArt
C. Fill Style | D. Fill Back

Answer : Option C

Q20. **Where footnotes appear in a document**

A. End of document | B. Bottom of a Page
C. End of Heading | D. None

Answer : Option B

****

MS Excel under Microsoft Office Questions Answers (MCQ -Multiple Choice, Objective Type) test:

Microsoft Excel, part of Microsoft Office bundle, is a spreadsheet software and is part of the widely used MS Office Package. Here you will find a great collection of Multiple Choice Questions in the category of Microsoft Excel with answer. Most of the questions are applicable to all versions of MS Excel (including Excel 97-2003, XP, 2007, 2010, etc.). Sometimes question from this category are asked as part of the computer operation general knowledge section of basic computer awareness test.

MS Excel (Microsoft Office Excel) Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on ms excel (microsoft office excel) in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 25 questions on ms excel (microsoft office excel) for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on ms excel (microsoft office excel) with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. What is the intersection of a column and a row on a worksheet called ?

A. Column B. Value
C. Address D. Cell

Answer: Option **D**

Q2. What type of chart is useful for comparing vaues over categories ?

A. Pie Chart B. Column Chart
C. Line Chart D. Dot Graph

Answer: Option **B**

Q3. Which functionin Excel tells how many numeric entries are there ?

A. NUM B. COUNT
C. SUM D. CHKNUM

Answer: Option **B**

Q4. A features that displays only the data in column (s) according to specified criteria

A. Formula B. Sorting
C. Filtering D. Pivot

Answer: Option **C**

Q5. Statistical calculations and preparation of tables and graphs can be done using

A. Adobe Photoshop B. Excel
C. Notepad D. Power Point

Answer: Option **B**

Q6. What type of chart will you use to compare performance of two employees in the year 2016 ?

A. Column Chart B. Line Chart

C. Pie Chart
D. Dot Chart

Answer : Option B

Q7. Which one is not a Function in MS Excel ?

A. SUM
B. AVG
C. MAX
D. MIN

Answer : Option B

Q8. Functions in MS Excel must begin with ___

A. An () sign
B. An Equal Sign
C. A Plus Sign
D. A > Sign

Answer : Option B

Q9. Which function in Excel checks whether a condition is true or not ?

A. SUM
B. COUNT
C. IF
D. AVERAGE

Answer : Option C

Q10. In Excel, Columns are labelled as ___

A. A, B, C, etc
B. 1,2,3 etc
C. A1, A2, etc.
D. $A$1, $A$2, etc.

Answer : Option A

Q11. The Greater Than sign (>) is an example of ____ operator.

A. Arithmatic
B. Logical
C. Conditional
D. Greater

Answer : Option B

Q12. What type of chart is useful for showing trends or changes over time ?

A. Pie Chart
B. Column Chart
C. Line Chart
D. Dot Graph

Answer : Option C

Q13. The process of arrenging the items of a column in some sequence or order is known as :

A. Arrengin
B. Autofill
C. Sorting
D. Filtering

Answer : Option C

Q14. The ___ feature of MS Excel quickly completes a series of data

A. Auto Complete
B. Auto Fill
C. Fill Handle
D. Sorting

Answer : Option B

Q15. What type of chart is useful for comparing parts of a whole ?

A. Pie Chart
B. Column Chart
C. Line Chart
D. Dot Graph

Answer : Option A

Q16. In Excel, Rows are labelled as ____

A. A, B, C, etc
B. 1,2,3 etc
C. A1, A2, etc.
D. $A$1, $A$2, etc.

Answer : Option B

Q17. What do you use to create a chart?

A. Pie Wizard
B. Excel Wizard
C. Data Wizard
D. Chart Wizard

Answer : Option **D**

Q18. How will you graphically represent expenditure in different departments ?

A. Column Chart
B. Line Chart
C. Pie Chart
D. Dot Chart

Answer : Option **C**

Q19. What type of chart is good for single series of data ?

A. Column Chart
B. Line Chart
C. Pie Chart
D. Cone Chart

Answer : Option **C**

Q20. The basic unit of a worksheet into which you enter data in Excel is called a

A. cell
B. table
C. box
D. column

Answer : Option **A**

Q21. How many sheets are there, by default, when we create a new Excel file ?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 5
D. 10

Answer : Option **B**

Q22. In Excel, which one denoted a range from B1 through E5

A. B1 - E5
B. B1:E5
C. B1 to E5
D. B1$E5

Answer : Option **B**

Q23. An Excel file is generally called a / an :

A. E-Spreadsheet
B. Woorksheet
C. Workbook
D. Sheet

Answer : Option **C**

Q24. It is a collection of data that is stored electronically as a series of records in a table.

A. spreadsheet
B. presentation
C. database
D. MS Word

Answer : Option **C**

Q25. What type of chart will you use to compare performance of sales of two products ?

A. Column Chart
B. Line Chart
C. Pie Chart
D. Both A and B

Answer : Option **A**

****

Internet and Email related Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQ) Mock Test :

Today almost all position require basic knowledge of handling internet operation for day to day communication, be it sending and receiving email or just surfing internet for information. Here you will find some commonly asked questions from the field of web, internet and email. It is part of general computer awareness. So, these kind of questions are sometimes included under basic computer proficiency test of computer gk section. If you go through these easy to understand questions, you will have an idea what kind of questions are expected. It includes common terminologies, concept and basic operation of internet.

Web, Internet & Email Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on web, internet & email in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 15 questions on web, internet & email for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on web, internet & email with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. Free of cost repair of software bug available at Internet is called?

A. Version B. Ad-on
C. Tutorial D. Patch

Answer : Option D

Q2. The Internet was originally a project of which agency?

A. ARPA B. NSF
C. NSA D. None of these

Answer : Option A

Q3. Which of the following is a correct format of Email address?

A. name@website@info B. name@website.info
C. www.nameofebsite.com D. name.website.com

Answer : Option B

Q4. HTML is used to create

A. machine language program B. high level program
C. web page D. web server

Answer : Option C

Q5. The computer jargon - WWWW, stands for :

A. World Wide Web Worm B. World Wide Wildlife Web
C. World Wide Women's Web D. World Wide Women's Week

Answer : Option A

Q6. The process of transferring files from a computer on the Internet to your computer is called

A. Uploading B. Forwarding
C. FTP D. Downloading

Answer : Option D

Q7. In internet terminology IP means
A. Internet Provider
B. Internet Protocol
C. Internet Procedure
D. Internet Processor
Answer : Option **B**

Q8. A Web site's front page /main page is called
A. Browser Page
B. Search Page
C. Home Page
D. Bookmark
Answer : Option **C**

Q9. Which one of the following is not a search engine?
A. Bing
B. Google
C. Yahoo
D. Windows
Answer : Option **D**

Q10. Verification of a login name and password is known as:
A. configuration
B. accessibility
C. authentication
D. logging in
Answer : Option **C**

Q11. Internet explorer falls under :
A. Operating System
B. Compiler
C. Browser
D. IP address
Answer : Option C

Q12. What is the full form of WWW in web address ?
A. World Wide Web
B. World Wide Word
C. World Wide Wood
D. None of these
Answer : Option A

Q13. Full form of HTML is:
A. Hyper Text Markup Language
B. Hyper Text Manipulation Language
C. Hyper Text Managing Links
D. Hyper Text Manipulating Links
Answer : Option A

Q14. Moving from one website to another is called :
A. Downloading
B. Browsing
C. Uploading
D. Attachment
Answer : Option B

Q15. A computer on internet are identified by :
A. e-mail address
B. street address
C. IP address
D. None of the above
Answer : Option C

****

HTML & WEB DESIGN RELATED MCQ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (TEST - MULTIPLE CHOICE OBJECTIVE TYPE):

HTML is the skeleton of a webpage. Skill of HTML is very much required for entry-level. We can create static web pages using HTML. But the **concept of HTML** is required for creating dynamic pages too. Here you are getting a selected list of **important mcq** questions on **HTML** with answer important for HTML & Web Designing tasks. These HTML multiple choice questions are for both freshers and experienced candidates.

HTML & Web Designing Questions Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on html & web designing questions in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 5 questions on html & web designing questions for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on html & web designing questions with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. HTML is what type of language ?
A. Scripting Language B. Markup Language
C. Programming Language D. Network Protocol
Answer : Option B

Q2. HTML uses
A. User defined tags B. Pre-specified tags
C. Fixed tags defined by the language D. Tags only for linking
Answer : Option C

Q3. The year in which HTML was first proposed ______.
A. 1990 B. 1980
C. 2000 D. 1995
Answer : Option A

Q4. Fundamental HTML Block is known as ________.
A. HTML Body B. HTML Tag
C. HTML Attribute D. HTML Element
Answer : Option B

Q5. Apart from <b> tag, what other tag makes text bold ?
A. <fat> B. <strong>
C. <black> D. <emp>
Answer : Option B

****

PHP MCQ Questions and Answers :

PHP is the popular server-side scripting language. Knowledge of PHP language is now essential for dynamic web page development. Go through the selected list of **important mcq** questions on **PHP** with answer.

PHP - Selected Questions Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on php - selected questions in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 5 questions on php - selected questions for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on php - selected questions with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. PHP Stands for?

A. PHP Hypertex Processor
B. PHP Hyper Markup Processor
C. PHP Hyper Markup Preprocessor
D. PHP Hypertext Preprocessor

Answer : Option **D**

Q2. PHP is an example of ________ scripting language.

A. Server-side
B. Client-side
C. Browser-side
D. In-side

Answer : Option **A**

Q3. Who is known as the father of PHP?

A. Rasmus Lerdorf
B. Willam Makepiece
C. Drek Kolkevi
D. List Barely

Answer : Option **A**

Q4. Which of the following is not true?

A. PHP can be used to develop web applications.
B. PHP makes a website dynamic
C. PHP applications can not be compile
D. PHP can not be embedded into html.

Answer : Option **D**

Q5. PHP scripts are enclosed within ______

A. <php> ...</php>--
B. <?php ...?>
C. ?php ..?php
D. <p> ...</p>

Answer : Option **B**

****

C Programming MCQ :

C is still the popular programming language and is favorite topics to test knowledge of a candidate on knowledge of programming concept. Please find the selected list of **important mcq** questions on **C Programming Language** with answer.

C Language - Selected Questions Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on c language - selected questions in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 5 questions on c language - selected questions for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective **multiple choice questions (MCQ) on c** language - selected questions with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. Who is known as the father of C Language ?

A. James A.Sosling B. Vjarne Stroustrup

C. Dennis Ritchie D. Dr. E.F.Codd

Answer : Option **C**

Q2. **C Language was developed in the year ___**

A. 1970 B. 1975

C. 1980 D. 1985

Answer : Option **A**

Q3. **Which one is not a reserve keyword in C Language?**

A. auto B. main

C. case D. register

Answer : Option **B**

Q4. **A C variable name can start with a ___**

A. Number B. Plus Sign (+)

C. Underscore D. Asterisk (*)

Answer : Option **C**

Q5. **Prototype of a function means ___**

A. Name of Function B. Output of Function

C. Declaration of Function D. Input of a Function

Answer : Option **C**

****

CPP (C++) MCQ:

C++ is the popular programming language for interview and is favorite topics to test knowlege of a candidated on programming concept. We are listing some selected **CPP important** questions on **C++ Programming** with answer.

C++ Programming - Selected Questions Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on c++ programming - selected questions in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 5 questions on c++ programming - selected questions for you to practice.

The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on c++ programming - selected questions with answers.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. Declaration a pointer more than once may cause ___

A. Error
B. Abort
C. Trap
D. Null

Answer : Option **C**

Q2. Which one is not a correct variable type in C++?

A. float
B. real
C. Int
D. double

Answer : Option **B**

Q3. Which operation is used as Logical 'AND'

A. Operator-&
B. Operator-||
C. Operator-&&
D. Operator +

Answer : Option **C**

Q4. An expression A.B in C++ means ___

A. A is member of object B
B. B is member of Object A
C. Product of A and B
D. None of these

Answer : Option **B**

Q5. A C++ code line ends with ___

A. A Semicolon (;)
B. A Fullstop(.)
C. A Comma (,)
D. A Slash (/)

Answer : Option **A**

****

Java MCQ:

Here you are going to get a selected list of multiple choice questions **(MCQ) on JAVA** that will give you an idea of basic concept of object oriented programming with Java language. These section include questions with answers on **basic theory of Java** to test knowledge of **Fundamental Concept of Java** programming language. If you are going to apply for an entry-level positions in Java **related job**, then you are not expected to answer the **tricky java interview** questions, rather you should have solid understating of **Java basics** - the fundamental concept and feature of Java as object oriented programming language. **These** Java MCQ Sets will get you acquainted with the nature of questions you may encounter during your Java interview or competitive exams for popular programming language Java related career.

Java Interview - Selected Questions Multiple Choice (MCQ) objective question with answer keys

Here you will find a list of common important questions on java interview - selected questions in multiple choice question (MCQ) style with answer. These frequently asked sample questions are given with correct choice of answer that you can check instantly. Presently we have added total 5 questions on java interview - selected questions for you to practice. **The following section consists of objective multiple choice questions (MCQ) on java interview - selected questions with answers.**

SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q1. Who is known as father of Java Programming Language?
A. James Gosling B. M. P Java
C. Charel Babbage D. Blais Pascal
Answer : Option A

Q2. In java control statements **break, continue, return, try-catch-finally and assert** belongs to?
A. Selection statements B. Loop Statements
C. Transfer statements D. Pause Statement
Answer : Option C

Q3. **Which provides runtime environment for java byte code to be executed?**
A. JDK B. JVM
C. JRE D. JAVAC
Answer : Option B

Q4. **What is byte code in Java?**
A. Code generated by a Java compiler B. Code generated by a Java Virtual Machine
C. Name of Java source code file D. Block of code written inside a class
Answer : Option A

Q5. **Which of the following are not Java keywords ?**
A. double B. switch
C. then D. instance of
Answer : Option C

****

Microsoft Office 2003, 2007, 2010 Questions and Answers.

1. **MS OFFICE Is Application Software**
   - *(a)* True
   - *(b)* False

   Answer: A. True
2. **Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for...**
   - *(a)* Spelling suggestions
   - *(b)* Synonyms and Antonyms words

   Answer: B. Synonyms and Antonyms words
3. **The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is**
   - *(a)* 1 and 1
   - *(b)* 2 and 1
   - *(c)* 1 and 2
   - *(d)* 2 and 2
4. **How many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum?**
   - *(a)* 40
   - *(b)* 45
   - *(c)* 50
   - *(d)* 55
   - *(e)* As you wish

   Answer: B. 45
5. **What is the smallest and largest font size available in Font Size tool on formatting toolbar?**
   - *(a)* 8 and 72
   - *(b)* 8 and 68
   - *(c)* 6 and 72
   - *(d)* 6 and 68

   Answer: A. 8 and 72
6. **A character that is raised and smaller above the baseline is known as**
   - *(a)* Raised
   - *(b)* Outlined
   - *(c)* Capscript
   - *(d)* Superscript

   Answer: D. Superscript
7. **Selecting text means, selecting?**
   - *(a)* a word
   - *(b)* an entire sentence
   - *(c)* whole document
   - *(d)* any of the above

   Answer: D. any of the above
8. **MS-Word automatically moves the text to the next line when it reaches the right edge of the screen and is called?**
   - *(a)* Carriage Return
   - *(b)* Enter
   - *(c)* Word Wrap
   - *(d)* None of the above

   Answer: C. Word Wrap
9. **Using Find command in Word, we can search?**
   - *(a)* characters
   - *(b)* formats
   - *(c)* symbols
   - *(d)* All of the above

   Answer: D. All of the above
10. **In MS-Word, for what does ruler help?**
    - *(a)* to set tabs
    - *(b)* to set indents
    - *(c)* to change page margins
    - *(d)* All of the above

    Answer: D. All of the above
11. **By default, on which page the header or the footer is printed?**
    - *(a)* on first page
    - *(b)* on alternate page
    - *(c)* on every page

(d) none of the above

Answer: C. on every page

12. Which menu in MSWord can be used to change character size and typeface?

(a) View
(b) Tools
(c) Format
(d) Data

Answer: C. Format

13. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS-Word?

(a) Down Cursor Key
(b) Enter Key
(c) Shift + Enter
(d) Ctrl + Enter

Answer: B. Enter Key

14. Which of these toolbars allows changing of Fonts and their sizes?

(a) Standard
(b) Formatting
(c) Print Preview
(d) None of these

Answer: B. Formatting

15. Which bar is usually located below that Title Bar that provides categorized options?

(a) Menu bar
(b) Status Bar
(c) Tool bar
(d) Scroll bar

Answer: A. Menu bar

16. Which option in File pull-down menu is used to close a file in MSWord?

(a) New
(b) Quit
(c) Close
(d) Exit

Answer: C. Close

17. What is the function of Ctrl + B in MS-Word

(a) It converts selected text into the next larger size of the same font
(b) It adds a line break to the document
(c) It makes tho selected text bold
(d) It applies Italic formatting t the selected text

Answer: C. It makes tho selected text bold

18. Graphics for word processor

(a) Peripheral
(b) Clip art
(c) Highlight
(d) Execute

Answer: B. Clip art

19. What is the function of CTRL+R in MS-Word

(a) Open the Print dialog box
(b) Update the current Web page
(c) Close the current window
(d) None of these

Answer: D. None of these

20. What is the extension of files created in Ms-Word 97- 2003

(a) dot
(b) doc
(c) dom
(d) txt

Answer: B. doc

21. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+W is used for

(a) open the Print dialog box
(b) Update the current Web page
(c) close the current window
(d) None of these

Answer: C. close the current window

22. Which shortcut key is used to spell check in MS-Word

(a) F1
(b) F2
(c) F7

(d) F9

Answer: C. F7

23. Why headers and footers used in MS -Word

(a) To enhance the overall appearance of the document

(b) To mark the starting of a page

(c) To make large document more readable

(d) To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed

Answer: D. To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed

24. The minimum number of rows and columns a word table can have is

(a) Zero

(b) 2 rows and 1 column

(c) 2 rows and 2 column

(d) 1 row and 1 column

Answer: D. 1 row and 1 column

25. In MS-Word shortcut SHIFT+DELETE is used to

(a) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin

(b) Copy the selected item

(c) Rename the selected item

(d) Create a shortcut to the selected item

Answer: A. Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin

26. In MS Word to move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word command used is

(a) CTRL+RIGHTARROW

(b) CTRL+LEFT ARROW

(c) CTRL+DOWN ARROW

(d) None of these

Answer: A. CTRL+RIGHTARROW

27. What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap?

(a) 3

(b) 10

(c) 15

(d) 20

Answer: A. 3

28. A bookmark is an item or location in document that you identify a name for future Reference. Which of the following task is accomplished by using bookmarks?

(a) To mark the ending of a page of document

(b) To quickly jump to a specific location in the document

(c) To add hyperlinks in a web page

(d) None of These

Answer: B. To quickly jump to a specific location in the document

29. Why are headers and footers used in document?

(a) To mark large document more readable

(b) To mark the starting and ending of a page

(c) To enhance the overall appearance of the document

(d) To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed

Answer: D. To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed

30. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for a drop cap?

(a) 10

(b) 15

(c) 20

(d) Undefine

Answer: A. 10

31. How can you insert a sound file in your word document?

(c) Margin that is added to the binding side of page when printing

(d) Margin that is added to the outside of the page when printing

Answer: C. Margin that is added to the binding side of page when printing

52. Portrait and Landscape are

(a) Page Orientation

(b) Paper Size

(c) Page Layout

(d) All of above

Answer: A. Page Orientation

53. If you need to change the typeface of a document, which menu will you choose?

(a) Edit

(b) View

(c) Format

(d) Tools

Answer: C. Format

54. Which of the following is not a font style?

(a) Bold

(b) Italics

(c) Regular

(d) Superscript

Answer: D. Superscript

55. How can you disable extended selection mode?

(a) Press Del to disable

(b) Press F8 again to disable

(c) Press Esc to disable

(d) Press Enter to disable

Answer: C. Press Esc to disable

56. What does EXT indicator on status bar of MS Word indicate?

(a) It indicates whether the external text is pasted on document or not

(b) It indicates whether extended add-ons are installed on MS Word or not

(c) It indicates whether Extended Selection mode is turned on or off

(d) None of above

Answer: C. It indicates whether Extended Selection mode is turned on or off

57. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for a drop cap?

(a) 3

(b) 10

(c) 15

(d) 20

Answer: B. 10

58. What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap?

(a) 3

(b) 10

(c) 15

(d) 20

Answer: A. 3

59. How many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum?

(a) 35

(b) 45

(c) 50

(d) 55

Answer: B. 45

60. What is the smallest and largest font size available in Font Size tool on formatting toolbar?

(a) 8 and 72

(b) 8 and 64

(c) 12 and 72

(d) 12 and 64

Answer: A. 8 and 72

61. What is the maximum font size you can apply for any character?

(a) 163

(b) 1638

(c) 16038
(d) None of above

Answer: B. 1638

62. Which of the following is graphics solution for Word Processors?

(a) Clipart
(b) WordArt
(c) Drop Cap
(d) All of above

Answer: A. Clipart

63. A character that is raised and smaller above the baseline is known as

(a) Superscript
(b) Raised
(c) Outlined
(d) Subscript

Answer: A. Superscript

64. What is the purpose of inserting header and footer in document?

(a) To mark the starting and ending of page
(b) To enhance the overall appearance of the document
(c) To allow page headers and footers appear on document when printed
(d) To make large document more readable

Answer: C. To allow page headers and footers appear on document when printed

65. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is

(a) 1 and 1
(b) 2 and 1
(c) 2 and 2
(d) None of above

Answer: A. 1 and 1

66. Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for

(a) Grammar options
(b) Spelling suggestions
(c) Synonyms and Antonyms words
(d) All of above

Answer: C. Synonyms and Antonyms words

67. Why Drop Caps are used in document?

(a) To drop all the capital letters
(b) To automatically begin each paragraph with capital letter
(c) To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter
(d) None of above

Answer: C. To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initial capital letter

68. A bookmark is an item or location in document that you identify as a name for future reference. Which of the following task is accomplished by using bookmarks?

(a) To mark the ending of a paragraph of document
(b) To add anchors in web page
(c) To add hyperlinks in webpage
(d) To quickly jump to specific location in document

Answer: D. To quickly jump to specific location in document

69. A word processor would most likely be used to do

(a) Type a biography
(b) Maintain an inventory
(c) Do a computer search in media center
(d) Keep an account of money spent

Answer: A. Type a biography

70. What happens when you click on Insert >> Picture >> Clip Art?

(a) It inserts a clipart picture into document
(b) It lets you choose clipart to insert into document

(c) It opens Clip Art taskbar
(d) None of the above

Answer: C. It opens Clip Art taskbar

71. Which option is not available in Insert Table Autofit behavior?

(a) Fixed Column Width
(b) AutoFit to Contents
(c) Autofit to Column
(d) Autofit to Window

Answer: C. Autofit to Column

72. To autofit the width of column

(a) Double click the left border of column
(b) Double click the right border of column
(c) Double click the column header
(d) All of above

Answer: B. Double click the right border of column

73. From which menu you can insert Header and Footer?

(a) Format menu
(b) View Menu
(c) Tools Menu
(d) Insert Menu

Answer: B. View Menu

74. After typing header text, how can you quickly enter footer text?

(a) Click on Switch between Heder & Footer then type the text
(b) Press PageDown key and type the text for footer
(c) Both of above
(d) None of above

Answer: A. Click on Switch between Heder & Footer then type the text

75. When inserting Page number in footer it appeared 1 but you wish to show a. How can you do that?

(a) From Insert menu choose Page Number and specify necessary setting
(b) From format menu choose bullets and Numbering and configure necessary setting
(c) Click on Page Number Format tool and specify required setting
(d) All of above

Answer: C. Click on Page Number Format tool and specify required setting

76. Which of the following statement is false?

(a) You can set different header and footer for last page of a section
(b) You can set different header footer for even and odd pages
(c) You can set different page number formats for different sections
(d) You can set different header footer for first page of a section

Answer: A. You can set different header and footer for last page of a section

77. Where can you change the vertical alignment?

(a) Paragraph dialog box
(b) Formatting toolbar
(c) Page Setup dialog box
(d) Standard toolbar

Answer: C. Page Setup dialog box

78. To get to the 'Symbol' dialog box, click on the _____ menu and choose 'Symbol'.

(a) Tools
(b) Table
(c) Insert
(d) Format

Answer: C. Insert

79. Which of the following symbol sets would be most likely to contain a mathematical symbol such as a

degree sign, greater than or equal to, or a Greek letter?

(a) Symbol
(b) Wingdings
(c) Webdings
(d) None of the above

Answer: A. Symbol

80. AutoCorrect was originally designed to replace _______ words as you type.

(a) Grammatically incorrect
(b) Short, repetitive
(c) Misspelled
(d) None of the above

Answer: C. Misspelled

81. Which of the following is the second step in creating a macro?

(a) Using your mouse or keyboard, perform the task you want to automate
(b) Give the macro a name
(c) Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro
(d) Start recording

Answer: C. Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro

82. If you will be displaying or printing your document on another computer, you'll want to make sure and select the _________ option under the 'Save' tab.

(a) Embed True Type Fonts
(b) Embed Fonts
(c) Save True Type Fonts
(d) Save Fonts

Answer: A. Embed True Type Fonts

83. In Word, the mailing list is known as the _________.

(a) Data source
(b) Sheet
(c) Data sheet
(d) Source

Answer: A. Data source

84. Which of the following button will allow you to add, delete, or change records in your Data Source?

(a) ??Edit?? button
(b) ??Data editing?? button
(c) ??Data Source?? button
(d) ??Edit Data Source?? button

Answer: D. ??Edit Data Source?? button

85. It is possible to _____ a data source before performing a merge.

(a) Modify
(b) Sort
(c) Create
(d) all of the above

Answer: D. all of the above

86. What is the default font size of a new Word document based on Normal template?

(a) 9 pt
(b) 12 pt
(c) 14 pt
(d) None of above

Answer: B. 12 pt

87. What is the default font used in MS Word document?

(a) Times New Roman
(b) Arial
(c) Algerian
(d) None of the above

Answer: A. Times New Roman

88. Which tab in Font dialog box contains options to apply font effects?

(a) Text Effects
(b) Standard Toolbar
(c) Font tab
(d) Character Spacing

Answer: C. Font tab

89. If you need to double underline a word, how will you do that?

(a) From Format menu choose Font option and then from Font

tab open Underline Style and select Double Underline
(b) Go to Format menu and then Font option. Open Underline Style and choose Double Underline
(c) Click double underline tool on formatting toolbar
(d) Select the text then choose Format >> Font and on Font tab open Underline Style and choose Double Underline

Answer: D. Select the text then choose Format >> Font and on Font tab open Underline Style and choose Double Underline

90. Drop Cap means
(a) Small Caps
(b) Title case
(c) All Caps
(d) None of above

Answer: D. None of above

91. Which of the following line spacing is invalid?
(a) Multiple
(b) Double
(c) Triple
(d) Single

Answer: C. Triple

92. How can you apply exactly the same formatting you did to another text?
(a) Copy the text and click on Paste Special tool on new place
(b) Select the text then click on Format Painter and select the new text
(c) Copy the text and paste in new location. Then type the new text again
(d) All of above

Answer: B. Select the text then click on Format Painter and select the new text

93. What should you do if you require pasting the same format in many places?
(a) Double click the format painter then go on pasting in many places
(b) Click the format painter then go on pasting to many places holding Ctrl Key
(c) Click the Format painter and go on pasting in many places holding Alt Key
(d) All of above

Answer: A. Double click the format painter then go on pasting in many places

94. On which toolbar can you find Format Painter tool?
(a) Formatting toolbar
(b) Picture Toolbar
(c) Drawing Toolbar
(d) Standard toolbar

Answer: D. Standard toolbar

95. Which indent marker controls all the lines except first line?
(a) Left Indent Marker
(b) First Line Indent Marker
(c) Right Indent Marker
(d) Hanging Indent Marker

Answer: A. Left Indent Marker

96. Which operation you will perform if you need to move a block of text?
(a) Copy and Paste
(b) Paste and Cut
(c) Cut and Paste
(d) Paste and Delete

Answer: C. Cut and Paste

97. What is the extension of Word files?
(a) DOT
(b) TXT
(c) FIL
(d) DOC

Answer: D. DOC

98. Which of the following option is not available in Insert >> Picture?
(a) Chart
(b) Graph
(c) Clip Art
(d) Word Art

Answer: B. Graph

99. To insert a drop cap in one of the paragraph you should access
(a) Format
(b) Tools
(c) Insert Menu
(d) None of above
Answer: A. Format

100. How many different positions can you set for drop cap?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
Answer: B. 2

101. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for lines to drop box?
(a) 3
(b) 5
(c) 10
(d) 15
Answer: C. 10

102. Which of the following can NOT be used to create parallel style column?
(a) Insert Textbox
(b) Table Insert Table
(c) Format Tabs
(d) Format Columns
Answer: D. Format Columns

103. Which of the following is used to create newspaper style columns?
(a) Format Columns
(b) Table Insert Table
(c) Format Tabs
(d) Insert Textbox
Answer: A. Format Columns

104. Columns dialog box can be opened from...
(a) Press Alt + O + C
(b) Format menu Columns submenu
(c) Double click on column space in ruler
(d) All of above
Answer: D. All of above

105. You can jump to the next column by
(a) Press Alt + Down-arrow
(b) Clicking with your mouse on the next column
(c) Both of above
(d) None of Above
Answer: C. Both of above

106. To open Columns dialog box quickly..
(a) double click the space between area on ruler
(b) double click the right margin in ruler
(c) double click on the left margin area of ruler
(d) All of above
Answer: A. double click the space between area on ruler

107. Which of the following command is not available in Tools menu?
(a) Auto summarize
(b) Macro
(c) Autocorrect
(d) Auto text
Answer: D. Auto text

108. Text boundary can be displayed or hidden from
(a) Customize from Tools menu
(b) Auto text option from Insert menu
(c) Options from Tools menu
(d) All of above
Answer: C. Options from Tools menu

109. Which of the following are word processing software?
(a) MS Word
(b) Easy Word
(c) WordPerfect
(d) All of above
Answer: D. All of above

110. MS Office provides help in many ways, which of these is one of them?
(a) Help menu
(b) What is this?
(c) Office Assistant
(d) All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

111. You wished to justify text over the height of paper, which option will you choose...
   (a) From formatting toolbar
   (b) Page Setup from File menu
   (c) Font from Format menu
   (d) Paragraph from Format menu
   Answer: B. Page Setup from File menu

112. Which of the following is not of the merge process?
   (a) Sort the data source records
   (b) Merge the two files to print or create a new document
   (c) Edit a data source
   (d) Format a main document
   Answer: A. Sort the data source records

113. There can be many ways to insert page number in a document. Which of the following lets you insert page number
   (a) Page number from Insert menu
   (b) Footnote from Insert menu
   (c) Page Setup from file menu
   (d) Both a & c
   Answer: A. Page number from Insert menu

114. Which of the following is not the part of standard office suite?
   (a) Database
   (b) File manager
   (c) Image Editor
   (d) Word Processor
   Answer: B. File manager

115. Where can you find the Draw Table tool button?
   (a) Formatting toolbar
   (b) Drawing toolbar
   (c) Standard toolbar
   (d) Tables and Formatting toolbar
   Answer: D. Tables and Formatting toolbar

116. Which of the following option in File pull down menu is used to close a MS Word document?
   (a) Exit
   (b) Close
   (c) Quit
   (d) New
   Answer: B. Close

117. Superscript, subscript, outline, emboss, engrave are known as
   (a) font effects
   (b) text effects
   (c) font styles
   (d) word art
   Answer: A. font effects

118. Shimmer, Sparkle text, Blinking Background etc. are known as
   (a) word art
   (b) font styles
   (c) text effects
   (d) font effects
   Answer: C. text effects

119. The feature of Word that automatically adjusts the amount of space between certain combination of characters so that an entire word looks more evenly spaced. What is that feature called?
   (a) Spacing
   (b) Kerning
   (c) Positioning
   (d) Scaling
   Answer: B. Kerning

****

BASICS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1. **The name for the screen clarity is:**
   (A) Resolution✓
   (B) Discrete
   (C) Pixel
   (D) LCD
2. **Collection of raw facts and figures is called:**
   (A) Information
   (B) Processing
   (C) Data✓
   (D) Output
3. **Data processing is also called:**
   (A) Data computing✓
   (B) Information technology
   (C) Information system
   (D) Calculating
4. **An electronic device that accepts, processes data and produces information is called:**
   (A) Input device
   (B) Computer✓
   (C) Output device
   (D) Operating system
5. **_____ is category software(s).**
   (A) Application software
   (B) System software
   (C) Both (a) and (b)✓
   (D) None of these
6. **_____ is an example of packaged software.**
   (A) MS Word
   (B) Front Page
   (C) MS-Access
   (D) All✓
7. **_____ is not an application software.**
   (A) Internet
   (B) Device driver✓
   (C) Games
   (D) Multimedia software
8. **An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):**
   (A) LASER printer
   (B) Impact printer
   (C) COM printer
   (D) Non-Impact Printer✓
9. **CPU stands for:**
   (A) Centre Product Unit
   (B) Central Programming Unit
   (C) Control Program Unit
   (D) Central Processing Unit✓
10. **_____ is secondary storage device.**
    (A) CD-ROM✓
    (B) ROM
    (C) Cache
    (D) RAM
11. **_____ is secondary storage device.**
    (A) Hard disk drive
    (B) CD-ROM drive
    (C) Tape drive
    (D) All✓
12. **The device driver is an example of:**
    (A) Application Software
    (B) System Software✓
    (C) Freeware
    (D) Shareware
13. **_____ is input device.**
    (A) Keyboard
    (B) Touchpad
    (C) Microphone
    (D) All✓
14. **_____ is not an example of input device.**
    (A) Speaker✓
    (B) Scanner
    (C) Mouse
    (D) Digital camera
15. **_____ key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase**

and vice versa.

(A) Alt
(B) Enter
(C) Ctrl
(D) Caps Lock✓

16. Computer is a combination of:
(A) Software
(B) Hardware
(C) Both (a) and (b)✓
(D) None

17. _____ is not a hardware component.
(A) Input device
(B) Secondary storage
(C) Processor
(D) Operating system✓

18. Another name of main memory is:
(A) Secondary memory
(B) Primary storage✓
(C) Permanent memory
(D) None

19. A set of instructions in a computer is:
(A) Software
(B) Program
(C) Hardware
(D) Both (a) and (b)✓

20. **A program or set of programs that is specially designed to control the computer system is called:**
(A) System Software✓
(B) Application Software
(C) Freeware
(D) Shareware

21. **_____ key is used to cancel the current operation.**
(A) Alt
(B) Caps Lock
(C) Esc✓
(D) Num Lock

22. **Arrow keys are also known as:**
(A) Function keys
(B) Cursor Control keys✓
(C) Toggle keys
(D) Special keys

23. **_____ input device is not a pointing device.**
(A) Scanner✓
(B) Pointing stick
(C) Digitizing tablet
(D) Touchpad

24. **_____ pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever.**
(A) Light pen
(B) Pointing stick
(C) Trackball
(D) Joystick✓

25. **_____ pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger.**
(A) Touchscreen✓
(B) Light pen
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Joystick

26. **Imaging uses what device to input data.**
(A) Tablet
(B) Icon
(C) Barcode reader
(D) Scanner✓

27. **The barcode is called:**
(A) Universal Product Code✓
(B) EBCDIC code
(C) ASCII code
(D) Unicode

28. **_____ is a photoelectric scanner that translates the barcode symbols into digital code.**
(A) MICR
(B) Barcode Reader✓
(C) OCR
(D) OMR

29. **_____ devices is used check and process the test marks of students:**
(A) OMR✓
(B) Barcode Reader

(C) An example of smart card
(D) MICR

30. _____ is an audio input device.
(A) Digital camera
(B) Microphone✓
(C) Video camera
(D) Speaker

31. _____ is an output device.
(A) Monitor
(B) Speaker
(C) Printer
(D) All✓

32. Printers and monitors are examples of:
(A) Input unit
(B) Storage unit
(C) Output unit✓
(D) Processing unit

33. _____ is not to related softcopy output.
(A) CRT
(B) Plotter, printer✓
(C) Monitor
(D) Screen

34. _____ works like a photocopying machine.
(A) Inkjet printer
(B) Bubble printer
(C) Laser printer
(D) Band printer

35. An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):
(A) Laser printer
(B) Impact printer
(C) COM printer
(D) Non-impact printer✓

36. _____ is not an output device.
(A) Monitor
(B) Plotter
(C) Speaker
(D) Scanner✓

37. How many types of graphic cards are used?
(A) 2
(B) 3✓
(C) 4
(D) 5

38. The monitor having VGA cards has resolution:
(A) 1024 × 768 pixels
(B) 800 × 600 pixels
(C) 640 × 570 pixels
(D) 320 × 200 pixels✓

39. _____ is/are the characteristic(s) of display screen.
(A) Resolution
(B) Size
(C) Color
(D) All✓

40. _____ is an impact printer.
(A) Dot matrix printer
(B) Daisy wheel printer
(C) Line printer
(D) All✓

41. _____ print head of dot matrix printer provides best quality printout.
(A) 24 pins✓
(B) 18 pins
(C) 9 pins
(D) 20 pins

42. The printer which can print one character at a time is:
(A) Dot matrix printer
(B) Daisy wheel printer
(C) Laser printer
(D) Both a & b✓

43. DPI stands for:
(A) Data Per Inch
(B) Digit Per Inch
(C) Dots Per Inch✓
(D) None

44. _____ output device is used to print continuous output such as to track an

earthquake reading.

(A) Flatbed plotter

(B) Dot matrix printer

(C) Drum plotter✓

(D) Line printer

45. Bit stands for:

(A) Binary digit✓

(B) Binary integer

(C) Basic digit

(D) None

46. ____ is the largest unit of data storage.

(A) Byte

(B) Word✓

(C) Bit

(D) None

47. $\frac{1}{2}$ GB =:

(A) 512 MB✓

(B) 512 KB

(C) 512 bytes

(D) 1024 MB

48. 8 bytes is equal to:

(A) 64 bits✓

(B) 32 its

(C) 48 bits

(D) 8 bits

49. 1 TB =:

(A) 1024 KB

(B) 1024 MB

(C) 1024 GB✓

(D) None

50. Double word is equal to:

(A) 8 - bits

(B) 16 - bits

(C) 32 - bits✓

(D) 64 - bits

51. The actual system is produced in phase:

(A) Coding✓

(B) Design

(C) Implementation

(D) Testing

52. In ____ phase of SDLC, the system is installed for use to solve the problem.

(A) Design

(B) Implementation✓

(C) Coding

(D) Testing

53. ____ is not related to preliminary investigation.

(A) System identification

(B) System analysis✓

(C) System scope

(D) Feasibility study

54. ____ phase of SDLC comes after analysis phase.

(A) Coding

(B) Testing

(C) Implementation

(D) design✓

55. ____ method is used in data gathering step to collect information from a part of people instead of many people of an organization.

(A) Interview

(B) Questionnaire

(C) Sampling✓

(D) Observation

56. Softcopy refers to:

(A) Screen output✓

(B) Peripheral devices

(C) OCR

(D) None of the above

57. The printer which can print one complete line at a time is:

(A) Dot Matrix Printer

(B) Daisy Wheel Printer

(C) Laser Printer

(D) Line Printer✓

58. An input device, which is used for playing computer games:

(A) Light pen

(B) Mouse
(C) Joystick✓
(D) Scanner

59. Which task of investigation is related to limitations of the system?
(A) Alternate Solutions
(B) System Scope✓
(C) Preliminary Plan
(D) Feasibility Study

60. Which of the following is not an inter-connector?
(A) CD-ROM✓
(B) Port
(C) Cables
(D) Computer bus

61. Another word for pointer is:
(A) Monochrome
(B) Pixel
(C) Cursor✓
(D) None of the above

62. The processed data is called:
(A) Data
(B) Information✓
(C) Output
(D) Input

63. The computing and communication technologies are combined together for:
(A) Data sorting
(B) Data communication✓
(C) Data classification
(D) Data searching

64. A device used for optical character recognition is a:
(A) Wand reader
(B) Cursor
(C) Pen
(D) OCR✓

65. _____ is an example of system software.
(A) Word processor
(B) Device driver✓
(C) Spreadsheet program
(D) Game program

66. _____ is not example of packaged software.
(A) MS-Windows✓
(B) MS-Excel
(C) MS-Access
(D) Power Point

67. For the input of image data:
(A) Scanner✓
(B) Icon
(C) Barcode reader
(D) Tablet

68. CPU is also referred as:
(A) Microprocessor✓
(B) Storage unit
(C) System unit
(D) I/O unit

69. The data and program are stored permanently on the:
(A) RAM
(B) Primary storage
(C) CPU
(D) Secondary storage✓

70. _____ is not secondary storage device.
(A) CD/DVD ROM
(B) RAM✓
(C) Hard Disk
(D) Floppy Disk

71. _____ stores data and program temporarily.
(A) Primary storage✓
(B) Secondary storage
(C) CPU
(D) Output

72. A program, which is specially designed to solve the specific problems of user is called:
(A) Shareware
(B) System Software
(C) Freeware

(D) Application Software✓

73. Data and instructions given to the computer are called:
(A) Hardware
(B) Output
(C) Input✓
(D) Both b and c

74. A standard keyboard used in personal computer has:
(A) 80 keys
(B) 101 keys✓
(C) 84 keys
(D) 102 keys

75. Caps Lock key is a:
(A) Function key
(B) Cursor control key
(C) Toggle key✓
(D) Numeric key

76. The physical part of a computer is called:
(A) Hardware✓
(B) Program
(C) Software
(D) Both (b) and (c)

77. CPU is an example of:
(A) Software
(B) Hardware✓
(C) Firmware
(D) Shareware

78. ______ executes the instructions of program.
(A) CPU✓
(B) RAM
(C) Monitor
(D) None

79. Into how many categories, a software is classified?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 2✓

80. ______ key is used to delete a character to the left of the cursor.
(A) Backspace✓
(B) Delete
(C) Tab
(D) Shift

81. ______ key is used to insert new line or paragraph into any text editor.
(A) Shift
(B) Backspace
(C) Enter✓
(D) Tab

82. ______ input devices is not a pointing device.
(A) Joystick
(B) Trackball
(C) Touchscreen
(D) All✓

83. ______ pointing device is a stationary device with a movable ball on its top.
(A) Mouse
(B) Trackball✓
(C) Touchpad
(D) Light pen

84. ______ input device is used for playing computer games.
(A) Light pen
(B) Joystick✓
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Stylus

85. ______ is a light sensitive stylus device.
(A) Light pen✓
(B) Touchscreen
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Joystick

86. ______ is not a marks and characters recognition device.
(A) MICR
(B) Fax Machine
(C) OMR
(D) OCR

87. The vertical zebra stripped lines on

manufactured products are called:
(A) Product code
(B) Item code
(C) Pin code
(D) Barcode✓

88. ______ devices is used to read characters, which are printed with magnetized link.
(A) OMR
(B) Barcode reader
(C) OCR
(D) MICR✓

89. An example of smart card is:
(A) SIM✓
(B) Magnetic-strip card
(C) Network interface card
(D) Modem card

90. ______ is a video input device.
(A) Video camera✓
(B) Digital camera
(C) Microphone
(D) Speaker

91. ______ is not an internal part of computer.
(A) Monitor✓
(B) Computer bus
(C) RAM
(D) ROM

92. ______ device is used to get the softcopy output.
(A) Monitor
(B) Display screen
(C) Printer
(D) Both a & b✓

93. The printing speed of line printer is upto:
(A) 3000 1pm✓
(B) 300 1pm
(C) 30000 1pm
(D) 30 1pm

94. The printing speed of laser printer for microcomputer is about:
(A) 4 to 400 pages per minute
(B) 4 to 200 pages per minute
(C) 4 to 100 pages per minute
(D) 4 to 32 pages per minute✓

95. ______ is faster.
(A) Inkjet printer
(B) Laser printer✓
(C) Thermal printer
(D) Dot matrix card

96. The videographic card inside the computer is used for the output device:
(A) Speaker
(B) Microphone
(C) Monitor✓
(D) Printer

97. Pixel is short for:
(A) Picture element✓
(B) Picture edit
(C) Picture enter
(D) None

98. XGA card supports:
(A) 16.7 million colors✓
(B) 265 colors
(C) 16.7 billion colors
(D) 16 colors

99. the output printed on the paper is called.
(A) Softcopy output
(B) Hard output
(C) Hardcopy output✓
(D) Soft output

100. ______ is a non-impact printer:
(A) Inkjet printer✓
(B) Dot matrix printer
(C) Daisy wheel printer
(D) Line printer

INFORMATION NETWORKS

1. Computer networks are the convergence of two important technologies
   (A) Computing and telecommunication✓
   (B) Computing and mechanical
   (C) Computing and mechatronics
   (D) Computing and electrical
2. The technology of long distance communication is known as:
   (A) Mass communication
   (B) Telephony
   (C) Telecommunications✓
   (D) Telegraphy
3. Each computer on a network is called a:
   (A) Link
   (B) Code
   (C) Node✓
   (D) Mode
4. Many networks include a central computer called:
   (A) Server✓
   (B) Bridge
   (C) Gateway
   (D) Client
5. **A combination of both client/server and peer-to-peer network is _____ network.**
   (A) Dedicated
   (B) Mixed
   (C) Merged
   (D) Hybrid✓
6. **Which of the following is NOT a category of network?**
   (A) WAN
   (B) LAN
   (C) MAN
   (D) NAN✓
7. **LAN stands for:**
   (A) Local Area nodes
   (B) Land Area Network
   (C) Local Area Network✓
   (D) Linked Area Network
8. **A lab with twenty computers and a laser printer is an example of _____ area network.**
   (A) Little
   (B) Line
   (C) Local✓
   (D) Limited
9. **LAN does not use:**
   (A) Twisted pair
   (B) Fiber optic
   (C) Telephone line✓
   (D) Coaxial cable
10. **Which problem occurs when two workstations on shared Ethernet try to access LAN at the same time?**
    (A) Termination
    (B) Deadlock
    (C) Collision✓
    (D) Accident
11. **Which network covers a large area?**
    (A) LAN
    (B) WAN✓
    (C) MAN
    (D) PAN
12. **The primary difference between a LAN and a WAN is:**
    (A) The number of software programs available
    (B) Distance✓
    (C) The variety of hardware devices
    (D) The number of hardware devices
13. **In WAN, the communication software that allows a personal computer to appear as terminal is called:**
    (A) Electronic mail software
    (B) Teleconferencing software
    (C) Terminal emulation software✓

(D) Bulletin board system

14. A network that transmits data over citywide distance faster than LAN is:
(A) WAN
(B) LAN
(C) MAN✓
(D) NAN

15. Mobile phone (Cellular) systems often use:
(A) LAN
(B) WAN
(C) MAN✓
(D) GAN

16. NIC allows direct connection to:
(A) Monitor
(B) Network✓
(C) Printer
(D) Modem

17. De facto means:
(A) By nature
(B) By fact✓
(C) By law
(D) By luck

18. Which of the following is a governing body to approve the network standards?
(A) IEEE
(B) EIA
(C) ANSI
(D) All✓

19. The ITU was formerly known as:
(A) CCIT✓
(B) ISO
(C) IBM
(D) SNA

20. Which of the following is NOT a type of protocol?
(A) Ethernet
(B) CCIT✓
(C) ARCnet
(D) FTP

21. Which one is NOT a de-jure standard?
(A) SNA✓
(B) IEEE
(C) ANSI
(D) ISO

22. Which is NOT a LAN protocol?
(A) Ethernet
(B) Token Ring
(C) ARCnet
(D) IrDA✓

23. Which protocol works on the concepts of ring topology and a token?
(A) Token Ring✓
(B) Ethernet
(C) TCP/IP
(D) ARCnet

24. The most commonly used LAN protocol is:
(A) Ethernet✓
(B) Token Ring
(C) ARCnet
(D) WiMax

25. In _____, a node listens to the bus for specified time and waits until the node has completed the transmission.
(A) CSMA/CS✓
(B) CSMA/CD
(C) CSMA/CR
(D) CSMA/DR

26. Which LAN access method resolves the contention between two or more nodes by collision detection?
(A) CSMA/CS
(B) CSMA/CD✓
(C) CSMA/CR
(D) CSMA/DR

27. The physical layout of network is known as:
(A) Topology✓
(B) Session
(C) Link

(D) Style

28. Which is the most common LAN topology?
    (A) Bus
    (B) Band
    (C) Star✓
    (D) Ring

29. A network that places all nodes on a single cable is called:
    (A) Star
    (B) Ring
    (C) Band
    (D) Bus✓

30. In star topology, the central device is called:
    (A) Hub✓
    (B) Link
    (C) Medium
    (D) Node

31. Terminators are used in _____ topology.
    (A) Bus✓
    (B) Star
    (C) Mesh
    (D) Ring

32. Which of the following topologies uses routers?
    (A) Bus
    (B) Ring
    (C) Mesh✓
    (D) Band

33. FDDI is a _____ network.
    (A) Ring✓
    (B) Star
    (C) Mesh
    (D) Bus

34. **Which of the following protocols are properly researched, designed and finally published as a standard?**
    (A) De facto
    (B) De jure✓
    (C) ISO
    (D) CCIT

35. **A device used to connect similar networks is called:**
    (A) Gateway
    (B) Bridge✓
    (C) a and b
    (D) Bus

36. **OSI reference model has:**
    (A) 7 layers✓
    (B) 3 layers
    (C) 6 layers
    (D) 1 layer

37. **Which layer is responsible to establish, maintain and terminate user connection?**
    (A) Presentation
    (B) Application
    (C) Transport
    (D) Session✓

38. **Data link have two separate sub-layers known as:**
    (A) LLC and MAC✓
    (B) CS and MA
    (C) Token and Ring
    (D) Ethernet

39. **The bottom layer of OSI Model is:**
    (A) Application layer
    (B) Physical layer✓
    (C) Transport layer
    (D) Presentation layer

40. **The layer that is used to control how a bit-streams of data is sent and received over the physical medium is called:**
    (A) Application layer
    (B) Session layer
    (C) Transport layer
    (D) Physical layer✓

41. **The layer that defines the formats the data uses as it is transmitted on the communication line is called:**
    (A) Application layer

(B) Presentation layer✓
(C) Transport layer
(D) Physical layer

42. Segmentation and reassembly is the responsibility of:
(A) 7th layer
(B) 6th layer
(C) 5th layer
(D) 4th layer✓

43. The ______ layer lies between the network layer and the application layer.
(A) Transport layer✓
(B) Data link layer
(C) Physical layer
(D) None

44. Route determination can be identified by:
(A) Transport layer
(B) Application layer
(C) Network layer✓
(D) Presentation layer

45. The ______ layer is the layer closest to the transmission medium.
(A) Data link
(B) Physical✓
(C) Transport
(D) Network

46. Data link layer lies between the physical layer and the ______ layer.
(A) Data link
(B) Network✓
(C) Application
(D) Transport

47. What layer of OSI models performs data compression?
(A) Network layer
(B) Data link layer
(C) Presentation layer
(D) Physical layer✓

48. Project 802 defines standard for which layers of the OSI model?
(A) Application & presentation layers
(B) Physical & data link layers✓
(C) Transport & network layers
(D) Network & data link layers

49. A set collection of a large number of computers all over the world connected to one another is called:
(A) Interlink
(B) Internet✓
(C) Collection
(D) Group

50. A collection of related web pages is called:
(A) Uploading
(B) Website✓
(C) Downloading
(D) Linking

51. FTP stands for:
(A) File Transfer Protocol✓
(B) Finis Tele Program
(C) Finding Tele Path
(D) First Text Program

52. FTB facility is used to:
(A) Transfer Protocol
(B) Transfer File✓
(C) Connect to the internet
(D) Check PC

53. The services on the internet include:
(A) WWW
(B) FTP
(C) Email
(D) All✓

54. The process of transferring a file from remote computer to local computer on network is called:
(A) Downloading✓
(B) Browsing
(C) Uploading
(D) Pasting

55. The process of transferring a file from our own computer to the remote computer on a network:

(A) Uploading✓
(B) Browsing
(C) Downloading
(D) Pasting

56. Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of following?
(A) Terminator
(B) Barrel connector✓
(C) Network adapter card
(D) Medium attachment

57. ISDN stands for:
(A) Internet Service Digital Network
(B) Improved Speed Digital Network
(C) Integrated Services Digital Network✓
(D) Immediate Synchronous Digital Network

58. DSL stands for:
(A) Direct Service Lease
(B) Domain Server Link
(C) Distant Service Line
(D) Digital Subscriber Line✓

59. A device that connect multiple network using similar or different protocol is:
(A) Router✓
(B) Bridge
(C) Gateway
(D) Bus

60. Typically, data transfer rate in LAN are of the order of:
(A) Bits per second
(B) Kilobits per second
(C) Megabits per second✓
(D) Terabits per second

61. A collection of computers connected together to share resources and information is called:
(A) Computer sharing
(B) Computer Network✓
(C) Computer Interconnecting
(D) Computer linking

62. The technology of long-distance communication is known as:
(A) Mass communication
(B) Telephony
(C) Telecommunications✓
(D) Telegraphy

63. A computer network must contain at least ________ number of computers:
(A) Two✓
(B) Twenty
(C) A few
(D) Hundred

64. The companies that use networks can save time and money because networks allow users to share:
(A) Hardware devices
(B) Software programs
(C) Information
(D) All✓

65. A computer network in which all computers have equal status and no one have control over others:
(A) Peer-to-peer✓
(B) Client-server
(C) Dedicated
(D) Client to client

66. Which of the following is communications device?
(A) Router✓
(B) USB
(C) UTP
(D) Ethernet

67. Which type of network covers a small area?
(A) LAN✓
(B) WAN
(C) MAN
(D) NAN

68. A network that covers a limited geographic distance such as an office is called:
(A) NAN

(B) MAN
(C) LAN✓
(D) WAN

69. In a typical LAN, each computer on the network is connected through:
(A) Cables✓
(B) Satellites
(C) Microwaves
(D) Phone

70. A LAN is a combination of:
(A) Network card
(B) LAN cables
(C) LAN software
(D) All✓

71. A network that covers a large geographic distance such as a country is called a:
(A) PAN
(B) MAN
(C) LAN
(D) WAN✓

72. The communication across WAN occurs using:
(A) Microwave
(B) Telephone line
(C) Satellite link
(D) Any✓

73. What type of network is the internet?
(A) LAN
(B) MAN
(C) WAN✓
(D) PAN

74. MAN stands for:
(A) Metropolitan Area Network✓
(B) Marked Area Network
(C) Metropolitan Arranged Network
(D) Massive Area Network

75. The network that connects different campuses of a college in city is an example of:
(A) LAN
(B) WAN
(C) MAN✓
(D) GAN

76. NIC stands for:
(A) Networks Internal Card
(B) Newer Industrial Computer
(C) Networking Internet Connection
(D) Network Interface Card✓

77. How many types of network standard are there?
(A) 2✓
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8

78. De jure means:
(A) By nature
(B) By fact
(C) By law✓
(D) By luck

79. Which of the following is a De Facto standard?
(A) ANSI
(B) ISO
(C) SNA✓
(D) IEEE

80. The set of rules to exchange data in a communications network is called:
(A) Method
(B) Procedure
(C) Protocol✓
(D) Token

81. A LAN protocol in which all computers and devices on the network pass a special signal known as:
(A) Ethernet
(B) Token✓
(C) ARCnet
(D) TCP/IP

82. Which of the following is an internet protocol?
(A) Token Ring
(B) Ethernet

(C) TCP/IP✓
(D) ARCnet

83. Which of the following topology is used by Ethernet protocol?
(A) Bus✓
(B) Ring
(C) Mesh
(D) Band

84. How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) Multiple✓

85. The act of listening to the medium for a message is called:
(A) Contention
(B) Carrier sensing✓
(C) Collision
(D) Transparency

86. Which LAN access method allows multiple devices to talk at the same time and protocol determine the priority of a device?
(A) CSMA/CS
(B) CSMA/CD
(C) CSMA/CR✓
(D) CSMA/DR

87. A device that is used to connect two computers using telephone line is called:
(A) Ethernet Card
(B) Graphics Card
(C) Modem✓
(D) Sound Card

88. Which of the following is NOT a network topology?
(A) Bus
(B) Band✓
(C) Star
(D) Ring

89. Star topology is less expensive than:
(A) Bus
(B) Mesh✓
(C) Ring
(D) All

90. One or more computers connected to a hub is called:
(A) Ring network
(B) Band network
(C) Bus network
(D) Star network✓

91. The topology used for a small number of computers is called:
(A) Star
(B) Bus✓
(C) Mesh
(D) Ring

92. In ______ topology, the entire network goes down if the backbone cable fails.
(A) Bus✓
(B) Star
(C) Mesh
(D) Ring

93. The message sent on a ______ network can take any of several possible paths from source to destination.
(A) Bus
(B) Star
(C) Mesh✓
(D) Band

94. Ethernet, Token Bus and Token Ring have been defined by:
(A) IEEE✓
(B) CCIT
(C) ISO
(D) Microsoft

95. Two dissimilar networks can be connected by a:
(A) Gateway✓
(B) Bridge
(C) Bus

(D) All

96. **The network architecture that allows every computer to act as client as well as a server is:**
(A) Client/server
(B) Host system
(C) Server system
(D) Peer-to-peer✓

97. **OSI model was created by:**
(A) ISO✓
(B) ANSI
(C) IBM
(D) NESPAK

98. **The layer that is concerned with addressing and routing is called:**
(A) Network✓
(B) Data Link
(C) Physical
(D) Transport

99. **The top most layer of the OSI is called:**
(A) Application layer✓
(B) Session layer
(C) Transport layer
(D) Presentation layer

100. **The second layer of OSI model is:**
(A) Physical layer
(B) Data link layer✓
(C) Transport layer
(D) Session layer

DATA COMMUNICATION

1. **Microwave transmission, coaxial cables and fiber optic are examples of:**
(A) Modems
(B) Communication Links✓
(C) Gateways
(D) Ring Network

2. **Data communication requires only a:**
(A) Sender
(B) Receiver
(C) Transmission Medium
(D) All of the above✓

3. **The process of transferring data from one location to another is called:**
(A) Data processing
(B) Data computing
(C) Data communication✓
(D) Data sequencing

4. **The information that is to be transferred from one location to another is called:**
(A) Signals
(B) Data
(C) Sender
(D) Message✓

5. **_____ is component of data communication.**
(A) Sender
(B) Receiver
(C) Encoder and Decoder
(D) All✓

6. **_____ is not component of data communication.**
(A) Medium
(B) Voltage✓
(C) Decoder
(D) Receiver

7. **A device that receives messages is**

called:
(A) Transmitter
(B) Receiver✓
(C) Source
(D) Sender

8. The ______ is the physical path over which a message travels.
(A) Protocol
(B) Medium✓
(C) Single
(D) All

9. The electromagnetic or light waves representing data are called:
(A) Refraction
(B) Information
(C) Signals✓
(D) None

10. BIT stands for:
(A) Binary Integer
(B) Binary Digit✓
(C) Binary Interval
(D) None of the above

11. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves ______ transmission.
(A) Simplex✓
(B) half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex
(D) automatic

12. Light, sound, and radio waves are examples of:
(A) Analog signals✓
(B) Digital signals
(C) Simple signals
(D) None

13. The number of times a wave repeats during a specific time interval is called:
(A) Amplitude
(B) Oscillation
(C) Frequency✓
(D) Pulses

14. The height of wave within a given period of time is called:
(A) Amplitude✓
(B) Oscillation
(C) Frequency
(D) Pulses

15. Which type of data consists of words, sentences, and paragraphs?
(A) Text✓
(B) Image
(C) Numeric
(D) Video

16. The charts, graphs and pictures are examples of:
(A) Image✓
(B) Audio
(C) Video
(D) Text

17. The music and speech represent the:
(A) Image data
(B) Audio data
(C) Video data✓
(D) Text data

18. ______ represents actions and movements.
(A) Image data
(B) Audio data
(C) Video data✓
(D) Text data

19. ______ coding schemes use 4 bit code.
(A) Unicode
(B) ASCII
(C) EBCDIC
(D) BCD✓

20. ______ coding scheme is used by IBM.
(A) Unicode
(B) ASCII
(C) EBCDIC✓
(D) BCD

21. IBM stands for:
(A) International Business Machine✓
(B) International Binary Machine

(C) Internet Business Machine
(D) International Business Microsoft

22. **The ______ is the physical path over which the message travels.**
(A) Protocol
(B) Medium✓
(C) Signal
(D) All the above

23. **The height of the wave is called:**
(A) Oscillation
(B) Amplitude✓
(C) Signal
(D) Frequency

24. **ASCII 7-bit code can represent maximum:**
(A) 256 characters
(B) 128 characters✓
(C) 64 characters
(D) 65536 characters

25. **ASCII 8-bit code can represent maximum:**
(A) 256 characters✓
(B) 128 characters
(C) 64 characters
(D) 65536 characters

26. **______ code systems can represent upto 65536 symbols.**
(A) ASCII-7
(B) EBCDIC
(C) ASCII-8
(D) Unicode✓

27. **______ coding scheme uses 16-bit to represent a symbol.**
(A) BCD
(B) EBCDIC
(C) ASCII
(D) Unicode✓

28. **BCD stands for:**
(A) Bit Coded Digit
(B) Byte Coded Decimal
(C) Binary Coded Decimal✓
(D) None

29. **How many types of data transmission modes are there?**
(A) 2
(B) 3✓
(C) 4
(D) 5

30. **In ______ communication modes, the data communication can take place in only one direction.**
(A) Simplex✓
(B) Half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex
(D) None

31. **Internet surfing or browsing is an example of:**
(A) Simplex
(B) Half-duplex✓
(C) Full-duplex
(D) None

32. **The conversation of two persons through telephone line is an example of:**
(A) Simplex
(B) Half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex✓
(D) None

33. **Which of the following has a 4-bit coding scheme?**
(A) BCD✓
(B) EBCDIC
(C) ASCII
(D) Unicode

34. **ASCII is ______ bit coding scheme.**
(A) 8
(B) 16
(C) 7✓
(D) 4

35. **______ is the fastest communication mode:**
(A) Simplex
(B) Half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex✓

(D) None

36. In ______ communication modes the multiplexer devices are used:
(A) Simplex
(B) Half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex✓
(D) None

37. ______ device uses the parallel transmission.
(A) Mouse
(B) Keyboard
(C) Printer✓
(D) Light pen

38. Inside the computer, binary data flows from one unit to another using:
(A) Serial mode
(B) Parallel mode✓
(C) Both a and b
(D) None

39. the flow of traffic on one-lane residential street is an example of:
(A) Serial transmission✓
(B) Parallel transmission
(C) Both a and b
(D) None

40. An asynchronous line that is idle is identified with a value:
(A) 0
(B) 1✓
(C) 23300
(D) 100

41. Data is transmitted block-by-block in:
(A) Digital transmission
(B) Analog transmission
(C) Synchronous transmission✓
(D) Asynchronous transmission

42. Which technique uses modulation?
(A) Baseband
(B) Broadband✓
(C) Bandwidth
(D) None

43. Which technique does not use modulation?
(A) Baseband✓
(B) Broadband
(C) Bandwidth
(D) None

44. ASCII-7 can represent maximum ______ characters.
(A) 65536
(B) 256
(C) 16
(D) 128✓

45. Which of the following has a 16-bit coding scheme?
(A) BCD
(B) EBCDIC
(C) ASCII
(D) Unicode✓

46. Which technique is used to transmit large amount of data such as voice and video, over long distance by using modulation?
(A) Baseband
(B) Broadband✓
(C) Bandwidth
(D) None

47. Into how many types, the communication channels are divided?
(A) 2✓
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

48. Microwave transmission, coaxial cables and fiber optics are examples of:
(A) Modems
(B) Communication media✓
(C) Gateways
(D) Ring network

49. ______ is not a communication media
(A) Twisted wire
(B) UTP, STP

(C) Microwave
(D) Modem✓

50. ______ is guided media.
(A) Microwave
(B) Satellite
(C) Fiber optic cable✓
(D) Mobile communication

51. The bandwidth of the coaxial is:
(A) 2 times greater than twisted pair
(B) 20 times greater than twisted pair
(C) 40 times greater than twisted pair
(D) 80 times faster than twisted pair✓

52. ______ is commonly used in LAN.
(A) Satellite
(B) Coaxial cable✓
(C) Microwave
(D) Fiber optic cable

53. ______ uses light to transmit data.
(A) Twisted pair
(B) Coaxial cable
(C) Microwave
(D) Fiber optic cable✓

54. ______ is an example of unbounded media.
(A) Microwave✓
(B) Fiber optic cable
(C) Twisted pair
(D) Coaxial cable

55. An idle line has value 1 then it is called:
(A) Clock
(B) Mark state
(C) Binary digit
(D) Space state✓

56. In Asynchronous transmission; mark state is represented by:
(A) 2
(B) 1
(C) 0✓
(D) 50

57. Which one is not unguided media?
(A) Satellite
(B) Microwave
(C) Mobile communication
(D) Fiber optic cable✓

58. ______ communication medium requires 'line-of-sight."
(A) Microwave✓
(B) Fiber optic cable
(C) Twisted pair
(D) Coaxial cable

59. In microwave transmission system, antennas are placed on a high tower or building and these are placed within:
(A) 200 to 300 miles of each other
(B) 2 to 3 miles of each other
(C) 20 to 30 miles of each other✓
(D) 100 to 200 miles of each other

60. Satellites are approximately ______ above the earth.
(A) 300 miles
(B) 22,000 miles
(C) 23300 miles✓
(D) 22300 miles

61. Satellite transmission stations that can both send and receive messages are known as:
(A) Trans receivers
(B) Receivers
(C) Earth Stations✓
(D) Transmitters

62. ______ affects the quality of satellite transmission.
(A) Mountains
(B) Moon
(C) Light rays
(D) Bad weather✓

63. The process to convert analog signals into digital signals is called:
(A) Modulation
(B) Demodulation✓
(C) Digitization
(D) Conversion

64. Which term uses modulation to transmit a large volume of data?

(A) Baseband
(B) Broadband✓
(C) Bandwidth
(D) None of these

65. The process of converting digital data into analog is called:
(A) Digitization
(B) Modulation✓
(C) Processing
(D) Demodulation

66. The data signals transmitted over telephone lines are in the form of:
(A) Digital
(B) Analog✓
(C) Digital pulses
(D) None

67. "BPS" stands for:
(A) Bytes Per Second
(B) Baud Per Second
(C) Bits Per Seconds✓
(D) None

68. External modem is connected to the:
(A) Serial port✓
(B) Parallel port
(C) Both a and b
(D) None

69. Which type of modem can be added to the system unit through expansion slot?
(A) External modem
(B) Wireless modem
(C) Internal modem✓
(D) Radio frequency modem

70. Which type of modem does not require any cable as transmission channel to transmit signals?
(A) External modem
(B) Wireless modem✓
(C) Internal modem
(D) All

71. Modem stands for:
(A) Modification/Detoxification
(B) Modulator/Demodulator✓
(C) Mode/Modeless
(D) None

APPLICATIONS & USES OF COMPUTERS

1. **CBT stands for:**
(A) Computer Based Trade
(B) Computer Based Training✓
(C) Certificate Based Training
(D) Computer Basic Training

2. **The benefits of CAD include:**
(A) Accuracy
(B) Repeatability
(C) Speed & flexibility of production
(D) All✓

3. **Computer at home can be used for:**
(A) Keeping records
(B) Making budgets
(C) Watching movies
(D) All✓

4. **Many products are designed by using.**
(A) ATM
(B) ROBOT
(C) CAD✓
(D) CAM

5. **______ is used to control all the parts of manufacturing process.**
(A) ATM
(B) CAD
(C) CAM✓
(D) MICR

6. **A ______ is an automatic programmable machine.**
(A) CAD
(B) CAM
(C) CBT
(D) Robot✓

7. **The benefits of using computers are:**
(A) Speed
(B) Reliable
(C) Storage
(D) All✓

8. **The process of automatic office tasks using computer is called:**
(A) Office support

(B) **Office automation✓**
(C) Data management
(D) Reprographics

9. **The process of producing multiple copies of a document is called:**
(A) **Reprographics✓**
(B) Word processing
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) Image processing

10. **______ is used to product attractive documents using photos, artwork and graphics.**
(A) Reprographics
(B) **Desktop publishing✓**
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) Image processing

11. **Electronic banking is also known as:**
(A) **Cyber banking✓**
(B) Offline banking
(C) Interactive banking
(D) Global banking

12. **Which technology is used to read data on cheques?**
(A) **MICR✓**
(B) OMR
(C) OCR
(D) CAT

13. **Which scanner takes many X-rays around the body?**
(A) MICR
(B) OMR
(C) OCR
(D) **CAT✓**

14. **A word processor can be used to:**
(A) Write Text
(B) Edit Text
(C) Print Text
(D) **All✓**

15. **CAL stands for:**
(A) **Computer Aided Learning✓**
(B) Computer Assisted Learning
(C) Computer Added Learning
(D) Computer Affected Learning

16. **Typically, an ATM can be used to:**
(A) Keep records
(B) Make budgets
(C) Watch movies
(D) **Withdraw cash✓**

17. **Modern computer can perform calculations or process in:**
(A) **Seconds✓**
(B) Minutes
(C) Nino second
(D) Hours

18. **CAT stands for:**
(A) **Computerized Axial Topography✓**
(B) Computer Axial Topography
(C) Computer Aided Topography
(D) Computer Assisted Technology

19. **Computer based weather forecasting depends on accurate collection of data from:**
(A) Television
(B) **Weather stations✓**
(C) Radar
(D) Antenna

20. **MICR stands for:**
(A) Magnetic Ink Character Reading
(B) Magnetic Ink Character Recorder
(C) **Magnetic Ink Character Reader✓**
(D) Magical Ink Character Reader

21. **Which of the following is relevant to office automation?**
(A) Document Management System
(B) Message Handling System
(C) Office Support System
(D) **All✓**

22. **Which of the following is related to business?**
(A) Marketing
(B) Stock exchanges
(C) Banks
(D) **All✓**

23. **Which of the following is not included in document management system?**
(A) Word-processing
(B) Desktop publishing
(C) Reprographics
(D) **E-shopping✓**

24. **The fly-by-wire system is used in:**
(A) Medical field
(B) **Airline✓**

(C) Education field
(D) Car

25. **Which of the following is NOT true regarding CAM?**
(A) It is used in inflexible manufacturing✓
(B) It improves the overall efficiency of the manufacturing process
(C) It reduces the time needed to set up machines or robots for next production run
(D) It makes it possible for a company to respond to a customer's unique needs

26. **Most applications of robotics are in which area?**
(A) Cooking
(B) Manufacturing✓
(C) Teaching
(D) Farming

27. **Electronic commerce (e-commerce) is the process of:**
(A) Sharing of business information
(B) Maintain business relationship
(C) Conducting business transaction through the use of telecommunication networks
(D) All✓

28. **Which of the following is not an example of e-commerce?**
(A) Electronic banking
(B) Electronic shopping
(C) Online chatting✓
(D) Online education

29. **Many banks provide the facility of:**
(A) CAD
(B) CAM
(C) ATM✓
(D) CBT

30. **CBT software is used in:**
(A) Education✓
(B) Forecasting
(C) Manufacturing
(D) Farming

COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

1. **Data and programs that are not in use by computer are stored in:**
(A) Secondary storage✓
(B) Cache
(C) Primary storage
(D) Printer

2. **A set of instructions that run the computer is:**
(A) Hardware
(B) Document
(C) CPU
(D) Software✓

3. **The idea of stored program was given by:**
(A) Charles Babbage
(B) John Leitbiz
(C) John Von Neumann✓
(D) Pascal

4. **Which one is the brain of computer?**
(A) RAM
(B) CPU✓
(C) Motherboard
(D) System unit

5. **Which component of a computer decodes and executes program constructions?**
(A) Main memory
(B) Control unit✓
(C) Bus interconnection
(D) ALU

6. **The component of computer that stores data and program while these are being executed is called:**
(A) Main memory✓
(B) Control unit
(C) Bus interconnection
(D) ALU

7. **The component of computer that**

stores data and program while these are being executed is called:

(A) Bus interconnection✓

(B) Register

(C) CPU

(D) I/O unit

8. **A computer drives its basic strength from:**

(A) Speed

(B) Memory

(C) Accuracy

(D) All✓

9. **The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called:**

(A) Device driver✓

(B) Device operator

(C) Device link

(D) Device system

10. **Which component of CPU is responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations on numeric data?**

(A) ALU✓

(B) Control unit

(C) Register

(D) None

11. **CPU is an example of:**

(A) Software

(B) Input unit

(C) Hardware✓

(D) Output unit

12. **Which is a storage device?**

(A) CPU

(B) Clock

(C) Floppy disk✓

(D) Bus

13. **Which component of computer coordinates all activities in the computer?**

(A) ALU

(B) Control unit✓

(C) Bus interconnection

(D) Register

14. **Which component of computer is responsible for comparison of two numbers?**

(A) ALU✓

(B) Control unit

(C) Memory

(D) Hard disk

15. **_____ is the component of CPU.**

(A) Main memory

(B) Bus interconnection

(C) ALU✓

(D) I/O unit

16. **CPU includes all of the following components except:**

(A) Main memory✓

(B) ALU

(C) Control unit

(D) Registers

17. **The cells of memory are logically organized into group of:**

(A) 4-bits

(B) 5-bits

(C) 7-bits

(D) 8-bits✓

18. **CPU is an example of:**

(A) Software

(B) A program

(C) Hardware✓

(D) An output unit

19. **The address of instruction under the processor execution is contained within:**

(A) Program Counter

(B) Current Instruction Register

(C) Memory Address Register✓

(D) Memory Buffer Register

20. **RAM is a:**

(A) Read Only memory

(B) Permanent memory

(C) Volatile memory✓

(D) None

21. _____ is non-volatile memory.
(A) RAM
(B) DRAM
(C) ROM✓
(D) SRAM

22. _____ chips must be refreshed with electric charge periodically.
(A) SRAM
(B) ROM
(C) EEPROM
(D) DRAM✓

23. ROM is:
(A) Read Only Memory
(B) Non-volatile
(C) Volatile
(D) Both (a) and (b)✓

24. _____ is a type of ROM.
(A) PROM
(B) EPROM
(C) EEPROM
(D) All✓

25. _____ memories can be rewritten by using electrical devices.
(A) PROM
(B) ROM
(C) EEPROM✓
(D) EPROM

26. **Which memory is used to increase the processing speed of computer?**
(A) RAM
(B) ROM
(C) Cache memory✓
(D) SRAM

27. **Files not being used by computer are stored in:**
(A) Secondary storage✓
(B) Cache
(C) Primary storage
(D) Registers

28. **A set of parallel electrical lines used to transfer data is called:**
(A) Monitor
(B) Computer clock
(C) I/O unit
(D) Bus✓

29. **The circuit board on which processor and other chips are mounted is called:**
(A) Master board
(B) Main board
(C) Mother board✓
(D) All

30. **The external devices that are connected to a computer are called:**
(A) Buses
(B) Registers
(C) Peripherals✓
(D) Slots

31. **A computer drives its basic strength from:**
(A) Speed
(B) Memory
(C) Accuracy
(D) All of the above✓

32. **The arithmetic and logic unit performs the following operations:**
(A) Controls computer operations
(B) Performs arithmetic functions such as addition and subtraction etc
(C) Performs logical comparisons such as equal, greater than, less than etc
(D) Both b and c✓

33. **Into how many categories the system bus is divided?**
(A) 2
(B) 3✓
(C) 4
(D) 5

34. **Which one is not a type of bus?**
(A) Cache✓
(B) Control bus
(C) Address bus
(D) Data bus

35. **CPU sends command signals to different components of computer through:**
 (A) Data bus
 (B) Address bus
 (C) Control bus✓
 (D) All

36. **A bus that communicates data between CPU and memory is called:**
 (A) Data bus✓
 (B) Address bus
 (C) Control bus
 (D) All

37. **____ command is used to write data into memory.**
 (A) I/O Write
 (B) Transfer Ask
 (C) Memory Write✓
 (D) I/O Read

38. **Temporary storage area within CPU is called:**
 (A) Register✓
 (B) ALU
 (C) Bus interconnection
 (D) Linked code

39. **Which one is faster?**
 (A) RAM
 (B) Cache
 (C) Register✓
 (D) Hard disk

40. **Which is not a type of register?**
 (A) Math coprocessor✓
 (B) Flag
 (C) Accumulator
 (D) Segment

41. **_____ registers holds the address of the next instruction to be fetched for execution.**
 (A) IR
 (B) PC✓
 (C) MAR
 (D) MBR

42. **____ registers holds the instruction fetched from memory.**
 (A) IR✓
 (B) PC
 (C) MAR
 (D) MBR

43. **Which register holds the address of active memory location that is being currently accessed by the CPU?**
 (A) IR
 (B) PC
 (C) MAR✓
 (D) MBR

44. **Which is a storage device?**
 (A) CPU
 (B) Clock
 (C) Floppy disk✓
 (D) Bus

45. **Which component is responsible for comparing the contents of two pieces of data?**
 (A) ALU✓
 (B) Control Unit
 (C) Memory
 (D) None

46. **Which register holds the contents of data/instruction read from, or written in memory?**
 (A) IR
 (B) PC
 (C) MAR
 (D) MBR✓

47. **_____ register act as counter for looping process.**
 (A) EAX
 (B) EBX
 (C) ECX✓
 (D) EDX

48. **_____ register is used for arithmetic and data operations.**
 (A) AX✓
 (B) BX

(C) CX
(D) DX

49. ______ registers hold the base location of all executable instructions in the program.
(A) CS✓
(B) DS, SS
(C) ES, FS
(D) FS, GS

50. ______ registers contain the base location of the current program stack.
(A) CS
(B) DS
(C) ES
(D) SS✓

51. The size of segment register is:
(A) 2-bytes✓
(B) 2 KB
(C) 2 MB
(D) 2 bits

52. The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called:
(A) Device driver✓
(B) Device operator
(C) Device link
(D) Device system

53. Which component of CPU decodes and executes the programs instructions?
(A) Clock
(B) CU✓
(C) Cache
(D) ALU

54. Which component handles the processor's communication with its peripheral devices?
(A) I/O unit✓
(B) Hard disk
(C) Registers
(D) CD

55. Which is not a component of a CPU?
(A) Clock
(B) Register
(C) Main memory✓
(D) Cache

56. The basic unit for data storage is:
(A) Byte✓
(B) Bit
(C) TB
(D) GB

57. 8 bytes are equal to:
(A) Bit
(B) 48 bits
(C) 32 bits
(D) 64 bits✓

58. The process of taking action on the decoded instruction is called:
(A) Decode instruction
(B) Execute instruction✓
(C) Activate instruction
(D) None

59. The process of decoding the instruction so that the computer can understand it is called:
(A) Decode instruction✓
(B) Execute instruction
(C) Translate instruction
(D) Fetch instruction

60. The programming languages that are close to human language are called:
(A) High-level✓
(B) Low-level
(C) Medium level
(D) Machine

61. The programming languages that are very close to machine code are called:
(A) High-level
(B) Low-level✓
(C) Medium-level
(D) Machine

62. How many types of language translator are there?

(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 3✓

63. ______ is a type of language translator.
(A) Compiler
(B) Assembler
(C) Interpreter
(D) All✓

64. **The set of parallel lines to connect to different parts of the computer is called:**
(A) Bus✓
(B) Memory
(C) I/O
(D) All of the above

65. **Which register is used for counting purpose?**
(A) AX
(B) CX✓
(C) DX
(D) BX

66. **Which register is known as Accumulator?**
(A) AX✓
(B) CX
(C) DX
(D) BX

67. **The program written in assembly language is translated with the help of:**
(A) Compiler
(B) Assembler✓
(C) Interpreter
(D) Decoder

68. **The translated program into machine code is called:**
(A) Source program
(B) Object program✓
(C) System program
(D) Application software

69. **The output of the compiler is called:**
(A) Program
(B) Source code
(C) Application
(D) Object code✓

70. **The special programs that are used to convert a source code into object code are called:**
(A) Language translator
(B) Language processor
(C) Both a and b✓
(D) Operating system

71. **Which is not a general purpose register?**
(A) EDX
(B) EAX
(C) EEX✓
(D) EBX

72. **The register that holds the current instruction is called:**
(A) MBR
(B) MAR
(C) IR✓
(D) PC

SECURITY, COPYRIGHT & THE LAW

1. Protecting computers and the information they contain against unwanted access, damage, modification or destruction is called:
   (A) Computer monitoring
   (B) Electronic policing
   (C) Audit control
   (D) Computer security✓
2. The restricted access to the server computer room is a form of:
   (A) Logical security
   (B) Enterprise security
   (C) Physical security✓
   (D) User security
3. Which of the following is an authentication methodology?
   (A) Access cards
   (B) Biometrics
   (C) PIN
   (D) Piracy✓
4. **Which of the following is a biometric technique for person identification?**
   (A) Access card
   (B) Password
   (C) Fingerprint✓
   (D) PIN
5. **Which of the following is not a biometric technique?**
   (A) Badge✓
   (B) Retina
   (C) Palm print
   (D) Face
6. **Which of the following is the most damaging loss to a company?**
   (A) Loss of hardware
   (B) Loss of data✓
   (C) Loss of software
   (D) Loss of printouts
7. **The secret word or number used for protection is called:**
   (A) Biometric data
   (B) Backup
   (C) Password✓
   (D) Private words
8. **Which of the following is an example of a good password?**
   (A) Name of a partner or spouse
   (B) Name of a child or pet
   (C) Word related to a job or hobby
   (D) Combination of letters, numbers and symbols✓
9. **Security protection for personal computers includes:**
   (A) Internal components
   (B) Locks and cables
   (C) Software
   (D) All of these✓
10. **Who is responsible of security of online data?**
    (A) User
    (B) LAN Administrator
    (C) Internet Service Provider
    (D) Organization obtaining the data✓
11. **Computer virus is simply a:**
    (A) A disease
    (B) Set of computer instructions or codes✓
    (C) Type of bacteria
    (D) Hardware component
12. **A program that interferes with the normal working of a computer is called:**
    (A) Virus✓
    (B) Antivirus
    (C) Freeware
    (D) Bacteria
13. **A special program that can detect and remove viruses from computer is called:**
    (A) Virus

(B) **Antivirus✓**
(C) Groupware
(D) Custom

14. **McAfee is an example of:**
(A) Virus
(B) **Antivirus✓**
(C) Hacker
(D) Worm

15. **Trojan Horse is a type of:**
(A) Antivirus
(B) **Virus✓**
(C) Software
(D) Horse

16. **Which of the following is not cause of virus?**
(A) Email
(B) Networks
(C) Pirated software
(D) **Logic bomb✓**

17. **How a virus reaches from one computer to another?**
(A) **Data is exchanged between computers✓**
(B) Exchange of display screen
(C) Exchange of keyboard
(D) Exchange of printer

18. **Which of the following is harmful for computer?**
(A) Antivirus
(B) **Virus✓**
(C) Shareware
(D) Freeware

19. **Which of the following one is not a virus?**
(A) Trojan Horse
(B) Logic bomb
(C) **McAfee✓**
(D) Redlof

20. **Which of the following is not an antivirus program?**
(A) **Redlof✓**
(B) Norton
(C) Dr. Solmon
(D) McAfee

21. **Which of the following is computer virus?**
(A) Chernobyl
(B) Logic bomb
(C) Redlof
(D) **All✓**

22. **The virus which deletes MS Office files and disk partition information is called:**
(A) Book sector
(B) **Chernobyl✓**
(C) Logic bomb
(D) Trojan Horse

23. **Which of the following viruses executes when starting the computer?**
(A) Macro
(B) File infector
(C) **Boot sector✓**
(D) None

24. **The extension of an executable file is:**
(A) xls.
(B) doc.
(C) ext.
(D) **exe.✓**

25. **Which malicious program is activated when a specific set of conditions are met?**
(A) Trojan Horse
(B) Virus
(C) Worm
(D) **Logic bomb✓**

26. **Format C is an example of:**
(A) **Trojan Horse✓**
(B) Chernobyl
(C) Boot sector
(D) Logic bomb

27. **Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called:**
(A) **Software piracy✓**

(B) Software distribution
(C) Software browsing
(D) Software hacking

28. Software that is available free for a limited period is called:
(A) Freeware
(B) Groupware
(C) Shareware✓
(D) Vertical

29. Which of the following media can be used for backup?
(A) Floppy Diskette
(B) Zip Disk
(C) Tape Device
(D) All✓

30. An additional or spare copy of data stored on storage media is called:
(A) Backup of data✓
(B) Copying of data
(C) Moving of data
(D) Additional data

31. The right to use the software on the computer is called:
(A) Software copyright✓
(B) Site license
(C) Software piracy
(D) Intellectual property right

32. The right of a person to keep his personal information away from others is called:
(A) Privacy✓
(B) Private
(C) Secrecy
(D) Right

33. A set of illegal instructions inserted into a legitimate computer program is called:
(A) Trapdoor
(B) Trojan horse✓
(C) Worm
(D) Bomb

34. A virus that replicates itself is called:
(A) Bug
(B) Worm✓
(C) Vaccine
(D) Bomb

35. Another name for antivirus is:
(A) Vaccine✓
(B) Worm
(C) Trojan Horse
(D) DES

36. Most computer crimes are committed by:
(A) Hackers✓
(B) International spies
(C) Highly paid computer consultants
(D) Computer operators

37. A person who gains illegal access to a computer system is called:
(A) Hacker✓
(B) Network controller
(C) Computer operator
(D) Authorized person

38. Another name for free software is:
(A) Encrypted software
(B) Copy protected software
(C) Public domain software✓
(D) Shareware

39. A virus program is usually hidden in:
(A) The operating system only
(B) An application program only
(C) The disk drivers
(D) The operating system or application programs✓

WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

1. **An Operating System is a:**
   (A) System Utility
   (B) Application Software
   (C) System Software✓
   (D) Software Package
2. **______ is most necessary to interact with the computer.**
   (A) Word processor, Excel
   (B) Device driver
   (C) Operating system✓
   (D) Language translator
3. **______ organizes and controls the hardware and software.**
   (A) Word processor, Excel
   (B) Device driver
   (C) Operating system✓
   (D) Language translator
4. **An operating system is:**
   (A) Custom built
   (B) Application software
   (C) System software✓
   (D) Packaged software
5. **Ctrl + Alt + Del is:**
   (A) An invalid key combination
   (B) Recognized by windows only✓
   (C) Used to close the active window
   (D) Both b and c
6. **How many types of operating systems are there on the basis of user interface?**
   (A) 2✓
   (B) 3
   (C) 4
   (D) 5
7. **______ is not an example of GUI operating system.**
   (A) Windows
   (B) Solaris
   (C) Linux
   (D) DOS✓
8. **GUI stands for:**
   (A) Graphical User Interface✓
   (B) General User Interrupt
   (C) Graphs, Utilities, Icons
   (D) Grayed User Interface
9. **______ is an example of command line operating system.**
   (A) Windows
   (B) Solaris
   (C) Unix✓
   (D) Linux
10. **What type of operating system MS-DOS is?**
    (A) Command Line Interface✓
    (B) Graphical User Interface
    (C) Multitasking
    (D) Menu Driven Interface
11. **As compared to command line operating system, a GUI operating system is:**
    (A) More efficient
    (B) Easier to use
    (C) More reliable
    (D) All✓
12. **The maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a disk is:**
    (A) Two
    (B) Three
    (C) Four✓
    (D) None of the above
13. **______ is based on the NT technology.**
    (A) Windows 95
    (B) Windows 98
    (C) Windows 3.x
    (D) Windows 2000, XP✓
14. **The capability of an operating system to load multiple program into memory at a time and to perform two or more processes concurrently, is called:**

(A) Multiprocessing
(B) Multitasking✓
(C) Multiprogramming
(D) Multi-user

15. _____ involves the processing on multiple processors in a computer.
(A) Multiprocessing✓
(B) Multitasking
(C) Multiprogramming
(D) Multi-user

16. _____ is the entering point in Windows.
(A) My computer
(B) Desktop✓
(C) My Documents
(D) Windows explorer

17. Windows explorer is used to:
(A) Access the internet
(B) Explore system resources
(C) Perform maintenance on the hard disk
(D) Navigate files and folders on the computer✓

18. _____ acts as file manager for Windows.
(A) Recycle Bin
(B) Desktop
(C) My Documents
(D) Windows explorer✓

19. _____ contains the files and folders that are deleted from the hard disk.
(A) My Documents
(B) Recycle Bin✓
(C) My Computer
(D) Windows Explorer

20. By default, Windows save the documents created in MS-Word in the folder:
(A) My Documents✓
(B) Recycle Bin
(C) My Computer
(D) Windows Explorer

21. _____ is a Web Browser that is included with Microsoft Windows operating system.
(A) Netscape Navigator
(B) Windows Explorer
(C) Internet Explorer✓
(D) None

22. The File Manager in Windows is:
(A) Internet Explorer
(B) Windows Explorer✓
(C) My Computer
(D) My Documents

23. The term _____ involves the multiple processors in the computer.
(A) Multitasking
(B) Multiprocessing✓
(C) Multiprogramming
(D) Multi User

24. _____is sued to surf internet.
(A) Internet Explorer✓
(B) Windows Explorer
(C) My Computer
(D) Control Panel

25. _____ folder contains the administrative tools.
(A) Recycle Bin
(B) My Documents
(C) My Computer
(D) Control Panel✓

26. Which is a mouse event?
(A) Left click
(B) Right click
(C) Double click
(D) All✓

27. _____ is not a mouse event.
(A) Left click
(B) Right click
(C) Center click✓
(D) Drag

28. _____ event of mouse is normally used to select an object.
(A) Left click✓

(B) Right click
(C) Center click
(D) Drag

29. _____ event of mouse is used to select multiple items at a time or to move an item(s) from one location to another.
(A) Left click
(B) Right click
(C) Center click
(D) Drag✓

30. An operating system is able to perform multiple processes at the same time is called:
(A) Plug and play
(B) Multiprocessing
(C) Multiprogramming✓
(D) Multiuser

31. The extension of an executable file is:
(A) xls
(B) doc
(C) ext
(D) exe✓

32. How many types of partitions are there?
(A) 2✓
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

33. _____ is stored in clipboard.
(A) Deleted text
(B) Copied text✓
(C) Repeated text
(D) Entered text

WORD PROCESSING

1. Which of the following is popular full-featured word processor?
(A) MS Word✓
(B) Word pad
(C) Notepad
(D) All

2. A word processor can:
(A) Copy text
(B) Insert text
(C) Find and replace text
(D) All✓

3. Word processing programs are used to create:
(A) Reports
(B) Letters
(C) Labels
(D) All✓

4. Word processing includes the process of:
(A) Entering text
(B) Editing text
(C) Formatting
(D) All✓

5. Most modern word processors allow users to control the formats of:
(A) Individual characters
(B) Paragraphs
(C) Complete documents
(D) All✓

6. A feature commonly available with word processor is:
(A) Spell checker
(B) Automatic footnoting
(C) Multicolumn tables
(D) All✓

7. The tool used to find a similar or alternative word in a document is called:
(A) Finder
(B) Thesaurus✓

(C) Dictionary
(D) Style

8. A tool that is used to generate form letters is called:
(A) Mail Merge✓
(B) Grammar Ready
(C) Mail Ready
(D) Letter Writer

9. The symbol that shows where the next character will be typed is called:
(A) Typing point
(B) Typing locator
(C) Insertion point✓
(D) Scroll

10. The shape of the insertion point symbol is:
(A) Arrow
(B) Vertical line✓
(C) Horizontal line
(D) Circle

11. When starting Word, the name of the default document is:
(A) Document1✓
(B) File1
(C) WPD1
(D) Word1

12. Which of the following is used to edit text in a document?
(A) Delete key
(B) Backspace key
(C) Cut and paste
(D) All✓

13. Which of the following feature is used to reverse the changes made to a document?
(A) WYSIWYG
(B) Redo
(C) Undo✓
(D) GUI

14. The extension of MS-Word file is:
(A) wrd
(B) xls
(C) jpg
(D) doc✓

15. The process of moving up or down in a word processing document is called:
(A) Line movement
(B) Word wrap
(C) Pull-down
(D) Scrolling✓

16. Which of the following keys is used to delete characters in a document?
(A) Backspace
(B) Delete
(C) Both a and b✓
(D) Esc

17. The key that is used to delete a character to the right of the cursor is:
(A) Del✓
(B) Backspace
(C) End
(D) Ctrl+Del

18. The key that is used to delete a character to the left of the cursor is:
(A) Del
(B) Backspace✓
(C) Home
(D) Ctrl+Tab

19. Clipboard stores:
(A) Entered text
(B) Copied text✓
(C) Deleted text
(D) Repeated text

20. Pressing Ins key will:
(A) Insert a character into the document
(B) Toggle between Undo and Redo
(C) Toggle between insertion and overtype mode✓
(D) To insert image in document

21. A set of buttons to execute commands in a word processing document is called:

(A) Menu
(B) Button list
(C) Dialog
(D) Toolbar✓

22. **The term that defines the size and style of a typeface is:**
(A) Point
(B) Font✓
(C) Character
(D) Size

23. **The font that displays little lines at the top and bottom of most characters is called:**
(A) Sans-serif✓
(B) French
(C) Decorated
(D) Serif

24. **The font that does not display little lines at the top and bottom of characters is:**
(A) European
(B) Sans-serif✓
(C) American
(D) Serif

25. **Which of the following is used in Word to temporarily hold information?**
(A) ROM
(B) Clipboard✓
(C) Desktop
(D) CRAMS

26. **The command used to move text from one document to another is:**
(A) Replace
(B) Edit
(C) Format
(D) Cut-and-Paste✓

27. **What command is used to move selected text to another part of a document?**
(A) Copy-and-Position
(B) Drag-and-Drop✓
(C) Find-and-Replace
(D) Both a and b are correct

28. **The term that refers to the setting of margins, tab positions, text justification, vertical and horizontal centering and line spacing is:**
(A) Tool
(B) Layout
(C) Format✓
(D) Setup

29. **Times New Roman is an example of a:**
(A) Serif font✓
(B) Sans serif font
(C) Three-dimensional font
(D) Boldface font

30. **The size of the characters to be printed is measured in:**
(A) Inches
(B) Points✓
(C) Weight
(D) Degrees

31. **Paragraph formats include:**
(A) Tabs
(B) Alignment
(C) Indentations
(D) All✓

32. **The Enter key is pressed to insert a ______ in MS Word.**
(A) Document
(B) Sentence
(C) Paragraph✓
(D) Line

33. **Which of the following is an example of a font style?**
(A) Bold✓
(B) 12 pt
(C) Helvetica
(D) All

34. **Font effects include:**
(A) Strikethrough
(B) Shadow
(C) Outline
(D) All✓

35. Which of the following is an example of a font weight?
(A) Bold✓
(B) 12 pt
(C) Helvetica
(D) Italic

36. What percent of personal computer in the world have word processor installed?
(A) 10%
(B) 50%
(C) 80%
(D) 90%✓

37. Entering and editing text can be done most efficiently using a:
(A) Spreadsheet
(B) Desktop publishing program
(C) Typewriter
(D) Word processing program✓

38. A font is described by its:
(A) Typeface
(B) Height
(C) Presentation
(D) All✓

39. The name of the document is displayed.
(A) Menu bar
(B) Title bar✓
(C) Status bar
(D) Scrollbar

40. The Word window has many common elements of a typical window such as:
(A) Title bar
(B) Menu bar
(C) Borders
(D) All✓

41. The area in which text is entered, manipulated and viewed is called:
(A) Text area
(B) Documentation area
(C) Document window✓
(D) Window

42. Which mode replaces the existing text?
(A) Overtype✓
(B) Replace
(C) Insert mode
(D) Change

43. The Redo command:
(A) Appears on the standard toolbar
(B) Restores the last action that was undone
(C) Both a and b✓
(D) None of the above

44. The feature of Word used to change font color, size, style is called:
(A) Styles
(B) Formatting✓
(C) Composing
(D) Font

45. The feature in Word that is used to divide page in portions is called:
(A) Table
(B) Columns✓
(C) Rows
(D) None

46. All of the following are text alignment options in MS Word except:
(A) Top✓
(B) Left
(C) Right
(D) Center

47. The amount of vertical space between the lines of text is determined by:
(A) Paragraph spacing
(B) Word spacing
(C) Line spacing✓
(D) Text spacing

48. The white space around printed page is called:
(A) Margin area✓
(B) White area

(C) Cover area
(D) Blank area

49. **Indention in MS Word is used to:**
(A) Make the text readable✓
(B) Change the paragraph color
(C) Apply border around text
(D) Change line spacing

50. **Which of the following cannot be set using the Format command?**
(A) Line spacing
(B) Margins✓
(C) Tabs and indents
(D) Alignment

51. **Which of the following can be set using Format Paragraph command?**
(A) Line spacing
(B) Indents
(C) Margins
(D) a and b✓

52. **Page setup option is available in which menu?**
(A) Format
(B) Insert
(C) Edit
(D) File✓

53. **Which of the following is not type of page margin?**
(A) Left
(B) Right
(C) Center✓
(D) Top

54. **The direction of paper in printing is referred to as:**
(A) Directional position
(B) Orientation✓
(C) Page style
(D) Page position

55. **How many orientation types are available in Word?**
(A) Four
(B) Two✓
(C) Five
(D) One

56. **The normal orientation for printing is:**
(A) Portrait✓
(B) Vertical
(C) Landscape
(D) Horizontal

57. **Which menu is used to insert page numbers in the document?**
(A) Insert
(B) Format✓
(C) Window
(D) File

58. **Header & footer option can be used from which menu?**
(A) Tools
(B) Insert
(C) Edit
(D) View✓

59. **Tables allow the text to be displayed in:**
(A) Rows & columns✓
(B) Graphic file
(C) Newspaper-type columns
(D) Row cell

60. **Tables are used to display:**
(A) Numeric data
(B) Text
(C) Graphics
(D) All✓

61. **Drawing object includes:**
(A) Auto shapes
(B) Curves
(C) Word Art
(D) All✓

62. **Which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to change the case?**
(A) Ctrl+F3
(B) Shift+F3
(C) Alt+F3✓
(D) F3

63. **Which of the following can be used to launch the word Art:**
(A) status bar
(B) Ruler
(C) Standard toolbar

(D) Drawing toolbar✓

64. Which function key is used for checking spelling and grammar in Word?
(A) F1
(B) F2
(C) F7✓
(D) F12

65. _____ function key is used for help.
(A) F1✓
(B) F2
(C) F3
(D) F7

66. Bitmap graphics are:
(A) Painted pictures✓
(B) Line drawing
(C) Curve drawing
(D) Solid drawing

67. Vector graphics are:
(A) Painted pictures
(B) Line drawing✓
(C) Curve drawing
(D) Solid drawing

68. Textbox can be created by selecting _____ option from the menu bar.
(A) Insert→TextBox✓
(B) Input→TextBox
(C) Enter→TextBox
(D) Go→TextBox

69. **Pictures can be added to the document by selecting ____ option from menu bar.**
(A) Insert→Picture✓
(B) Input→TextBox
(C) Enter→TextBox
(D) Go→TextBox

70. **The maximum zoom of MS-Word document is:**
(A) 100%
(B) 200%
(C) 400%
(D) 500%✓

SPREADSHEET PROCESSING

1. **Which of the following is a spreadsheet:**
(A) MS Word
(B) MS Excel✓
(C) MS Power Point
(D) Both b and a

2. **_____ is a spreadsheet:**
(A) MS Word
(B) MS Excel✓
(C) MS Power Point
(D) Both a ad b

3. **The intersection of a row and column form a:**
(A) Cell✓
(B) Address
(C) Reference
(D) Field

4. **The actual working area in Microsoft Excel is:**
(A) Workbook
(B) Worksheet✓
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) Note sheet

5. **A cell at third column and 15 rows has a cell address:**
(A) A15
(B) B15
(C) C15✓
(D) D15

6. **A collection of related worksheets is called:**
(A) Spreadsheet
(B) Cells
(C) File
(D) Workbook✓

7. **The currently selected cell where data can be entered or edited is called:**
(A) Idle cell

(B) **Active cell**✓
(C) Passive cell
(D) Present cell

8. **In a worksheet, a bold rectangle border indicates (n):**
(A) Present cell
(B) **Active cell**✓
(C) Passive cell
(D) Idle cell

9. **_____ is not a feature of spreadsheet program.**
(A) Rows and columns
(B) Formula
(C) Print
(D) **WordArt**✓

10. **The actual working area in Microsoft Excel is:**
(A) Workbook
(B) **Worksheet**✓
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) Note sheet

11. **A cell of worksheet, which is not active is called:**
(A) Active cell
(B) Idle cell
(C) **Passive cell**✓
(D) Present cell

12. **_____ cell addresses is correct.**
(A) Z2
(B) AZ3
(C) 2Z
(D) **Both a and b**✓

13. **_____ represents a label.**
(A) **Mubeen Ahmad**✓
(B) 736
(C) =A1 + B2
(D) None

14. **The 0.0000000001 is displayed in default column width as:**
(A) **IE - 10**✓
(B) E – 10
(C) 1E – 9
(D) 01E – 9

15. **_____ menu contains the 'Cells' command.**
(A) File
(B) View
(C) **Format**✓
(D) Edit

16. **Which of the following is an absolute address?**
(A) A1
(B) A1$
(C) **$A$1**✓
(D) None of the above

17. **Each number of format consists of _____ part:**
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) **4**✓
(D) 5

18. **The default number format assigned to a cell is the:**
(A) Currency
(B) Number
(C) Text
(D) **General**✓

19. **If the custom format is 00000 then the number 420 will be displayed as:**
(A) 420
(B) 0420
(C) **00420**✓
(D) 420.00

20. **If the custom format is # #, # # # then the number 23349 will be displayed as:**
(A) 167,00
(B) **23,349**✓
(C) 16.300
(D) 16.3

21. **If the custom format is # # # .000 then the number 16.3 will be displayed as:**
(A) 016.3
(B) 16.30
(C) **16.300**✓
(D) 16.3

22. **For a currency format cell, the number 461.593 will be displayed as:**

(A) 461,593
(B) $4615.19
(C) $46159.3
(D) $461.59✓

23. Formula can only be applied on:
(A) Values✓
(B) Labels
(C) Unmerged cells
(D) None

24. To add the value of cell 'C9' of worksheet "Sheet3" with the cell 'B2' of current worksheet, the formula is written as:
(A) =C9 + B2
(B) =Sheet3!C9+B2✓
(C) =Sheet3!B2+C9
(D) =Sheet3!B2+sheet3!C9

25. A mathematical expression that is used to perform calculation on worksheet is called:
(A) Cell
(B) Format
(C) Formula✓
(D) Address Bar

26. ______ is an absolute address.
(A) A1
(B) A1$
(C) A1
(D) None✓

27. The absolute reference of cell address A15 is written as:
(A) $ A15
(B) $ A15 $
(C) A $ 15
(D) $ A $ 15

28. ______ menu contains the 'Name' command.
(A) File
(B) View
(C) Insert✓
(D) Format

29. ______ symbol is used before formula.
(A) &
(B) =✓
(C) #
(D) $

30. Range of cells from C2 to C100 is referenced as:
(A) C2-100
(B) C2:C100✓
(C) C2 to C100
(D) C2 : 100

31. ______ represents valid range in Excel.
(A) C1:C3✓
(B) C1, C2, C3
(C) =C1 + C2 + C3
(D) C1 to C3

32. Calling a cell with the reference of its address is called:
(A) Absolute referencing
(B) Reference address
(C) Relative referencing✓
(D) None

33. ______ symbol is used in absolute referencing.
(A) &
(B) =
(C) #
(D) $✓

34. To add values of cells C9 and D10, the formula by using absolute reference can be written as:
(A) =$C9+D10
(B) =$C$9+$D$10✓
(C) =$C9+$D10
(D) =$C$9+#10

35. ______ function is used to return current system date.
(A) Max
(B) Min
(C) Today✓
(D) None

36. Which of the following function is sued to get the current date?
(A) Exact()
(B) Today()✓
(C) Month()
(D) Year()

37. _____ menu contains the 'Function' command used to active function wizard.
(A) File
(B) Format
(C) Insert✓
(D) View

38. _____ is not a table of page setup dialog box of Excel.
(A) Page
(B) Margins
(C) Paper✓
(D) Header/Footer

39. _____ menu contains the 'Print' command.
(A) File✓
(B) Edit
(C) Format
(D) Insert

40. In a spreadsheet, rows are labelled by:
(A) Letters
(B) Numbers✓
(C) Cell references
(D) None

41. In a spreadsheet, columns are labelled by:
(A) Letters✓
(B) Numbers
(C) Cell references
(D) None

42. A workbook is a group of:
(A) Many rows
(B) Many columns
(C) Worksheets✓
(D) None

43. A mathematical expression that is used to perform calculation on worksheet is called:
(A) Cell
(B) Format
(C) Formula✓
(D) Address Bar

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE INTERNET

1. A collection of millions of computer connected to one another is called:
(A) Web browser
(B) Internet✓
(C) Intranet
(D) Words Wide Web

2. Which of the following is an internet protocol?
(A) Ethernet
(B) ARCnet
(C) TCP/IP✓
(D) MAC

3. Which of the following is a protocol?
(A) http✓
(B) com
(C) HTML
(D) URL

4. An initial internet that connected four university computer systems was called:
(A) Intranet
(B) ARPANET✓
(C) NSFNet
(D) CERNNet

5. The high-speed connections that form the major pathways of the internet is called:
(A) Server
(B) Platform
(C) Protocol
(D) Backbone✓

6. TCP/IP stands for:
(A) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol✓
(B) Transfer Collector Protocol/International Protocol
(C) Transitional Covered Protocol/Intranet Protocol

(D) Transferred Collected Protocol/Internet Protocol

7. The USA Defense Department initiated the internet in:
   (A) 1969✓
   (B) 1976
   (C) 1978
   (D) 1980

8. ARPA stands for:
   (A) Defense Advanced Research Projects Association
   (B) Advanced Residential Programming Association
   (C) Advanced Research Project Agency✓
   (D) Arizona's Russian Program of Association

9. DARPA stands for:
   (A) Defensive Association of Russian Policy with America
   (B) Dared Association of Republic Partition
   (C) Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency✓
   (D) Defensive Advanced Regional Political Agency

10. Who owns the Internet?
   (A) U.S. Government
   (B) Pak Telecom
   (C) United Nations
   (D) None✓

11. A computer can be linked to the internet through:
   (A) A phone-line modem
   (B) DSL
   (C) Cable Modem
   (D) All✓

12. How many types of addressing scheme are used on the internet?
   (A) 3
   (B) 2✓
   (C) 5
   (D) 8

13. Every host computer on the internet has a(n):
   (A) Similar IP address
   (B) Unique 15-digit number
   (C) Unique IP address✓
   (D) Common name and number

14. A standard IP address is composed of a total of:
   (A) 4 bits
   (B) 16 bits
   (C) 32 bits✓
   (D) 256 bits

15. An IP address consists of:
   (A) Five numbers (0-99)
   (B) four numbers (0 to 255)✓
   (C) Four numbers (0-256)
   (D) five numbers (0-255)

16. The four numbers in an IP address are called:
   (A) Octets✓
   (B) Codec
   (C) Octal
   (D) Bytes

17. An IP address is normally expressed as four octets separated with:
   (A) Dotted decimal number✓
   (B) Dotted binary number
   (C) Dotted octal number
   (D) Dotted hex number

18. Which of the following contains permanent IP address?
   (A) Client
   (B) Server✓
   (C) User
   (D) NIC

19. A type of IP address that does not change frequently is known as?
   (A) Constant
   (B) Permanent
   (C) Static✓
   (D) Fixed

20. The system that translates an IP

address into an human-readable name is called:

(A) IP system

(B) Domain name system✓

(C) Domain

(D) Domain numbering system

21. **A domain name is the text version of:**

(A) IP address✓

(B) Hyperlink

(C) Hypertext

(D) HTML

22. **.com, .edu and .gov are examples of:**

(A) Top level domain✓

(B) Tag

(C) Protocol

(D) Email

23. **Which of the following is a top-level domain?**

(A) http

(B) .com✓

(C) HTML

(D) URL

24. **All of the following are top-level domains EXCEPT:**

(A) .edu

(B) .org

(C) .gov

(D) .bus✓

25. **The internet differentiate between one computer from another using:**

(A) Architecture

(B) Manufacturer

(C) IP address✓

(D) All

26. **ISP stands for:**

(A) International Service Provider

(B) Internet Service Provider✓

(C) Interlinked Services Provision

(D) Internet's Service Party

27. **A collection of documents stored on computer permanently connected with internet around the world is called:**

(A) Telnet

(B) WWW✓

(C) Email

(D) FTP

28. **The World Wide Web was introduced in:**

(A) 1960s

(B) Mid-1970s

(C) 1989✓

(D) 2000

29. **Which software is used to search and view web pages?**

(A) HTML

(B) Web server

(C) Web browser✓

(D) Window explorer

30. **Web pages are written in which type of language?**

(A) HTML✓

(B) FTP

(C) SQL

(D) Assembly

31. **Hypertext document is also called:**

(A) Webpage✓

(B) Website

(C) Email server

(D) Hyperlink

32. **Web pages are connected to one another using:**

(A) Hyperlink✓

(B) HTTP

(C) Interlink

(D) Multimedia

33. **A collection of related web pages is called:**

(A) Weblink

(B) Website✓

(C) Internet

(D) Linking

34. **The process of launching a webpage is called:**

(A) Web linking
(B) Web publishing✓
(C) Web development
(D) Web distribution

35. **Websites are hosted on _____ computers on the internet.**
(A) Server✓
(B) Client
(C) Browser
(D) Service provider

36. **Which of the following is valid Website Address?**
(A) ww.hello.com
(B) www.hello
(C) www.it.com✓
(D) it@.com

37. **Which of the following protocol is used to access web pages on World Wide Web?**
(A) Ethernet
(B) Gopher
(C) HTTP✓
(D) HTML

38. **URL stands for:**
(A) Universal Research Limit
(B) United Russian Language
(C) Universal Resource Locator
(D) Uniform Resource Locator✓

39. **Every webpage has unique address on the World Wide Web known as:**
(A) URL✓
(B) HTML
(C) HTTP
(D) Hyperlink

40. **In the Web address, http://www.microsoft.com, http is:**
(A) End tag
(B) Domain name
(C) Protocol✓
(D) Path

41. **What is the protocol in the URL http://www.Microsoft.com?**
(A) www
(B) http✓
(C) Microsoft
(D) com

42. **http://www.microsoft.com is an example of:**
(A) URL✓
(B) Protocol
(C) Path
(D) Bookmark

43. **Which of the following is not part of a URL?**
(A) Protocol
(B) Server
(C) Path
(D) End tag✓

44. **Sending and receiving messages electronically is known as _____.**
(A) Email✓
(B) Browsing
(C) E-commerce
(D) Online shopping

45. **Email stands for:**
(A) Electric-mail
(B) Electronic mail✓
(C) Elective-mail
(D) Elaborated-mail

46. **The format of an email address is:**
(A) User name# DNS Address
(B) User name & DNS Address
(C) User name@ DNS Address✓
(D) User name$DNS.com

47. **The symbol that separates different parts of an email address is:**
(A) $
(B) #
(C) @✓
(D) ^

48. **The protocol used to send graphic and sound files as email attachments is:**
(A) TCP/IP

(B) FTP
(C) MIME✓
(D) MPP

49. A file that is sent along with an email is known as:
(A) Header
(B) Document
(C) Attachment✓
(D) Folder

50. The types of files that can be attached to an e-mail message include:
(A) Text
(B) Graphics
(C) Spreadsheets
(D) All✓

51. The computer that stores email message until it is retrieved by the user is called:
(A) Email server✓
(B) Web host
(C) Mail client
(D) Web server

52. Another name for email program is:
(A) Internet explorer
(B) Email client✓
(C) Mail server
(D) Web client

53. Which of the following is an email client?
(A) Internet explorer
(B) Windows explorer
(C) Mozilla firefox
(D) Outlook express✓

54. In the email address me@pu.edu, the word "me" is:
(A) Password
(B) Server name
(C) User name✓
(D) Client computer

55. The size of the file that can be attached to an email depends on:
(A) Service provider✓
(B) Web browser
(C) Email client
(D) Email protocol

56. An unwanted message sent through email is called:
(A) Junk✓
(B) Virus
(C) Attachment
(D) Hoax

57. Junk email is called:
(A) Spam✓
(B) Hoax
(C) Virus
(D) Any

58. Copying data from internet to computer is called:
(A) Uploading
(B) Downloading✓
(C) Transferring
(D) Moving

59. Transferring information from computer to internet is called:
(A) Downloading
(B) Downsizing
(C) Uploading✓
(D) Pasting

60. Which of the following is used to find information on the World Wide Web?
(A) Web Browser✓
(B) Website
(C) Search engine
(D) Web server

61. Which of the following is a search engine?
(A) Google✓
(B) Microsoft
(C) MIME
(D) Internet explorer

62. A discussion group to exchange information like science and computer is called:
(A) E-commerce

(B) FTP
(C) Newsgroup✓
(D) Chatting

63. Which portion of the URL is the domain name?
(A) microsoft.com✓
(B) www
(C) http
(D) ://

64. DNS stands for:
(A) Domain Name System✓
(B) Decimal Number System
(C) Dual Number System
(D) Decimal Numeric System

65. The standard protocol for the internet is:
(A) TCP
(B) IP address
(C) IP protocol
(D) TCP/IP✓

66. The most widely used web protocol is:
(A) http✓
(B) HTML
(C) URL
(D) ISP

67. An online area where users write discussions about a particular subject is called:
(A) Email
(B) Protocol
(C) FTP
(D) Newsgroup✓

DATA BASICS

1. Which of the following represents a collection of concepts that are used to describe the structure of a database?
(A) Data warehouse
(B) Data structure✓
(C) Data model
(D) Data type

2. Which of the following data model is more flexible?
(A) Network data model
(B) Hierarchical data model
(C) Relational data model
(D) Object data model✓

3. Which of the following type of file requires largest processing time?
(A) Sequential file ✓
(B) Random file
(C) Indexed sequential file
(D) Direct access file

4. Which of the following may be a temporary file?
(A) Master file
(B) Transaction file ✓
(C) Backup file
(D) None of these

5. SQL is a (n):
(A) Unstructured language
(B) Structured language✓
(C) Object oriented language
(D) Software

6. A collection of raw facts and figures is called:
(A) Data✓
(B) Information
(C) Database
(D) Data capturing

7. Which of the following is not relate to data manipulation?
(A) Summarizing

(B) **Data capturing ✓**
(C) Classifying
(D) Calculations

8. _____ represents an object.
(A) Person
(B) Organization
(C) An event
(D) **All of these✓**

9. **The manipulated and processed data is called:**
(A) Raw data
(B) **Information✓**
(C) Object
(D) None of these

10. **A series of actions that are performed on raw data achieve the required objective and results are called:**
(A) Operation
(B) Data processing
(C) Processes
(D) **Both(a) and (b) ✓**

11. **In _______ activity, data is collected and recorded.**
(A) **Data capturing✓**
(B) Data manipulating
(C) Managing result
(D) None of these

12. **In a school, the record of cricket and hockey team organized into two groups is referred as:**
(A) **Classifying✓**
(B) Summarizing
(C) Sorting
(D) Searching

13. **A set of related characters that represent unit of data is called:**
(A) File
(B) Record
(C) **Field ✓**
(D) Database

14. **A set of related fields that represent a unit of data is called:**
(A) File
(B) **Record✓**
(C) Field
(D) Database

15. **A set of related records that represent a unit of data is called:**
(A) **File ✓**
(B) Record
(C) Field
(D) Database

16. **A set of related files that represent a unit of data is called:**
(A) File
(B) Record
(C) Field
(D) **Database✓**

17. **Which of the following refers to the correctness and consistency of data?**
(A) Data Independence
(B) Data Integration
(C) **Data Integrity✓**
(D) Data Structure

18. **Which of the following database model has the shape like and organizational chart?**
(A) Network Model
(B) **Hierarchical Model✓**
(C) Relational Model
(D) Data Model

19. **In a college, organizing the record of Science and Arts students into two groups, this activity is referred to as:**
(A) Sorting
(B) Summarizing
(C) **Classifying✓**
(D) None of these

20. **The process of arranging data in a proper order is called:**
(A) **Sorting✓**
(B) Summarizing
(C) Classifying

(D) Data capturing

21. Storage and retrieval of data is related to:
    (A) Data capturing
    (B) Data manipulation
    (C) Managing output result✓
    (D) None of these

22. The process of making duplicate copies of output result is called:
    (A) Storage and retrieval
    (B) Reproduction✓
    (C) Backup copy
    (D) Data processing

23. ______ is related to managing output result.
    (A) Storage and retrieval
    (B) Communication
    (C) Reproduction
    (D) All of these✓

24. Communicating the information through internet is related to:
    (A) Managing output result✓
    (B) Data capturing
    (C) Data manipulation
    (D) None of these

25. The term "inverted tree" is used in:
    (A) Network Model
    (B) Hierarchical Model✓
    (C) Relational Model
    (D) None of above

26. The separation of the data structure of database from the application program is called:
    (A) Data Independence✓
    (B) Data Integration
    (C) Data Integrity
    (D) Data Model

27. Which of the following data models is the most commonly used?
    (A) Hierarchical Model
    (B) Network Model
    (C) Relational Model✓
    (D) None of above

28. Which of the following is a computerized keeping system?
    (A) Data system
    (B) Database✓
    (C) File system
    (D) DBMS

29. DBA stands for:
    (A) Data Business Administrator
    (B) Database Administrator✓
    (C) Data Basic Application
    (D) Database Application

30. Which of the following is/are the component(s) of DBMS?
    (A) Hardware
    (B) Software
    (C) Personnel
    (D) All of above✓

31. Which of the following contains definitions?
    (A) Data Dictionary✓
    (B) Database
    (C) Database Integrity
    (D) All of above

32. Which of the following is a query language?
    (A) DBMS
    (B) Utilities
    (C) Report
    (D) SQL✓

33. The name of person represents:
    (A) Field ✓
    (B) Record
    (C) File
    (D) None of these

34. A complete information about a particular entity represents a:
    (A) Field
    (B) Record✓
    (C) File
    (D) None of these

35. Each column in a table represents a:

(A) Field ✓
(B) Record
(C) File
(D) None of these

36. **Each row of a table represents a:**
(A) Field
(B) Record✓
(C) File
(D) None of these

37. **A table with related records is referred to as:**
(A) Field
(B) Record
(C) File✓
(D) None of these

38. **The process of making the copy of original is called:**
(A) Storage
(B) Retrieval
(C) Backup✓
(D) None of above

39. **Arrangement of data in a particular order is:**
(A) Searching
(B) Sorting✓
(C) Storing
(D) Summarizing

40. **The file extension of a program file is:**
(A) Exe
(B) Com
(C) Prog
(D) both a and b✓

41. **Which is not true about data?**
(A) Facts
(B) Figures
(C) Meaningful✓
(D) Cannot be used for decision making

42. **Using information, managers can create:**
(A) Useful Reports
(B) Graphs
(C) Statistics
(D) All of Above✓

43. **To convert data into information, we need some:**
(A) Input
(B) Output
(C) Processing✓
(D) All of above

44. **Which one refers data capturing?**
(A) Getting Data✓
(B) Calculation
(C) Placing
(D) Sorting

45. **Reproduction refers to:**
(A) Making Data Readable
(B) Making Data Clear
(C) Making Data Presentable
(D) Making Data Duplicate✓

46. **Which one is not a file type with reference to usage point of view?**
(A) Transaction File
(B) Master File
(C) Program File✓
(D) Backup File

47. **Which one is a file type with reference to usage point of view?**
(A) Transaction File✓
(B) Data File
(C) Program File
(D) Sequential File

48. **______ is also called data set.**
(A) Field
(B) Record
(C) File✓
(D) Database

49. **______ contains only one type of data.**
(A) Field ✓
(B) Record
(C) File
(D) Database

50. **______ contains information that**

remains constant over a long period of time.
(A) Master file ✓
(B) Backup file
(C) Transaction file
(D) None of these

51. ______ type is used to update data in master file:
(A) Backup file
(B) Transaction file✓
(C) Sequential file
(D) Data file

52. A file is used to keep a copy of important data is called:
(A) Master file
(B) Transaction file
(C) Backup file✓
(D) Data file

53. The data can be recovered in case of loss by using?
(A) Master file
(B) Program file
(C) Backup file ✓
(D) Data file

54. ______ type is executable file and contains the set of program's instructions.
(A) Backup file
(B) Program file✓
(C) Master file
(D) Data file

55. ______ may be temporary file.
(A) Master file
(B) Transaction file✓
(C) Backup file
(D) None of these

56. Which file contains the data prior to the stage of processing.
(A) Data File
(B) Transaction File✓
(C) Program File
(D) Backup File

57. The latest update files are:
(A) Data File
(B) Transaction File
(C) Master File ✓
(D) Backup File

58. Program files contain:
(A) Data about program
(B) Instructions✓
(C) Data about transactions
(D) Records

59. In which type of file, key fields are stored separately?
(A) Program File
(B) Indexed Sequential File✓
(C) Sequential File
(D) Random File

60. Hardware refers to the:
(A) Database Components
(B) Logical Components
(C) Data Components
(D) Physical Components✓

61. Collection of programs used to manage database:
(A) Database System
(B) DBMS✓
(C) Data System
(D) Database Manager

62. Which one is not advanced capability of DBMS?
(A) Online
(B) Ad-hoc Reporting
(C) Backup / Recovery
(D) Speed✓

63. The extension of a file created in Notepad is:
(A) .doc
(B) .txt✓
(C) .exe
(D) .pad

64. Database file has a file extension:
(A) .xls
(B) .txt

(C) .mdb✓
(D) .mpg

65. **Which of the following file extensions represents the image file?**
(A) .gif
(B) .jpg
(C) .bmp
(D) All of these✓

66. **The techniques used to write and retrieve data to and from the storage devices are called:**
(A) Storage Methods
(B) Access Methods✓
(C) Index Methods
(D) None of these

67. **Which files organization uses the magnetic storage media?**
(A) Direct
(B) Random
(C) Indexed Sequential
(D) Sequential✓

68. **______ requires largest processing time.**
(A) Sequential file✓
(B) Random file
(C) Indexed sequential file
(D) Direct access file

69. **Multiple copies of the same data are referred to as:**
(A) Data Integrity
(B) Data redundancy✓
(C) Data inconsistency
(D) Both (a) and (b)

70. **Which one is not the feature of DBMS?**
(A) Utilities
(B) Storage✓
(C) Data Dictionary
(D) Report Generator

71. **Which one is not an SQL statement?**
(A) CREATE
(B) INSERT
(C) GET✓
(D) SELECT

72. **______ problems occur in traditional file system.**
(A) Data redundancy
(B) Data inconsistency
(C) Data security
(D) All of these✓

73. **A collection of logically related data is called:**
(A) Record
(B) Data file
(C) Database✓
(D) None of these

74. **A collection of data that include name, address, NIC number, phone number etc. of an employee represents:**
(A) Database
(B) Field
(C) Data set
(D) Record✓

75. **______ refers to the correctness and consistency of data.**
(A) Data independence
(B) Data integration
(C) Data integrity✓
(D) Data model

76. **______ identifies the data items to be stored into database and the relationships between them.**
(A) Data independence
(B) Data integration
(C) Data integrity
(D) Data model✓

77. **______ represents a collection of concepts that are used to describe the structure of a database.**
(A) Data warehouse
(B) Data model✓
(C) Data structure
(D) Data type

78. **______ database model has the**

shape like an organization chart.
(A) Network Model
(B) Relational Model
(C) Hierarchical Model✓
(D) None of these

79. **The term "inverted tree" is used in:**
(A) Network Model
(B) Relational Model
(C) Hierarchical Model✓
(D) None of these

80. **In ______ database, models, a complex diagram may be used to represent the structure of database:**
(A) Network Model✓
(B) Relational Model
(C) Hierarchical Mode
(D) None of these

81. **______ database model is commonly used today:**
(A) Network Model
(B) Relational Model✓
(C) Hierarchical Model
(D) None of these

82. **______ database model has no physical connections between entities.**
(A) Network Model
(B) Relational Model✓
(C) Hierarchical Model
(D) None of these

83. **______ is the component of DBMS.**
(A) Dat
(B) Hardware
(C) Software
(D) All of these✓

84. **______ is related to personnel, a component of DBMS.**
(A) Application Programmer
(B) End users
(C) Database Administrator
(D) All of these✓

85. **______ contains data definitions used in the database.**
(A) Utilities
(B) Data dictionary✓
(C) Database integrity
(D) All of these

86. **The printed or onscreen display of data or information in the database is called:**
(A) Entity
(B) Report✓
(C) Query
(D) Screen

87. **The type of files from functional point of view may include:**
(A) Program file✓
(B) Backup file
(C) Transaction file
(D) None of these

88. **The type of files from storage point of view may include:**
(A) Transaction file
(B) Sequential file✓
(C) Backup file
(D) Data file

89. **Video file has a file extension:**
(A) .avi
(B) .wav
(C) .mpg
(D) both (a) & (c)✓

90. **Audio file has a file extension:**
(A) .avi
(B) .wav
(C) .mid
(D) both (b) & (c)✓

91. **.doc represents:**
(A) File name
(B) File extension✓
(C) File type
(D) None of these

92. **The objectives of database may include:**
(A) data integration

(B) data independence
(C) data integrity
(D) All of these✓

93. **The objectives of database or DBMS may include:**
(A) Database integrity
(B) Availability
(C) Ability to evolve
(D) All of these✓

94. **______ is handled by database system or DBMS.**
(A) Data security
(B) Data independence
(C) Data integrity
(D) All of these✓

95. **______ is the feature of DBMS.**
(A) Data dictionary
(B) Backup & recovery
(C) Query language
(D) All of these✓

96. **DBMS stands for:**
(A) Databasics Methodology System
(B) Database Managerial System
(C) Database Management System✓
(D) None of these

BASIC CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY

1. **Insert command is used to insert:**
(A) New table
(B) New record✓
(C) View
(D) Dependencies

2. **The rows of a relation can be of ______order.**
(A) Any✓
(B) Same
(C) Sorted
(D) Constant

3. **The columns of a relation can be of ______order.**
(A) Any✓
(B) Same
(C) Sorted
(D) Constant

4. **All the intersections of rows and columns must have:**
(A) Single value✓
(B) Constant value
(C) Multiple values
(D) None value

5. **Views are also called:**
(A) Complex tables
(B) Simple tables
(C) Virtual tables✓
(D) Actual tables

6. **The SQL statement to create a view is:**
(A) CREATE VIEW✓
(B) MAKE VIEW
(C) SELECT VIEW
(D) INSERT VIEW

7. **The views are used:**
(A) To hide columns
(B) To hide rows
(C) To hide complex SQL statements

(D) All of the above✓

8. A virtual table that is constructed from other tables is called:
   (A) Table
   (B) View ✓
   (C) Relation
   (D) Tuple

9. The number of characters in fixed-length field is:
   (A) Constant✓
   (B) Variable
   (C) 10
   (D) 100

10. The number of characters in variable-length field is:
   (A) Constant
   (B) Variable✓
   (C) 10
   (D) 100

11. CREATE command is used to create:
   (A) Record
   (B) View✓
   (C) Report
   (D) Query

12. SQL is used for:
   (A) Data definition
   (B) Data manipulation
   (C) Data control
   (D) All✓

13. The columns of a table correspond to:
   (A) Taole
   (B) Record
   (C) Field✓
   (D) Cell

14. The foreign key is found in:
   (A) Parent table
   (B) Dependent table✓
   (C) Pivot table
   (D) Index table

15. A table should have:
   (A) Primary key✓
   (B) Secondary key
   (C) Composite key
   (D) Sort key

16. A two -dimensional table is called:
   (A) Group
   (B) Set
   (C) Module
   (D) Relation✓

17. A table is a two-dimensional structure that consists of:
   (A) X and y co-ordinates
   (B) Matrix elements
   (C) Rows and columns ✓
   (D) Intersection of data

18. A relation is also known as:
   (A) Table ✓
   (B) Tuple
   (C) Relationship
   (D) Attribute

19. An attribute is also known as a:
   (A) Table
   (B) Relationship
   (C) Row
   (D) Field✓

20. A row of a relation is called:
   (A) Attribute
   (B) Entity
   (C) Tuple✓
   (D) a and c

21. A person, place, thing, or event about which data is kept in the database is called:
   (A) Attribute
   (B) Field
   (C) Record
   (D) Entity✓

22. The data or information that describes an entity is called:
   (A) Attribute✓
   (B) Data item
   (C) Record
   (D) Tuple

23. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of relations?**
    (A) Each row is unique
    (B) The order of columns is significant✓
    (C) The order of rows is insignificant
    (D) Columns are all elemental or atomic

24. **An index can be used to:**
    (A) Improve the performance of the database✓
    (B) Document the structure of the database
    (C) Reduce data dependency for application programs
    (D) All

25. **Which of the following are properties of relations?**
    (A) Each attribute has a unique name
    (B) No two rows in a relation are identical
    (C) There are no multivalued attributes in a relation
    (D) All of the above✓

26. **A key is:**
    (A) A field that indentifies a record✓
    (B) The most important in a record
    (C) The first field of a relation
    (D) The last field of a relation

27. **Which of the following describes the primary key?**
    (A) It must be unique
    (B) It helps in indexing of a large database
    (C) It makes sorting quicker
    (D) All of the above✓

28. **Which of the following is NOT a good primary key?**
    (A) Social security number
    (B) Order number
    (C) Zip code✓
    (D) Student ID number

29. **How many primary keys can a table have?**
    (A) 1✓
    (B) 1or 2
    (C) 1to5
    (D) Any

30. **Which of the following can be a primary key?**
    (A) Last name
    (B) Salary
    (C) Customer ID✓
    (D) Region

31. **Which field is the most appropriate primary key?**
    (A) Name
    (B) NIC Number✓
    (C) Birth date
    (D) Address

32. **A candidate key is:**
    (A) Primary key
    (B) The primary key selected to be the key of a relation
    (C) An attribute or group of attributes that can be the primary key✓
    (D) All

33. **An attribute in a relation used as the primary key of another relation in the same database is called:**
    (A) Global key
    (B) Link key
    (C) Foreign key✓
    (D) Logic key

34. **A primary key that consists of more than one attribute is called :**
    (A) Foreign key
    (B) Composite key✓
    (C) Multivalued key
    (D) Global key

35. **Which of the following is also known as control key?**
    (A) Sort key ✓
    (B) Composite key
    (C) Candidate key

(D) Primary key

36. A table in which the foreign key is found is called:
    (A) Parent table
    (B) Dependent table✓
    (C) View
    (D) All

37. Who is responsible to design, implement and maintain a databases?
    (A) End user
    (B) Database administrator✓
    (C) Application programmer
    (D) Web designer

38. A key strictly used for data retrieval purposes is called:
    (A) Secondary key✓
    (B) Candidate key
    (C) Composite key
    (D) Primary key

39. DBA stands for:
    (A) Database Administrator✓
    (B) Data basic Administration
    (C) Database Application
    (D) Database authority

40. View is stored in the:
    (A) Table
    (B) Row
    (C) Database
    (D) None of above✓

DATABASE DESIGN PROCESS

1. **Which of the following keys is not unique?**
    (A) Candidate key
    (B) Foreign key
    (C) Primary key
    (D) Secondary key✓

2. **An entity related to itself in an ERD model refers to:**
    (A) Recursive relationship✓
    (B) One-to-many relationship
    (C) Many-to-many relationship
    (D) One-to-one relationship

3. **Database development process involves mapping of conceptual data model into:**
    (A) Object oriented data model
    (B) Network data model
    (C) Implementation model✓
    (D) Hierarchical data model

4. **In ERD model, the relationship between two entities is represented by:**
    (A) Diamond symbol✓
    (B) Rectangular box
    (C) Oval symbol
    (D) Line

5. **In hybrid distribution, What types of fragments are stored at only one site?**
    (A) Critical fragments
    (B) Non-critical fragments✓
    (C) Critical and non-critical fragments
    (D) Only large fragments

6. **A data model is:**
    (A) A logical representation of the structure of the database
    (B) Shown as an entity-relationship diagram
    (C) Transformed into tables and

relationships
(D) All✓

7. Which of the following is used to describe the characteristics of an object?
(A) Attribute✓
(B) Relationship
(C) Cardinality
(D) Modality

8. Which of the following is used to associate entities with one another?
(A) Entity
(B) Attribute
(C) Identifier
(D) Relationship✓

9. Customers, cars and parts are examples of:
(A) Entities✓
(B) Attributes
(C) Cardinals
(D) Relationships

10. In an E-R diagram, a rectangle represents:
(A) Entity✓
(B) Attribute
(C) Relationship
(D) None

11. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of an entity?
(A) Person
(B) Object
(C) Concept
(D) Action✓

12. A person's name, birthday and social security number are examples of:
(A) Attributes ✓
(B) Entities
(C) Relationships
(D) Descriptors

13. A technique for physically arranging the records of a file on secondary storage devices is called:
(A) Physical pointer
(B) Retrieval program
(C) File organization✓
(D) Update program

14. A factor to consider when choosing a file organization is:
(A) Fast retrieval
(B) Security
(C) Efficient storage
(D) All✓

15. Which of the following is/are ingredients of date modelling?
(A) Entities
(B) Attribute
(C) Relationship
(D) All✓

16. The relationship can be:
(A) One-to-one
(B) One-to-Many
(C) Many-to-many
(D) All✓

17. An advantage of partitioning is:
(A) Efficiency ✓
(B) Extra space
(C) Reliability
(D) Accuracy

18. A disadvantage of partitioning is:
(A) Complexity
(B) Extra space and update time
(C) Inconsistent access speed
(D) All✓

19. Organizing the database in computer disk storage is done in:
(A) Logical design
(B) Physical design✓
(C) Analysis
(D) Implementation

20. Which of the following is basic data distribution strategy?
(A) Centralized
(B) Partitioned
(C) Replication

(D) All✓

21. ______ refers to a method of database distribution in which different portions of the database reside at different nodes in the network.
(A) Splitting
(B) Partitioning✓
(C) Replication
(D) Dividing

22. ______ refers to a method of database distribution in which one database contains data that are included in another database.
(A) Splitting
(B) Partitioning
(C) Replication ✓
(D) Dividing

23. An index may be created on:
(A) Primary key
(B) Secondary key
(C) Foreign key
(D) All✓

24. Which component of physical database design refers to the consistency of data?
(A) Indexes
(B) Integrity constraint✓
(C) File organization
(D) Data distribution strategy

25. All of the following are components of physical database design EXCEPT:
(A) Data volume and usage analysis
(B) Data distribution strategy
(C) File organization
(D) Normalize the relations✓

26. Which of the following activities is/are involved in data analysis?
(A) Data Flow diagram
(B) Decision tables
(C) Decision trees
(D) All✓

27. Which of the following represents the entities?
(A) Teacher
(B) Student
(C) Aeroplane
(D) All✓

28. The relationship can be:
(A) One to one
(B) One to many
(C) Many to many
(D) All✓

29. Which of the following defines the nature of the relationship?
(A) Modality✓
(B) Decision tree
(C) both a and b
(D) None

30. Which of the following is related to modality?
(A) Optional
(B) Mandatory
(C) Unidirectional
(D) a and b✓

31. The logical representation of an organization's data is called:
(A) Database management system
(B) Entity-relationship model✓
(C) Relationship systems design
(D) Database entity diagram

32. Merging the relation is also known as:
(A) View integration ✓
(B) View entities
(C) View relationships
(D) View constraints

33. Which of the following activities is performed in logical design process?
(A) Represent entities
(B) Represent relationships
(C) Normalize the relations
(D) All✓

34. Which of the following is an example of one-to-one relationship?
(A) Student-registration number

(B) Person-automobile
(C) Mother-daughter
(D) Person-phone number

35. **Which of the following is a one-to-many relationship?**
(A) Student-registration number
(B) Person-automobile
(C) Mother-daughter
(D) Both b and c✓

36. **A relationship between countries and capitals is an example of _______ relationship.**
(A) One-to-one ✓
(B) One-to-many
(C) Many-to-many
(D) Many-to-one

37. **_______ activities are performed in logical design process.**
(A) Represent entities
(B) Represent relationships
(C) Normalize the relations
(D) All✓

38. **Merging the relations is also called:**
(A) View data model
(B) View integration✓
(C) View relation
(D) None of these

39. **Organizing the database, the database on secondary storage is related to:**
(A) Logical design
(B) Physical design✓
(C) Implementation
(D) Analysis

40. **______ is not component of physical database design.**
(A) Data volume & usage Analysis
(B) File organization
(C) Normalization✓
(D) Integrity constraints

1. **In ______ components of physical database design, the size of database is estimated.**
(A) Data volume & usage analysis✓
(B) Data distribution strategy
(C) Indexes
(D) Integrity constraints

42. **______ components of physical database design is related to the networking through which the data of database is shared among different users/**
(A) Data volume & usage analysis
(B) Data distribution strategy✓
(C) Indexes
(D) Integrity constraints

43. **______ is the basic data distribution strategy.**
(A) Centralized
(B) Partitioned
(C) Replicated
(D) Hybrid
(E) All✓

44. **In ERD, there are:**
(A) Data objects
(B) Relationships
(C) Both a and b✓
(D) None of above

45. **The primary objective of ERD is to represent:**
(A) Data objects
(B) Cardinality & modality
(C) Association
(D) All of above✓

46. **The implementation model of database design is derived from:**
(A) Relational Model
(B) Conceptual Model✓
(C) User Model
(D) All of above

47. **Database users require ______ information.**
(A) Complete
(B) Up-to-date

(C) Fast
(D) All of above✓

48. Which one is not a data distribution strategy?
(A) Centralized
(B) Balanced✓
(C) Replicated
(D) Partitioned

49. In ______, database is divided into fragments.
(A) Partitioned✓
(B) Hybrid
(C) Replicated
(D) Centralized

50. ______ is not a basic data distribution strategy.
(A) Centralized
(B) Partitioned
(C) Hybrid
(D) Duplicated✓

51. In which strategy, full copy of database is assigned to more than one sites in the network?
(A) Partitioned
(B) Balanced
(C) Replicated✓
(D) Centralized

52. In which strategy, there is a problem of update?
(A) Partitioned
(B) Balanced
(C) Replicated✓
(D) Centralized

53. In ______, database is divided between critical and non critical fragments.
(A) Partitioned
(B) Hybrid✓
(C) Replicated
(D) Balanced

54. Critical fragments are stored at ______ site(s).
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) Multiple✓

55. In database, correctness and consistency refers to the:
(A) Constraints
(B) Database constraints
(C) Integrity constraints✓
(D) None of above

56. ______ components of physical database design refers to the correctness and consistency of data.
(A) Indexes
(B) Integrity constraints✓
(C) File organization
(D) Data distribution strategy

57. ______ components of physical database design is another form of data protection.
(A) Indexes
(B) Integrity constraints✓
(C) File organization
(D) Data Distribution strategy

58. In hybrid distribution, which kind of fragment is stored at only one site?
(A) Critical fragment
(B) Non-critical fragment✓
(C) Critical and non-critical fragment
(D) Only large fragment

INPUT AND OUTPUT

1. **Which of the following function is used to input data in C programs?**
   (A) scanf✓
   (B) printf
   (C) get()
   (D) getch()
2. **The function used for input and output is stored in:**
   (A) stdio.h✓
   (B) conio.h
   (C) math.h
   (D) inout.h
3. **The function that is used to display output on screen is called:**
   (A) printf✓
   (B) scanf
   (C) pow
   (D) display
4. **The function getche () is defined in:**
   (A) stdio.h
   (B) conio.h✓
   (C) string.h
   (D) math.h
5. **The format specifier %u is used for:**
   (A) integer
   (B) unsigned short✓
   (C) unsigned float
   (D) unsigned long int
6. **Which of the following is displayed by printf function?**
   (A) Text
   (B) Constant or values of variable
   (C) A and b✓
   (D) Graphics
7. **How many variables can be used in one printf function?**
   (A) One
   (B) Two
   (C) Many✓
   (D) Ten
8. **Which of the following things are determined by format specifier?**
   (A) Data type
   (B) Field width
   (C) Format of the value
   (D) All✓
9. **Format specifier is started with symbol:**
   (A) ?
   (B) %✓
   (C) &
   (D) *
10. **Which of the following format specifiers is used for integer data type?**
    (A) %d✓
    (B) %s
    (C) %c
    (D) %f
11. **Which of the following format specifiers is used for character data type?**
    (A) %s
    (B) %c✓
    (C) %d
    (D) %f
12. **Which of the following format specifiers is used for float data type?**
    (A) %s
    (B) %f✓
    (C) %c
    (D) %d
13. **Which of the following format specifier is used for string ?**
    (A) %f
    (B) %d
    (C) %c
    (D) %s✓
14. **Which of the following is a possible value of flag?**
    (A) _
    (B) +

(C) space
(D) All✓

15. Which of the following is NOT legal element of control string in printf statement?
 (A) Ordinary characters
 (B) Escape sequence
 (C) Format specifier
 (D) Variables✓

16. The format specifier for output are:
 (A) %d for int and %f for float
 (B) %c for chart
 (C) %s for string
 (D) All✓

17. The general form of format specifier for floating point value:
 (A) %m.nf✓
 (B) m.n%
 (C) m%.nf
 (D) m.n%f

18. Which of the following symbol is used with % sign to display output left-justified?
 (A) –✓
 (B) /
 (C) \
 (D) L

19. The statement printf ("%10d",n) will display the value of n:
 (A) Right justified in ten-character space✓
 (B) Left-justified in ten-character space
 (C) Center-justified in ten-character space
 (D) None

20. The statement printf ("%-10d", n) will display the value of n:
 (A) Right justified in ten-character space
 (B) Left justified in ten-character space✓
 (C) Center-justified in ten-character space
 (D) None

21. An ampersand before the name of a variable denotes:
 (A) Actual value
 (B) Variable name
 (C) Address✓
 (D) Data type

22. Which escape sequence can be used to begin a new line in C?
 (A) \a
 (B) \b
 (C) \m
 (D) \n✓

23. Which escape sequence can be used to beep from speaker in C?
 (A) \a✓
 (B) \b
 (C) \m
 (D) \n

24. Which escape sequence can be used to insert a Tab in C?
 (A) \a
 (B) \b
 (C) \t✓
 (D) \n

25. Which escape sequence can move the cursor at the beginning of current line in C?
 (A) \a
 (B) \b
 (C) \m
 (D) \r✓

26. The escape sequence for backslash is?
 (A) \
 (B) \b
 (C) \\✓
 (D) \t

27. Which function is used to input data in C-program?
 (A) scanf
 (B) getch()

(C) gets()
(D) All✓

28. **getch () stands for:**
(A) go character
(B) get character✓
(C) give character
(D) All

29. **%f is used for:**
(A) double
(B) float✓
(C) integer
(D) short

30. **Which character signifies the beginning of a escape sequence?**
(A) {
(B) \✓
(C) //
(D) /

31. **Which escape sequence is used to erase a character left to the cursor position?**
(A) \b✓
(B) \del
(C) \f
(D) \c

32. **Which of the following is not a valid escape code?**
(A) \t
(B) \r
(C) \y✓
(D) \f

33. **A format specifier always begins with the _____ symbol.**
(A) %✓
(B) \
(C) /
(D) %d

34. **Escape sequence characters always begin with a _____ character.**
(A) %
(B) \✓
(C) /
(D) %d

35. **Which characters cause an escape from the normal interpretation of a string so that the next character is recognized as having a special meaning?**
(A) Format String
(B) Format Specifier
(C) Special Characters
(D) Escape Sequences✓

36. **_____ is a correct statement to input value to a variable 'x' of float data type.**
(A) scanf ("%f", x);
(B) scanf(x);
(C) scanf("%f",&x);✓
(D) scanf(&x);

37. **The ampersand (&) used in "scanf()" function is called:**
(A) address indicator
(B) cell address
(C) binary operator
(D) address operator✓

38. **The function getche() is defined in:**
(A) stdio.h
(B) string.h
(C) math.h
(D) conio.h✓

39. **Which escape sequence is used for backspace?**
(A) \B
(B) \b✓
(C) /b
(D) /s

40. **Scanf() function is used to get data from the:**
(A) computer
(B) processor
(C) input device✓
(D) program

41. **_____ is used to get input from user during program execution.**
(A) scanf()

(B) gets()
(C) getche()
(D) All of these✓

42. _____ is used to get input from user into any types of variables during the execution program.
(A) scanf()✓
(B) gets()
(C) getche()
(D) getch()

43. Instead of the variable name, the scanf() requires _____ of the variable to store the input value into it.
(A) Name
(B) Address✓
(C) Operator
(D) Data

44. Which character is used as address of operator?
(A) $
(B) ?
(C) #
(D) &✓

45. getch() function is used to input _____ character(s).
(A) One✓
(B) Many
(C) Two
(D) All of above

46. getche() function is used to input _____ character(s).
(A) One✓
(B) Many
(C) Two
(D) All of Above

47. Which input function will not print the entered character on the screen?
(A) scanf()
(B) getch()✓
(C) getche()
(D) getline()

DECISION CONSTRUCTS

1. The three programming structures are:
(A) Sequence, decision, and repetition✓
(B) Process, decision, and alternation
(C) Sequence, definition, and process
(D) Relation, comparison, and process

2. Which programming structure executes program statements in order?
(A) Relation
(B) Decision
(C) Sequence✓
(D) Repetition

3. Another term for a computer making a decision is:
(A) Sequential
(B) Selection✓
(C) Repetition
(D) Iteration

4. Which programming structure makes a comparison?
(A) Relation
(B) Decision✓
(C) Sequence
(D) Repetition

5. An expression that uses a relational operator is known as:
(A) Operational
(B) Sequential
(C) Serial
(D) Relational✓

6. Relational operators allow you to _____ numbers.
(A) Compare✓
(B) Add
(C) Multiply
(D) Divide

7. You can use a decision statement to:
   (A) Run a series of statements if a test fails
   (B) Test a series of conditions
   (C) Test whether a condition is true or false
   (D) All of these✓
8. **The operators to compare operands and decide if the relation is true or false are:**
   (A) Arithmetic operators
   (B) Logical operators
   (C) Syntax operators
   (D) Relational operators✓
9. **When a relational expression is false, it has the value______.**
   (A) 0✓
   (B) 1
   (C) <0
   (D) 5
10. **Which of the following statements is the simplest form of a decision structure?**
   (A) Select....Case
   (B) If statement✓
   (C) Try.... Catch.....Finally
   (D) Nested if
11. **_____ is used to specify two different choices with "if" statement.**
   (A) Switch
   (B) Else
   (C) If
   (D) If-else✓
12. **In if statement, false is represented by:**
   (A) 0✓
   (B) 1
   (C) 2
   (D) 3
13. **In if statement, true is represented by:**
   (A) 0
   (B) 1✓
   (C) 2
   (D) 3
14. **_____ refers to group of statements enclosed in opening and closing braces.**
   (A) Control structure
   (B) Compound statement✓
   (C) Sequence structure
   (D) Instruction
15. **The conditional portion of the if statement can contain:**
   (A) Any valid constant
   (B) Any expression that can be evaluated to a Boolean value✓
   (C) Any valid variable
   (D) Any valid constant or variable
16. **Which of the following is NOT part of an if statement ?**
   (A) A condition that evaluates as a Boolean
   (B) A condition that evaluates as true or false
   (C) A true block
   (D) All are part of an IF statement✓
17. **An if statement inside the true block of another if statement is called:**
   (A) A nested if statement✓
   (B) A branched if statement
   (C) A conditional operator
   (D) A relational operator
18. **What does a compound condition use to join two conditions?**
   (A) Relational Operator
   (B) Logical Operator✓
   (C) Relational Results
   (D) Logical Results
19. **Which is an example of multiple branches from single expression?**
   (A) If statement
   (B) Switch statement✓
   (C) While loop
   (D) All
20. **Which of the following is valid case statement in a switch?**
   (A) case 1:✓

(B) case x<4:
(C) case 'ab':
(D) case 1.5:

21. A case can be defined as:
(A) An individual condition to test✓
(B) A set of conditions to test
(C) A statement that includes an if statement
(D) A block of selection code

22. The first line in switch block contains:
(A) The value of the first criterion
(B) The statement to be executed if the first criterion is true
(C) The expression to be evaluated✓
(D) The statement to be executed if none of the criteria are true

23. How many times is the test expression of a switch statement evaluated?
(A) 0
(B) 1✓
(C) 2
(D) Once for each case

24. The case block ends with:
(A) End Select
(B) End Case
(C) Break✓
(D) Case Else

25. Which of the following is equivalent to (p>=q)?
(A) p<q
(B) ! (p<q) ✓
(C) p>q
(D) !p<q

26. Another term for a conditional operator is:
(A) Ternary✓
(B) Binary
(C) Byte
(D) Iteration

27. Conditional operator takes ____ operands.
(A) 3✓
(B) 2
(C) 1
(D) 5

28. Which operator in C is called a ternary operator?
(A) if
(B) ++
(C) ? ✓
(D) ()

29. Which of the following is used for making two way decision?
(A) if-else✓
(B) if
(C) nested if
(D) switch

30. Switch statement is an alternative of:
(A) if
(B) if-else
(C) nested if
(D) nested if-else✓

31. Conditional operator is an alternative of:
(A) if
(B) if-else✓
(C) nested if
(D) All

32. If x = 10 and y = 5, what will the output of the following expression?
$x > y \, ? \, x*y : x + y;$
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 50✓

33. In if-else-if statement, only ____ block(s) of statements is executed.
(A) One✓
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) None of above

34. Which expression can be used in if condition?
(A) Relational
(B) Logical
(C) Arithmetic
(D) All of above✓

LOOP CONSTRUCTS

1. **This is a control structure that causes a statement or group of statements to repeat:**
   (A) Decision statement
   (B) Loop
   (C) Sequential✓
   (D) Logical
2. **One execution of a loop is known as a (n):**
   (A) Cycle
   (B) Duration
   (C) Iteration✓
   (D) Test
3. **How many types of loop structure are available in C?**
   (A) 4
   (B) 3✓
   (C) 2
   (D) 6
4. **Which of the following loop is available in C language?**
   (A) While
   (B) Do-while
   (C) For
   (D) All✓
5. **A counter can be defined as:**
   (A) The final value of a loop
   (B) A variable that counts loop iterations✓
   (C) The initial value of a loop
   (D) The step value of a loop
6. **Where should be the loop control variable initialized?**
   (A) Before the loop starts✓
   (B) In the first statement of the loop body
   (C) In the last statement of the loop body
   (D) Anywhere in the loop body
7. **Which loop, structure always executes at least once?**
   (A) Do-while✓
   (B) For
   (C) While
   (D) All
8. **In which loop, the condition comes before the body of the loop?**
   (A) While loop✓
   (B) Do-while loop
   (C) For loop
   (D) B and c
9. **In which loop the condition comes before the body of the loop?**
   (A) While loop
   (B) Do-while loop✓
   (C) For loop
   (D) B and c
10. **Which of the following loop is called counter loop?**
    (A) For✓
    (B) While
    (C) Do-while
    (D) All
11. **This loop is a good choice when you know how many times you want the loop to iterate in advance of entering the loop?**
    (A) While
    (B) Do-while
    (C) For✓
    (D) Nested
12. **Which statement causes a loop to terminate early?**
    (A) Break✓
    (B) Terminate
    (C) Exit
    (D) A and b
13. **A loop within a loop is called:**
    (A) Nested loop✓
    (B) Complex loop
    (C) Infinite loop
    (D) Dual loop

14. **The loop which never ends is called:**
    (A) Infinite loop✓
    (B) Running loop
    (C) Continuous loop
    (D) Nested loop
15. **Which statement is used to move the control to the start of loop body?**
    (A) Continue✓
    (B) Break
    (C) Switch
    (D) Go to
16. **A special value that marks the end of a list of loop body?**
    (A) Terminal value
    (B) Sentinel value✓
    (C) Loop control value
    (D) Input value
17. **A for statement contains three expressions: initialization, test and:**
    (A) Assignment
    (B) Validation
    (C) Increment/decrement✓
    (D) Recalling
18. **In a for statement, this expression is executed only once:**
    (A) Test
    (B) Validation
    (C) Initialization✓
    (D) All
19. **This statement may be used to stop a loop's current iteration and begin next one:**
    (A) continue✓
    (B) break
    (C) terminate
    (D) next
20. **This means to increase a value by one:**
    (A) Modulus
    (B) Increment✓
    (C) Decrement
    (D) Inc
21. **If you want a user to enter exactly 20 values, which loop would be the best to use?**
    (A) while
    (B) do-while
    (C) for✓
    (D) infinite
22. **While loop is also called:**
    (A) Conditional loop✓
    (B) Wend loop
    (C) Counter loop
    (D) Continuous loop
23. **Semicolon is placed at the end of condition in:**
    (A) while loop
    (B) do-while loop✓
    (C) for loop
    (D) All
24. **Which of the following is a loop statement?**
    (A) if
    (B) if-else
    (C) switch
    (D) None✓
25. **When is for loop more appropriate than while loop?**
    (A) The termination condition is known in advance✓
    (B) The number of iterations is not known in advance
    (C) The loop should be executed only once
    (D) The loop should be executed at least once
26. **When is for loop more appropriate than while loop?**
    (A) The terminating condition occurs unexpectedly✓
    (B) The body of loop will be executed at least once
    (C) The program will be executed at least once
    (D) The number of times the loop will

be executed is known before the loop executes

27. **The body of while loop with multiple statements ends with:**
   (A) Right bracket]
   (B) Right brace}✓
   (C) Comma ,
   (D) Semi-colon ;

28. **The body of for loop with single statement ends with:**
   (A) Right bracket]
   (B) Right brace}
   (C) Comma ,
   (D) Semi-colon ;✓

29. **When does the code block following while (x<100) execute?**
   (A) When x is less than one hundred✓
   (B) When x is greater than one hundred
   (C) When x is equal to one hundred
   (D) None

30. **What is the final value of x after executing the following code:**
```
for (int x=0; x<10;x++)
```
   (A) 10
   (B) 9✓
   (C) 0
   (D) 1

31. **What is the value of a after execution of the following code segment?**
```
int a = 2;
int b = 0;
while (b < 5)
{a = a * 2;
 b = b + 1;}
a = a + 1;
```
   (A) 64
   (B) 65✓
   (C) 66
   (D) 67

32. **What is the value of a after execution of the following code?**
```
int a = 25;
    for (int c = 0; c < 4; c++)
        a = a - 1;
        a = a + 3;
```
   (A) 23
   (B) 24✓
   (C) 25
   (D) 20

33. **If n = 3, what will be the value of n after executing the following code?**
```
do
    n * = 2;
while (n < 48);
```
   (A) 24
   (B) 32
   (C) 48✓
   (D) 96

34. **The keyword 'break' cannot be used within:**
   (A) do-while
   (B) if-else✓
   (C) for
   (D) while

35. **What will be the value of 'x' after executing the following code?**
```
int x = 5;
while (++x > 5)
break;
printf("%d",x);
```
   (A) 5
   (B) 6✓
   (C) 0
   (D) None

36. **What will be the output of the following code segment?**
```
int n = 5;
while (n > 5)
n * = 10;
printf("%d", n);
```
   (A) 5✓
   (B) 10
   (C) 50
   (D) 0

37. **What will be the output of the following code segment?**
```
int m = 10, n = 100;
```

```
do
{
    {m = m + m(n ++);}
    {m ++;           }
while (m < 10);
printf("%d", m);
```

(A) 10
(B) 110
(C) 111
(D) 112✓

38. **What will be the output of the following code segment?**

```
int x = 0;
for (x = 100; x = = 200; x ++);
printf("%d", x);
```

(A) 101
(B) 100✓
(C) 201
(D) 200

39. **What will be the output of the following code segment?**

```
int n = 0
for (;;)
{if = (n = = 1)break;}
{n ++;              }
printf("%d",n);
```

(A) 0
(B) 10✓
(C) 11
(D) 12

40. **What is the final value of x when the code intx; for (x = 0; x<10; x++) is run?**
(A) 10✓
(B) 9
(C) 0
(D) 1

FUNCTIONS IN C

1. **Which of the following is type of function available in C language?**
(A) User-defined
(B) Built-in
(C) Subprogram
(D) Both a and b✓

2. **Another name for built-in function is:**
(A) User-defined function
(B) Library function✓
(C) Arithmetic function
(D) Both a and b

3. **A type of function that is available as part of language is known as:**
(A) User-defined function
(B) Library function✓
(C) Sub-program
(D) Both a and b

4. **Function prototype for built-in functions are specified in:**
(A) Source file
(B) Header file✓
(C) Object file
(D) Image file

5. **Global variables are created in:**
(A) RAM✓
(B) ROM
(C) Hard disk
(D) Cache

6. **Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:**
(A) Declaration
(B) Destruction
(C) Definition✓
(D) First reference

7. **The name of actual and formal parameters:**
(A) May or may not be same✓
(B) Must be same
(C) Must be different
(D) Must be in lower case

8. **Formal arguments are also called:**
(A) Actual arguments
(B) Dummy arguments✓
(C) Original arguments
(D) Referenced arguments

9. **The printf is a:**
(A) Built-in function✓
(B) User-defined function
(C) Local function
(D) Keyword

10. **A built-in function:**
(A) Cannot be redefined✓
(B) Can be redefined
(C) Cannot return a value
(D) Should be redefined

11. **Function declaration consists of:**
(A) Function name
(B) Function return type
(C) Number and types of parameters
(D) All of these✓

12. **In a C program, two functions can have:**
(A) Same name
(B) Same parameters
(C) Same name and same parameters
(D) Same name but different parameters✓

13. **Which of the following is NOT a valid function declaration?**
(A) int ave3(int a, int b, int c);
(B) int 3ave(int a, int b, int c);✓
(C) int ave3(int, int, int);
(D) int ave_3(int a1, int a2, int a3)

14. **Function definition can be written:**
(A) Before main() function
(B) After main() function
(C) In a separate file
(D) All of these✓

15. **A value that can be sent to a function is known as:**
(A) Returned value
(B) Indicator
(C) Argument✓
(D) Automatic variable

16. **The process of sending an argument to a function is called:**
(A) Sending
(B) Filtering
(C) Delivering
(D) Passing✓

17. **The function definition consists of:**
(A) Function header of function declaration
(B) Function body
(C) Both a and b✓
(D) None

18. **The first line of function definition is known as:**
(A) Function header✓
(B) Function body
(C) Arguments
(D) Return type

19. **The statement that activates a function is known as:**
(A) Function call✓
(B) Function output
(C) Function design
(D) Function definition

20. **Which of the following steps takes place when function is called?**
(A) The control moves to the function that is called
(B) All statements in the function body are executed
(C) The control returns back to the calling function
(D) All of these✓

21. **What is the variable name that is used by a function to receive passed values?**
(A) Function
(B) Parameter✓
(C) Expression
(D) Constant

22. **Which of the following is incorrect?**

(A) A function can call another function
(B) A function can be called many times in a program
(C) A function can return values input by the user
(D) A function must have at least one value parameter✓

23. The parameters in function declaration are called:
(A) Formal parameters✓
(B) Actual parameters
(C) Both a and b
(D) Returned parameters

24. Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:
(A) Comments
(B) Semicolons
(C) Colons
(D) Commas✓

25. Which statement is used by a function used to return a value?
(A) give
(B) return✓
(C) continue
(D) send

26. The scope of a variable refers to its:
(A) Length
(B) Name
(C) Accessibility✓
(D) Data type

27. A variable declared inside a function is known as:
(A) Local variable
(B) Global variable
(C) Automatic variable
(D) a and c✓

28. A variable declaration outside any function is known as:
(A) Global variable✓
(B) Local variable
(C) External variable
(D) Static variable

29. Which of the following is true about a function call?
(A) Stops the execution of the program
(B) Transfer control to the called function✓
(C) Transfer control to the main function
(D) Resumes the execution of the program

30. Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions used in a program?
(A) Linker
(B) Loader
(C) Compiler✓
(D) Parser

31. Local variables are also called:
(A) Automatic variables✓
(B) Normal variables
(C) Global variables
(D) Basic variables

32. A type of function written by the programmer is known as:
(A) User-defined✓
(B) Subprograms
(C) Subroutines
(D) built-in-function

33. Which of the following is TRUE for return statement in a function?
(A) It can return one value only✓
(B) It can return integer value only
(C) It cannot return any value
(D) It cannot be used in a function

34. The variables that are declared outside all blocks are called:
(A) General variables
(B) Variables
(C) Global variables✓
(D) Global data Items

35. What is the return type of the function with prototype: "int func(char x, float v, double t);"
(A) char

(B) double
(C) float
(D) int✓

36. **The function declaration statement in abc (void); indicates that:**
(A) Return data type of function is void
(B) Return data type of function is int
(C) Function takes no argument
(D) function takes one argument of int type
(E) Both (b) and (c)✓

37. **The variables declared inside any function are known as:**
(A) Global variable
(B) Private variable
(C) External variable
(D) Local variable

38. **Which of the following is a valid function call (assuming the function exists)?**
(A) funct;
(B) funct x,y;
(C) funct();
(D) int funct();

39. **Which of the following can return a value?**
(A) Function✓
(B) Procedure
(C) Both a and b
(D) None of above

40. **Data can be shared between functions using:**
(A) Local variable
(B) Static variable
(C) Global variable
(D) Register variable

41. **Local variables are also called:**
(A) Automatic✓
(B) Normal
(C) Global
(D) None

FILE HANDLING IN C

1. **A file is stored in?**
(A) RAM
(B) Hard disk✓
(C) ROM
(D) Cache

2. **Which mode opens only an existing file for both reading and writing?**
(A) "w"
(B) "w+"✓
(C) "r+"
(D) "a+"

3. **Which of the following functions is used to write a string to a file?**
(A) puts( )
(B) putc( )
(C) fputs( )✓
(D) fgets( )

4. **On successfully closing a file, the fclose() returns:**
(A) NULL
(B) 0 (zero)✓
(C) 1 (One)
(D) FILE pointer

5. **An array script should be:**
(A) Int✓
(B) Float
(C) Double
(D) An array

6. **Which of the following characters is used to mark the end of the string?**
(A) \0✓
(B) /0
(C) \a
(D) \n

7. **Which of the following functions is used to copy a string to an array characters/**
(A) strcpy✓

(B) strpcy

(C) strycp

(D) copy

8. **Which of the following is/are file handling functions?**

(A) fprintf( )

(B) fscanf( )

(C) both a and b✓

(D) make()

9. **Which of the following functions is used to read character from a file?**

(A) getc( )✓

(B) putc( )

(C) fputs( )

(D) fgets( )

10. **Which of the following functions is used to write character to a file?**

(A) putc( )✓

(B) puts ( )

(C) fputs( )

(D) fgets( )

11. **If fptr = fopen ("Data.txt", "r") statement is used to open a file then what would be the necessary condition?**

(A) The file must already exist✓

(B) The file should be data file only

(C) The file must contain valid student data

(D) The type of file must be read only

11. **A stream is associated with a file using an ______ operation.**

(A) Association

(B) Attach

(C) Link

(D) Open✓

12. **______ function is used to read a single character from a file at a time.**

(A) fscanf()

(B) getch()

(C) fgetc()✓

(D) fgetc()

13. **______ function is used as formatted output file function.**

(A) printf()

(B) fprintf()✓

(C) puts()

(D) fputs()

14. **If programs get input data from data file and also send output into data file, it is called:**

(A) files

(B) file processing

(C) data files

(D) file handling✓

15. **There are______ types of streams.**

(A) 1

(B) 2✓

(C) 3

(D) Many

16. **In file handling, sequence of characters refers to ______.**

(A) Text stream✓

(B) File stream

(C) Binary Stream

(D) Character Stream

17. **In text stream, characters have ______ correspondence.**

(A) One to One

(B) One to Many

(C) Many to One

(D) All of above✓

18. **In binary stream, bytes have ______ correspondence.**

(A) One to One✓

(B) One to Many

(C) Many to One

(D) All of above

19. **In text file, data is stored in:**

(A) ASCII code✓

(B) Binary code
(C) Octal code
(D) text code

20. ______ is true about a stream.
(A) It is a general name given to a flow of data
(B) It is simply a sequence of bytes
(C) It is a logical interface to data files
(D) All of these✓

21. In ______, character conversion:
(A) Text stream✓
(B) Binary stream
(C) Output stream
(D) Input stream

22. In file handling, sequence of bytes refers to ______.
(A) Text Stream
(B) File Stream
(C) Binary Stream✓
(D) Character Stream

23. A text file is a ______ collection of characters.
(A) Fresh
(B) Old
(C) Named✓
(D) All of above

24. To mention end of file point, a marker ______ is used.
(A) File End (FE)
(B) End File (EF)
(C) End of File (EF)
(D) End of File (EOF)✓

25. To open a file, ______ function is used.
(A) open()
(B) fileopen()
(C) fopen()✓
(D) All of above

26. ______ represents the new-line marker.
(A) '\t'
(B) '\n'✓
(C) '\r'
(D) '\0'

27. The data type of file pointer is:
(A) int
(B) double
(C) void
(D) FILE✓

28. ______ mode can be used to read data from the data file.
(A) "r"✓
(B) "a"
(C) "w"
(D) None

29. ______ modes can be used to read and write data to and from the data file.
(A) "r+"
(B) "a+"
(C) "w+"
(D) All of these✓

30. fopen() function takes ______ parameters.
(A) 1
(B) 2✓
(C) 3
(D) 4

31. In the absolute path of a file, we use ______.
(A) /
(B) \
(C) \\✓
(D) //

32. To open a file for writing if it already exists:
(A) W✓
(B) r+
(C) r
(D) read

33. Which one is true about pointer type variable?
   (A) It holds the data
   (B) It holds the information
   (C) It holds the address of a memory location✓
   (D) It holds the name of a location

34. Which of the following is a consecutive group of memory locations with the same name and type?
   (A) Simple variable
   (B) Structure
   (C) Array✓
   (D) Pointer

35. An array index / subscript must be of data type:
   (A) int✓
   (B) double
   (C) float
   (D) All of these

36. A file can be closed using ______ function.
   (A) close()
   (B) fclose()✓
   (C) fileclose()
   (D) None of above

37. To write a character on a file, ______ function is used.
   (A) write()
   (B) fwrite()
   (C) put()
   (D) putc()✓

38. To write a character on a file, function takes ______ parameter(s).
   (A) 0
   (B) 1
   (C) 2✓
   (D) 3

39. The index of an element is written within:
   (A) curly brackets { }
   (B) parentheses ( )
   (C) **square brackets [ ]✓**
   (D) angle brackets < >

40. The elements of array abc [10] is numbered from:
   (A) 1 to 10
   (B) -5 to 5
   (C) **0 to 9✓**
   (D) 0 to 10

41. ______ assignment statement assigns value of the first element of an array a.
   (A) a = 15;
   (B) **a[0] = 15;✓**
   (C) a [1] = 15;
   (D) All of above

42. Which one is not a valid parameter of putc() function.
   (A) **File Name✓**
   (B) Character
   (C) File Pointer
   (D) All of above

MICROPROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE

1. **Microprocessor is used for:**
   - (a) Signal processing applications (embedded systems)
   - (b) Control application (embedded systems)
   - (c) General purpose computers (PCs systems)
   - (d) **All of these✓**
   - (e) None of these
2. **It controls the transfer of data among other units of a microcomputer:**
   - (a) ALU
   - (b) **Control Unit✓**
   - (c) Register
   - (d) Bus
   - (e) None of these
3. **It performs all arithmetic and logical functions:**
   - (a) **ALU✓**
   - (b) Control Unit
   - (c) Register
   - (d) Bus
   - (e) None of these
4. **They are high-speed memory locations where data is stored at the time of processing:**
   - (a) I/O Unit
   - (b) Memory Unit
   - (c) **Registers✓**
   - (d) Buses
   - (e) None of these
5. **Which of the following is/are an/the input devices?**
   - (a) **Keyboard✓**
   - (b) Printer
   - (c) Scanner
   - (d) Monitor
   - (e) All of these
6. **Which of the following is/are the output devices?**
   - (a) Printer
   - (b) Plotter
   - (c) Monitor
   - (d) Projection displays
   - (e) **All of these✓**
7. **Which of the following is/are a/the primary memory?**
   - (a) Hard disk
   - (b) Compact disk
   - (c) Pen drive
   - (d) All of these
   - (e) **None of these✓**
8. **Which of the following is/are a/the secondary memory?**
   - (a) Hard disk
   - (b) Compact disk
   - (c) Pen drive
   - (d) **All of these✓**
   - (e) None of these
9. **This register is mainly used to control the number of times a loop is executed:**
   - (a) AX register
   - (b) **CX register✓**
   - (c) CS register
   - (d) SS register
   - (e) None of these
10. **This register is used for operations involving I/O and arithmetic functions:**
    - (a) **AX register✓**
    - (b) CX register
    - (c) CS register
    - (d) SS register
    - (e) None of these
11. **This register contains starting address of a program's code segment:**
    - (a) AX register
    - (b) CX register
    - (c) **CS**
    - (d) SS register

register✓

(e) None of these

12. This register contains starting address of a program's stack segment:

(a) AX register (b) CX register

(c) CS register (d) SS register✓

(e) None of these

13. The 8088 instructions can be used on:

(a) 80486 (b) Pentium

(c) Both (a) and (b) ✓ (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

14. This segment in an assembly language program contains the machine instructions that are to be executed:

(a) Code Segment (CS) ✓ (b) Data Segment (DS)

(c) Stack Segment (SS) (d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

15. This segment in an assembly language program contains a program's defined data, constant and work areas:

(a) Code Segment (b) Data Segment (DS) ✓

(c) Stack Segment (SS) (d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

16. This segment in an assembly language program contains any data and data that is needed to save temporarily:

(a) Code Segment (CS) (b) Data Segment (DS)

(c) **Stack Segment (SS) ✓** (d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

17. Which of the following is/are the editor(s)?

(a) EDLIN (b) EDIT

(c) NE (d) Word Star

(e) **All of these✓**

18. It is a translator that converts an assembly language program into a machine language or an object file:

(a) Editor (b) **Assembler✓**

(c) Linker (d) Loader

(e) Debugging

19. It is a program that converts an object file into an execution file:

(a) Editor (b) Assembler

(c) **Linker✓** (d) Loader

(e) Debugging

20. It is a program that assigns absolute address to the program:

(a) Editor (b) Assembler

(c) Linker (d) **Loader✓**

****

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

1. **Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation of computers?**
   - (a) First Generation
   - (b) Second Generation
   - (c) Third Generation
   - (d) **Fourth Generation✓**
   - (e) Fifth Generation

2. **The example(s) of first generation computers is/are:**
   - (a) Lyons Electronic Office (LEO)
   - (b) **Electronic Numerical Integrator Calculator (ENIC) ✓**
   - (c) Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer (EDSAC)
   - (d) All of these
   - (e) None of these

3. **The example(s) of second generation computers is/are:**
   - (a) UNIVAC-1
   - (b) IBM-650
   - (c) IBM-701
   - (d) **IBM-7000✓**
   - (e) All of these

4. **The example(s) of third generation computers is/are:**
   - (a) IBM-1401
   - (b) **IBM-370✓**
   - (c) ICL-1901
   - (d) All of these
   - (e) None of these

5. **Chief component of first generation computers was:**
   - (a) Integrated circuits
   - (b) **Vacuum tubes and valves✓**
   - (c) Transistors
   - (d) All of these
   - (e) None of these

6. **The advantages of *first generation* computers are:**
   - (a) During those days, vacuum tubes were the only electronic components available
   - (b) Vacuum tube technology made possible the advent of electronic digital computers
   - (c) Thousands of vacuum tubes that were used emitted large amount of heat and burnt out frequency
   - (d) **Both (a) and (b) ✓**
   - (e) All of these

7. **The custom of referring to the computer era in terms of generation came into wide use only in:**
   - (a) 1949
   - (b) 1957
   - (c) **1964✓**
   - (d) 1980
   - (e) None of these

8. **There are totally _____ computer generation known till today.**
   - (a) Two
   - (b) Three
   - (c) Four
   - (d) **Five✓**
   - (e) Six

9. **In computer talk, the term *generation* is:**
   - (a) a time-line view
   - (b) a step technology
   - (c) used to
   - (d) All of

distinguish between varying hardware and software technologies | these✓

(e) None of these

10. IBM-370 is a:
(a) Microcomputer (b) Minicomputer
(c) **Mainframe computer✓** (d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

11. **Personal computer (PC) is an example of:**
(a) **Micro-computer✓** (b) Minicomputer
(c) Mainframe computer (d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

12. PRIME is an example of:
(a) Microcomputer (b) **mini-computer✓**
(c) Mainframe computer (d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

13. **'Deep Blue' is a special-purpose supercomputer used for:**
(a) **Playing chess✓** (b) Astrophysics
(c) Arithmetic calculations (d) All of these
(e) None of these

14. **'GRAPE' is a special-purpose supercomputer used for:**
(a) Playing chess (b) **Astrophysics✓**
(c) Arithmetic calculations (d) All of these
(e) None of these

15. **Hybrid computers make use of:**
(a) Analog components and techniques (b) Digital components and techniques
(c) **Both (a) and (b) ✓** (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

16. **Which of the following characteristic(s) of computer make their use attractive?**
(a) Storage and retrieval of information (b) Automatic operations
(c) Accuracy and consistency (d) Speed
(e) **All of these✓**

17. **Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?**
(a) Computers are used to control the flow of automatic traffic in congested areas (b) Computers are used to control and monitor the working of a nuclear reactor
(c) Computers are used for quick fingerprint identification of criminals (d) Computers assist in the production of books, magazines and newspapers etc.
(e) **All of these✓**

18. **Computer viruses:**
(a) Slow down the computers (b) Crash a computer system
(c) Reroute date to other (d) **All of these✓**

units

(e) None of these

19. **Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the *computer viruses?***

(a) *Scores viruses* are prevalent in Macintosh Machines, and has a built- in time trigger than activates at 2,4 and 7 days after the disk has become infected

(b) *Brain viruses* was developed by the Pakistani brothers to keep track of low cost software, those were sold out of there outlet in Lahore

(c) *Ramdrops viruses* infects COM files, and intercepts the load and execute function of MS-DOS

(d) **All of these✓**

(e) None of these

****

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM

❑ **Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).**

1. **Which of the following represents a bit?**

(a) 0 (b) -1

(c) 1 (d) **Both (a) and (c) ✓**

(e) None of these

2. **The process of entering data and instruction into a computer system is called:**

(a) **Inputting✓** (b) Outputting

(c) Processing (d) Controlling

(e) None of these

3. **The process of producing useful information or results for the user (such as printed report or visual display) is called:**

(a) Inputting (b) **Outputting✓**

(c) Processing (d) Controlling

(e) None of these

4. **The process of performing arithmetic operations or logical operations on data in order to convert them into useful information is called:**

(a) Inputting (b) Outputting

(c) **Processing✓** (d) Controlling

(e) None of these

5. **Almost all the ALUs are designed to perform the arithmetic operations(s) like:**

(a) Add (b) Multiply
(c) Equal to (d) Greater than
(e) **All of these✓**

6. ______ interface consists of things like program counter, registers, interrupts and terminals.
(a) Data (b) **Hardware✓**
(c) Software (d) Heartware
(e) None of these

7. _____ share characteristics with both hardware and software.
(a) Software (b) Data
(c) Hardware (d) **Operating system✓**

8. Which of the following is odd one?
(a) **Sound card✓** (b) System board
(c) Mainboard (d) Motherboard
(e) None of these

9. *Data movement instructions* represents:
(a) **Start Input/ Output, Test Input/Output etc. ✓** (b) Load and Store instructions
(c) Branch instruction used for transfer of control (d) All of these
(e) None of these

10. ***Control Instructions*** **represents:**
(a) Start Input/ Output, Halt Input/Output, Test Input/Output etc. (b) Load and Store instructions
(c) **Branch instruction used for transfer of control✓** (d) All of these
(e) None of these

11. **It is an architectural technique which processes a number of instructions at one time:**
(a) Instruction Set (b) **Pipelining✓**
(c) Registers (d) Flag
(e) None of these

12. **It is a collection of all the instruction a CPU can execute:**
(a) **Instruction Set✓** (b) Pipelining
(c) Registers (d) Flag
(e) None of these

13. **The information is retained temporarily on a number of special memory unit in CPU itself called:**
(a) Instruction Set (b) Pipelining
(c) **Registers✓** (d) Flag
(e) None of these

14. **This is the process of saving data and instruction so that they are available for initial or for additional processing as and when required:**
(a) Inputting (b) **Storing✓**
(c) Processing (d) Outputting
(e) None of these

15. **It is the person who schedules and operates the hardware, writes and modifies the software:**
(a) Firmware (b) Fetching
(c) Spooling (d) **Heartware✓**
(e) None of these

16. ________ consists of modifiable programs embedded within hardware enabling it to run properly.
   - (a) Firmware✓ (b) Fetching
   - (c) Spooling (d) Heartware
   - (e) None of these

17. **Input device include(s):**
   - (a) Magnetic ink character recognizer (MICR) (b) Joystick
   - (c) Barcode reader (d) Both (a) and (b)
   - (e) (a), (b) and (c)

18. **Output device (s) include(s):**
   - (a) Visual display units (b) Speakers
   - (c) Plotters (d) Both (a) and (b)
   - (e) **(a), (b) and (c)** ✓

19. **Backing storage device(s) include(s):**
   - (a) Mouse (b) Printer
   - (c) Plotter (d) **Floppy disk**✓
   - (e) None of these

20. **Which of the following relations is/are correct?**
   - (a) 8 bits = 1 byte (b) 1 giga byte = 1024 mega byte
   - (c) 1 byte = 8 bits (d) 1 mega byte = 1024 giga byte
   - (e) Both (a) and (b)

21. **Where would you find the letters QWERTY?**
   - (a) Mouse (b) Numeric Keypad
   - (c) Largest Key of Keyboard (d) Keyboard✓
   - (e) None of these

22. **What is the most likely to use when playing a computer game?**
   - (a) Touch screen (b) Light pen
   - (c) **Joystick**✓ (d) Both (a) and (b)
   - (e) (a), (b) and (c)

23. **What input device can be used for marking a multiple choice question?**
   - (a) Mouse (b) Keyboard
   - (c) Bar code reader (d) **Optical mark reader** ✓
   - (e) All of these

24. **What input device could tell you the price of a chocolate bar?**
   - (a) Mouse (b) Keyboard
   - (c) **Bar code reader**✓ (d) Optical mark reader
   - (e) All of these

25. **Where would you find a magnetic strip?**
   - (a) **Credit cards**✓ (b) Smart cards
   - (c) Speakers (d) VDUs
   - (e) None of these

26. **In the keyboard, alphanumeric keys include:**
   - (a) . (b) <
   - (c) ? (d) F8
   - (e) **Only (a), (b) and (c)** ✓

27. **In the keyboard, function keys include:**
   - (a) . (b) <
   - (c) ? (d) F8✓

(e) Only (a), (b) and (c)

28. In the keyboard, special keys include:

(a) Insert key (b) Return key

(c) Shift key (d) Tab key

(e) All of these✓

29. In the mouse, the function of roller ball is:

(a) Signals movement to the system✓ (b) For making selection

(c) For connection of the mouse to the computer system (d) To attach the mouse to the computer system

(e) None of these

30. In the mouse, the function of interface connector is:

(a) Signals movement to the system (b) For making selection

(c) For connection of the mouse to the computer system (d) To attach the mouse to the computer system✓

(e) None of these

31. Hard copy is a term used to describe:

(a) Storing information on the hard disk (b) Printed output✓

(c) Writing on a hard board (d) All of these

(e) None of these

32. What do you need for an inkjet printer?

(a) A cartridge✓ (b) A drum

(c) A ribbon (d) All of these

(e) None of these

33. An impact printer creates characters by using:

(a) An ink pen (b) Electrically charged ink

(c) An inked ribbon and print head✓ (d) All of these

(e) None of these

34. Which of the following is/are the basic kind(s) of barcode reader?

(a) Image scanners (b) LASER scanners

(c) Slot scanners (d) Pen wands

(e) All of these✓

35. A ________ provides the input for a voice recognition system.

(a) OMR (b) OCR

(c) MICR (d) Microphone✓

(e) None of these

36. Line printers print a line at a time from approximately:

(a) 90 to 180 lines per minute (b) 400 to 2000 lines per minutes✓

(c) 800 pages per minute (d) All of these

(e) None of these

37. Modern colour plotters usually use only four pens:

(a) Cyan, magenta, yellow and black✓ (b) Cyan, pink, yellow and black
(c) Blue, magenta, yellow and black (d) Cyan, red, yellow and black
(e) None of these

38. **The clarity of a CRT monitor is based on:**
(a) Video bandwidth (b) Dot pitch
(c) Refresh rate (d) Convergence
(e) All of these✓

39. **In display adaptors, SVGA stands for:**
(a) Stationary Video Graphics Array **(b) Super Video Graphics Array✓**
(c) Stationary Visual Graphics Array (d) Super Visual Graphics Array
(e) None of these

40. **Projection displays are used for:**
(a) Seminars (b) Marketing presentations
(c) Classrooms **(d) All of these✓**
(e) None of these

****

MEMORY

1. **The date recording format in most of the modern magnetic tape is:**
(a) 8-bit ASCII (b) 7-bit ASCII
(c) 8-bit EBCDIC✓ (d) 7-bit EBCDIC
(e) None of these

2. **A file containing relatively permanent data is:**
(a) Random file **(b) Master file✓**
(c) Sequential file (d) Transaction file
(e) None of these

3. **Hard disks can have a storage capacity in the region of:**
(a) 790 KB (b) 1.44 MB
(c) 110 MB **(d) 40 GB✓**
(e) All of these

4. **It is a form of DRAM that boosts performance by placing a small complement of Static RAM (SRAM) in each DRAM chip and using the SRAM as a cache:**
(a) Enhanced Dynamic Random Access Memory (EDORAM) (b) Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)
(c) Cached DRAM (CDRAM) **(d) Both (a) and (c) ✓**
(e) None of these

5. **A common package for flash memory systems is:**
(a) Smart card (b) Sound card
(c) Data card **(d) PCMCIA card✓**

6. Copy and Xcopy are same in the sense:

(a) Both are internal commands of DOS
(b) Both are external commands of DOS
(c) Both can be used to copy file or group of files✓
(d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

7. Maximum length of DOS command using any optional parameter is:

(a) 26 characters
(b) 87 characters
(c) 127 characters✓
(d) None of these

8. Which is the valid filename assign in MS-DOS?

(a) RAM?.doc
(b) RAM_$.txt ✓
(c) RAM*.txt
(d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

9. Disk copy command in DOS is used to:

(a) Copy a file
(b) Copy contents of CD-ROM to another
(c) Copy contents of one floppy disk to another✓
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

10. In MS-DOS, what command you will use to display system data?

(a) Ver command
(b) Date command✓
(c) Format command
(d) Disk command
(e) Copy command

11. MS-DOS was developed in:

(a) 1982
(b) 1984✓
(c) 1986
(d) 1987
(e) 1991

12. In which year, the first operating system was developed?

(a) 1910
(b) 1930
(c) 1940
(d) 1950✓
(e) 1980

13. Which is the valid extension that user creates an operating system?

(a) Bat✓
(b) Exe
(c) Sys
(d) Com
(e) None of these

14. _______ is the layer of a computer system between the hardware and the user program.

(a) Operating environment
(b) System environment
(c) Operating system✓
(d) None of these

15. _______ runs on computer hardware and serves as platform for other software.

(a) Application software
(b) System software
(c) Operating system✓
(d) None of these

16. MSD.exe does not have information on:

(a) Cache✓
(b) Com or port
(c) Video
(d) Operating system
(e) All of these

17. Multiprogramming systems:

(a) Execute each job faster
(b) Execute more jobs in the same

time period✓

(c) Are used only one large mainframe computer (d) Are easier to develop than single programming system

(e) All of these

18. The main Linux distributions includes:

(a) RedHat (b) Kondra MNU/LINUX

(c) SUSE (Self CD-loading) (d) All of these

(e) None of these

19. Generally, the DATE is entered in the form:

(a) MM-DD-YY✓ (b) MM-YY-DD

(c) DD-YY-MM (d) YY-DD-MM

(e) None of these

20. The primary purpose of an operating system is:

(a) To make computers easier to use (b) To allow people to use the computer

(c) To keep systems programmers employed (d) **To make the most efficient use of the computer hardware✓**

(e) All of these

****

NETWORKING & SERVER

1. **If a computer on the network shares resources for others to use, it is called:**

(a) Mainframe (b) Client

(c) **Server✓** (d) System

(e) None of these

2. **For large networks, _______ is used:**

(a) Bus topology (b) **Star topology✓**

(c) Ring topology (d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

3. **_______ allows LAN users to share computer programs and data.**

(a) Print server (b) **File server✓**

(c) Communication server (d) Client

(e) None of these

4. **This/These server(s) uses(s) spo… which is a buffer that holds … before it is send to the printer…**

(a) **Print server✓** (b) …

(c) Communication server (…

(e) None of the… **…bus topology✓**

5. **Terminator…** (d) All of these

(a) Sty…

…one of these

… The _____ portion of LAN management software restricts

access, records user activities and audit data, etc:

(a) Security management✓ (b) Performance management
(c) Configuration management (d) Both (a) and (b)
(e) None of these

7. What is the maximum data capacity of STP?

(a) 10 mbps (b) 100 mbps✓
(c) 1000 mbps (d) 10,000 mbps
(e) None of these

8. What is the maximum cable length of STP?

(a) 100 m (b) 100 ft
(c) 200 m✓ (d) 200 ft
(e) None of these

9. In ______, if a computer's network cable is broken, whole network goes down.

(a) Start topology (b) Bus topology✓
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

... the central device in start

(e)

11. It is any ...ch✓ another ... services or reso...

(b) PDC (d) STP server

... printer, or ... requests ...ver: ...on

(a) Networking
(c) Clients✓ (d)
(e) None of these

12. The feature(s) desirable for server could be:

(a) Predict any possibl... (b) Redundant network

failure and deal with them when they do ... interface card

(c) Auto power restart (d) Backup cooling fan...
(e) All of these✓

13. This layer decides which physic... pathway the data should take:

(a) Physical layer✓ (b) Applicatio... layer
(c) Network layer (d) All of these
(e) None of these

14. ARCNET cards use token passi... scheme using:

(a) Start topology (b) Bus topolo...
(c) Ring topology (d) Star-bus topology✓
(e) Star-ring topology

15. A standalone program that has be... modified to work on a LAN ... including concurrency controls su... as file and record locking is ... example of:

(a) Groupware (b) LAN aware software
(c) LAN ignorant software (d) LAN intrinsic software✓
(e) None of these

16. PDC stands for:

(a) Past Domain Controller (b) Primary Domain Controll...
(e) Post Digital ...rd (d) Primary Domain C...

these

17. **They are special security servers used for security intranet from authorized access via internet and simultaneously it prevents users from intranet to visit various sites in internet:**
    - (a) Member servers
    - (b) Stand-alone servers
    - (c) Application servers
    - **(d) Firewalls✓**
    - (e) None of these

18. **RAS can be installed on:**
    - (a) Window NT server computer
    - (b) Windows NT workstation computer
    - **(c) Both Windows NT server and Windows NT workstation computer✓**
    - (d) Neither Windows NT server nor Windows NT workstation computers

19. **They are servers configures to provide connecting link between two distinct networks using different protocols or services:**
    - (a) Member servers
    - **(b) Gateways✓**
    - (c) Application servers
    - (d) Firewalls
    - (e) None of these

20. **Dial-up networking client computers can connect to a RAS server by using:**
    - (a) Public switched telephone network (PSTN)
    - (b) Modem connection
    - **(c) Both (a) and (b) ✓**
    - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

1. **Which of the following is not one of the benefits of E-commerce to buyer over store shopping?**
    - (a) E-commerce provides greater privacy
    - (b) E-commerce provides greater convenience
    - **(c) E-commerce provides greater customer service✓**
    - (d) E-commerce provides greater access and selection
    - (e) All of these

2. **This term refers to the degree to which a site is linked to other site:**
    - (a) Communication
    - (b) Community
    - (c) Commerce
    - **(d) Connection✓**
    - (e) None of these

3. **The old economy revolved around manufacturing companies that mainly focused on standardizing their production, products and business processes, whereas the new economy revolves around:**
    - (a) Disintermediation businesses
    - **(b) Information businesses✓**
    - (c) Environmentalism businesses
    - (d) Operations management businesses
    - (e) None of these

4. **The Internet has:**
    - (a) Empowered consumers only
    - (b) Empowered businesses only
    - **(c) Empowered consumers and**
    - (d) Empowered intermediates only

businesses alike✓
(e) None of these

5. Our source of e-commerce revenue is _____ income which comes about when online companies charge for special market information intelligence.
(a) Referral (b) Alliance
(c) Market research and information fees✓ (d) Membership and subscription
(e) None of these

6. Our source of e-commerce income is _____ income, which comes about when online companies invite business partners to share costs in setting up a website and offering them free advertising on the site.
(a) Referral (b) Alliance✓
(c) Advertising (d) Sponsorship
(e) None of these

7. **This type of electronic commerce refers to companies selling to other companies:**
(a) **Business-to-business E-Commerce✓** (b) Business-to-Consumer E-Commerce
(c) Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce (d) Digital Middlemen E-Commerce
(e) None of these

8. **A financial company which sends via the internet-up-to-date financial news, market data and real-time stock quotes to subscribers for a fee is involved in:**
(a) Customisation (b) Webcasting✓
(c) Customerisation (d) Virtual Marketing
(e) None of these

9. **E-commerce may be considered as:**
(a) A strategy (b) A technology
(c) A system (d) A mystery
(e) **All of these✓**

10. **This type of electronic commerce refers to auction sites where individual consumers put up items and other individual consumers bid for it, e.g., sites such as ebay, yahoo, Auction, etc.**
(a) Business-to-Business E-Commerce (b) Business-to-Consumer E-Commerce
(c) **Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce✓** (d) Digital Middlemen E-Commerce
(e) None of these

11. **Which of the following is not one of the forces that underlie the new digital age?**
(a) The internet explosion (b) Customerisation and customization
(c) **Environment and globalism✓** (d) Digitalization and connectivity
(e) None of these

12. **Which of the following have forward-thinking companies begun to use to promote their products and services?**
(a) SMS✓ (b) C2B
(c) B2C (d) MMA
(e) None of these

13. **Which of the following strategies is not better suited to the old economy than to the new one?**

(a) Mass marketing (b) **Customisation✓**
(c) Media advertising (d) Brick-and-mortar retailing
(e) None of these

14. **Which of the following is not relevant to marketing via the internet?**

(a) Viral marketing (b) Mobile marketing
(c) Click-and-mortar marketing (d) **Brick-and-mortar marketing✓**
(e) None of these

15. **This type of electronic commerce refers to companies that provide information about products and services on their website for the direct benefit of the actual consumers who can order any product or take any information from this site:**

(a) Business-to-Business E-Commerce (b) **Business-to-Consumer E-Commerce✓**
(c) Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce (d) Digital Middlemen E-Commerce
(e) None of these

16. **The benefit(s) of electronic commerce to a small business may include capabilities to:**

(a) Expedite billing and overhead lower costs (b) Improve collaboration on work projects
(c) Improve inventory control, order processing (d) **All of these✓**
(e) None of these

17. **The technical component(s) of electronic commerce is/are:**

(a) Client or PC workstation (b) Transaction server and database server
(c) Database transaction (d) Router and internet communication line
(e) **All of these✓**

18. **E-commerce stands for:**

(a) **Electronic Commerce✓** (b) Enhanced Commerce
(c) Extended Commerce (d) Ex-Commerce
(e) None of these

19. **It is process of doing business electronically:**

(a) Commerce (b) **Electronic Commerce✓**
(c) Internet Commerce (d) None of these

20. **Interface with consumers include(s):**

(a) E-shopping (b) Web marketing
(c) Trading in E-markets (d) Entertainment on demand
(e) **All of these✓**

****

Computer Components

1. A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can (choose the most precise definition)
   (a) carry out arithmetic operation
   (b) carry out logical operation
   (c) do complicated calculation
   (d) accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

Ans: (d) accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

2. A computer drives its basic strength from
   (a) speed
   (b) accuracy
   (c) memory
   (d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

3. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be
   (a) coded
   (b) memorized
   (c) analyzed
   (d) reduced to a series of logical steps

Ans: (d) reduced to a series of logical steps

4. The computer program consists of mainly the following number of parts
   (a) 2
   (b) 3
   (c) 4
   (d) 5

Ans: (a) 2

5. A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of
   (a) 0
   (b) 10
   (c) 15
   (d) 20

Ans: (a) 0

6. Raw data is processed by the computer into
   (a) number sheets
   (b) updates
   (c) paragraphs
   (d) information

Ans: (d) information

7. Rearranging of data in a sequence is called
   (a) updating
   (b) editing
   (c) batching
   (d) sorting

Ans: (d) sorting

8. A data arranged in intelligible form is called
   (a) processed data
   (b) program
   (c) software
   (d) information

Ans: (d) information

9. The most powerful computers are
   (a) super minis
   (b) super micros
   (c) super mainframes
   (d) super computers

Ans: (d) super computers

10. The basic operation performed by a computer is
   (a) arithmetic operations
   (b) logic operations
   (c) storage and retrieval operations

(d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

11. A computer can't do anything without

(a) program
(b) input device
(c) output device
(d) VDU

Ans: (a) program

12. Which of the following is associated with second generation computers

(a) transistors
(b) magnetic core memory
(c) high level procedural language
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

13. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the

(a) first generation digital computer
(b) second generation computer
(c) third generation computer
(d) fourth generation computer

Ans: (a) first generation digital computer

14. The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was

(a) inaccurate results
(b) poor reliability
(c) delayed results
(d) limited capabilities

Ans: (b) poor reliability

15. Pick out the wrong statement about computers

(a) it is a logical machine
(b) it can access any piece of information that it has in store
(c) it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts
(d) it approaches its information is unrestricted manner.

Ans: (d) it approaches its information is unrestricted manner.

16. Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of

(a) alphabets
(b) numerals
(c) characters
(d) bits

Ans: (d) bits

17. A digital computer performs its computations by

(a) mechanical means
(b) analogy
(c) guessing
(d) counting

Ans: (d) counting

18. Binary coded decimal (BCD) numbers express each decimal digit as

(a) binary digits
(b) nibble
(c) word
(d) byte

Ans: (b) nibble

19. The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its

(a) accuracy
(b) reliability
(c) speed
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

20. An analog computer can be worked directly with

(a) magnetic tapes
(b) punched card
(c) magnetic disk
(d) none of the above

Ans: (d) none of the above

21. The analog computer deals directly with

(a) number or pulses

(b) measured values of continuous physical magnitudes
(c) signals in the form of 0 or 1
(d) signals in discrete values from 0 to 9.

Ans: (b) measured values of continuous physical magnitudes

22. **A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of**
(a) Super and microcomputers
(b) Mini and microcomputers
(c) Analog and digital computers
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c) Analog and digital computers

23. **Who is regarded as the Father of computers**
(a) John Napier
(b) Pascal
(c) Charles Babbage
(d) Hollerith

Ans: (c) Charles Babbage

24. **The first computer to use electrical power was developed by**
(a) Herman Hollerith
(b) Thomes J. Watson
(c) John V. Atanasoff
(d) Howard Aiken

Ans: (a) Herman Hollerith

25. **The Mark I was built by**
(a) Thomas Watson
(b) Dr. John Mauchly
(c) John V. Atanasoff
(d) Howard Aiken

Ans: (d) Howard Aiken

26. **The first digital computer to work electrically was the**
(a) UNIVAC
(b) Atanasoff-Berry Computer
(c) Mark I
(d) analytical machine

Ans: (b) Atanasoff-Berry Computer

27. **The ENIAC, using ABC principles, was designed by**
(a) Charles Babbage
(b) Bell Laboratories
(c) John V. Atanasoff
(d) Mauchly and Eckert

Ans: (d) Mauchly and Eckert

28. **Pick out the wrong statement about modern computer systems**
(a) these are simple and easy to take care of
(b) even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them
(c) they require a highly disciplined approach
(d) it is important to understand the proper handling of each element and proper overall procedures must be followed

Ans: (d) it is important to understand the proper handling of each element and proper overall procedures must be followed

29. **Hellerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became**
(a) IBM
(b) AT & T
(c) Apple
(d) General Electric

Ans: (a) IBM

30. **First-generation computers were characterized by the use of the**
(a) microprocessor
(b) vacuum tube
(c) transistor
(d) integrated circuit

Ans: (b) vacuum tube

31. **Pick up the correct statement**
(a) Most mainframes are 48-bit machines
(b) Thousands of super computer are currently being built

(c) Supercomputers are usually designed to process accounting applications

(d) mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time

(e) Minicomputers can not use high-speed buffer storage components and are thus always slower than mainframe models

Ans: (d) mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time

32. Most mainframe computers are basically

(a) 4 bit machines
(b) 8 bit machines
(c) 16 bit machines
(d) 32 bit machines

Ans: (d) 32 bit machines

33. Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via

(a) punched cards
(b) transistors
(c) magnetic cores
(d) disk packs

Ans: (c) magnetic cores

34. IBM's System/360 family of computers was introduced during the

(a) 1950s
(b) third generation
(c) second generation
(d) 1990s

Ans: (b) third generation

35. The general-purpose processor-on-(a)chip is otherwise known as the

(a) ENIAC
(b) microcomputer
(c) pocket calculator
(d) microprocessor

Ans: (d) microprocessor

36. The focus of the fifth generation is

(a) connectivity
(b) symbolic languages
(c) silicon
(d) memory chips

Ans: (a) connectivity

37. The disadvantage of analog computer over the digital computer lies in its

(a) set up being closely resembling the physical system
(b) having parallel structure and low cost
(c) being readily tied up with a physical system without using expensive inter phase
(d) need for scaling, limited number of units, limited accuracy

Ans: (d) need for scaling, limited number of units, limited accuracy

38. An integrated circuit is

(a) a complex circuit
(b) an integrating device
(c) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip.
(d) another name for chip

Ans: (c) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip.

39. The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is

(a) more
(b) less
(c) nearly same
(d) unpredictable

Ans: (b) less

40. **Pick up the wrong statement in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices**
(a) resistance is analog of damping
(b) inductance is analog of mass
(c) capacitance is analog of spring constant
(d) charge is analog of displacement
Ans: (c) capacitance is analog of spring constant

41. **An analog computer produces its results in the form of**
(a) numbers
(b) codes of '0's and '1's
(c) log format
(d) graphs
Ans: (d) graphs

42. **PDP-5, PDP-8, IBM-360 series and IBM-370 series belong to the**
(a) first generation computers
(b) second generation computers
(c) third generation computers
(d) fourth generation computers
Ans: (c) third generation computers

43. **IBM-1401, CD(C)6600, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the**
(a) first generation computers
(b) second generation computers
(c) third generation computers
(d) fourth generation computers
Ans: (b) second generation computers

44. **The main advantage of analog computers compared to digital computers is that they are more**
(a) efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration
(b) efficient in handling vast data
(c) accurate and precise
(d) reliable
Ans: (a) efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration

45. **Time scaling in analog computers is done to make them**
(a) operate fast
(b) operate slowly
(c) operate in time delay mode
(d) either operate fast or operate slowly.
Ans: (d) either operates fasts or operates slow.

46. **A physical system can be modeled by a set of**
(a) Boolean equations
(b) logic equations
(c) differential equations
(d) linear algebraic equations
Ans: (c) differential equations

47. **The differential equations are solved by**
(a) analog computers
(b) digital computers
(c) differential machine
(d) both analog and digital computers.
Ans: (d) both analog and digital computers.

48. **A microprocessor has memory location from 0000 to 3FFF, each storing one byte. The number of bytes, the memory can stored is**
(a) 8,192
(b) 16,384
(c) 32,768
(d) 4,096
Ans: (b) 16,384

49. **Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program**
(a) Blaise Pascal
(b) Herman Hollerith
(c) Charles Babbage
(d) John von Neumann

Ans: (d) John von Neumann

50. Who is pioneer in the field of computer languages who played an important role in the development of COBOL

(a) Grace M.Hopper
(b) Howard H. Aiken
(c) John von Neumann
(d) Thomas J. Watson

Ans: (a) Grace M.Hopper

51. Who developed the first automatic electronic digital computer prototype between 1935 and 1942

(a) John Atanasoff
(b) J. Presper Eckert
(c) William Shockley
(d) Thomas J. Watson

Ans: (a) John Atanasoff

52. Computers that deal with discrete data are called

(a) discrete computers
(b) digital computers
(c) analog computers
(d) micro computers

Ans: (b) digital computers

53. The concurrent processing of computer program via terminals on one computer system is an example of

(a) real time processing
(b) time-sharing
(c) interactive processing
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

54. Relevant knowledge produced as output of data processing operations and acquired to enhance understanding and to achieve specific purpose is called

(a) data
(b) fact
(c) source
(d) information

Ans: (d) information

55. A fast and accurate electronic data manipulating system that can accept and store data, process it, and provide output results as per the instructions of stored program is called

(a) calculator
(b) manipulator
(c) information machine
(d) computer

Ans: (d) computer

56. Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called

(a) storing
(b) sorting
(c) processing
(d) classifying

Ans: (b) sorting

57. Programs written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called

(a) hardware
(b) instruction
(c) software
(d) algorithm

Ans: (c) software

58. The binary information contained in a computer is referred to as

(a) hardware
(b) memory
(c) program
(d) instruction

Ans: (c) program

59. Which is *not* a professional computer job?

(a) systems analyst
(b) programmer
(c) user
(d) data entry operator

Ans: (c) user

60. Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a(n):
   (a) computer
   (b) analytical engine
   (c) calculator
   (d) mainframe.

Ans: (b)

61. Charles Babbage worked closely with _______ to develop his device.
   (a) Ada Lovelace
   (b) Joseph-Marie Charles
   (c) Herman Hollerith Jacquard
   (d) Lord Byron.

Ans: (a)

62. Historically, the first computers were used for:
   (a) text processing
   (b) data storage
   (c) simulation and modeling
   (d) arithmetic calculations

Ans: (d)

63. A digital computer is also called _______ computer.
   (a) minicomputer.
   (b) microcomputer.
   (c) mechanical computer.
   (d) non of these.

Ans: *(c) mechanical computer*

64. _______ Computers are special purpose computers.
   (a) digital.
   (b) hybrid.
   (c) microcomputer.
   (d) supper computer.

Ans: *(b) hybrid*

65. _______ is an external example of hardware.
   (a) monitor.
   (b) sound card.
   (c) modem.
   (d) non of these.

Ans: *(a) monitor*

66. A computer derives its basic strength from
   (a) speed
   (b) accuracy
   (c) memory
   (d) all of above

Ans: (d) *all of above*

67. A data arranged in intelligible form is called _______
   (a) processed data
   (b) program
   (c) software
   (d) information

Ans: *(d) information*

68. The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was
   (a) inaccurate results
   (b) poor reliability
   (c) delayed results
   (d) limited capabilities

Ans: (b) *poor reliabilities*

69. Machine Language is a .... Language.
   (a) Low level
   (b) High level
   (c) Middle level
   (d) non of these

Ans: *(a) Low level*

70. With the onset of the _______ governments sought to develop computers to exploit their potential
   (a) First World War.
   (b) Second World War
   (c) Civil War.
   (d) non of these.

Ans: *(b) Second World War*

71. A digital computers performs its computations by _______

a mechanical means
(b) analogy
(c) guessing
(d) counting

Ans: (d) counting

72. **An analog computer can be worked directly with**
(a) magnetic tape
(b) punched card
(c) magnetic disk
(d) none of the above

Ans: (d) none of the above

73. **The analog computer deals directly with**
(a) number of pulses
(b) measured values of continuous physical magnitudes
(c) signal in the form of 0 or 1
(d) signal in discrete values from 0 to 9

Ans: b

74. **A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.**
(a) Super and microcomputers
(b) Mini and microcomputers
c. Analog and digital computers
d. None of the above

Ans: (c) Analog and digital computers

75. **The ENIAC, using ABC principles was designed by**
a Charles Babbage
(b) Bell Laboratories
(c) John V. Atanasoff
(d) Mauchly and Eckert

Ans: (d) Mauchly and Eckert

76. **________ are the most powerful computers.**
(a) super minis
(b) super micros
(c) super mainframes
(d) super computers

Ans: (d) *super computers*

77. **A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can ________.**
(a) Carry out arithmetic operation
(b) Carry out logical operation
(c) Do complicated calculation
(d) Accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

Ans: (d) *accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.*

78. **The basic operation performed by a computer is**
(a) arithmetic operation
(b) logic operations
(c) storage and retrieval operations
(d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

79. **Which of the following is associated with second generation computers?**
(a) transistor
(b) magnetic core memory
(c) high level procedural language
(d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

80. **The first computer to use electrical power was developed by ____________.**
(a) Herman Hollerith
(b) Thomes J. Watson
(c) John V. Atanasoff
(d) Howard Aiken

Ans: (a) *Herman Hollerith*

81. **The type of computer that counts the number (or digits) directly that represents numerals, letters, or other special symbols is called ________.**
(a) anolog computer.
(b) digital computer.

(c) hybrid computer.
(d) non of these.

Ans: (b) digital computer

82. Desirable features of analog and digital computers are combined to make ______ computers.

(a) minicomputer.
(b) hybrid computer.
c. microcomputer.
(d) non of these.

Ans: (b) hybrid computer

83. Hellerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became ______.

(a) IBM
(b) AT &T
(c) Apple
(d) General Electric

Ans: (a) IBM

84. First generation computers were characterized by the use of the ______.

(a) microprocessor
(b) vacuum tube
(c) transistor
(d) integrated circuit

Ans: (b) vacuum tube

85. Most mainframe computers are basically ______ machine.

a 4 bit
b 8 bit
c 16 bit
d 32 bit

Ans: (d) *32 bit*

86. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be ______

(a) coded
b. memorized
c. analyzed
(d) reduced to a series of logical steps.

Ans: (d) *reduced to a series of logical steps*

87. The computer processes Raw data into ______

(a) number sheets
(b) updates
(c) paragraphs
(d) information

Ans: (d) *Information*

88. ______ means rearranging of data in a sequence.

(a) editing
(b) updating
(c) batching
(d) sorting

Ans: (d) Sorting

89. The compute program consists of mainly the following number of parts

(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

Ans: (a) *2*

90. A Computer is such a machine that can ______ a set of instructions, or program, and then carry out this program by performing calculations on numerical data or by manipulating other forms of information.

Ans: *(a)* reject.
b. accept.
c. Receive.
d. Retrieve.

Ans: (c) receive

91. The abacus emerged in ______

(a) Asia Minor
(b) central Asia.
(c) Europe.

(d) America.

Ans: *(a) Asia Minor*

92. **The abacus emerged about _______ years ago in Asia Minor.**

(a) 4,000

(b) 5,000

(c) 6,000

(d) 7,000

Ans: *(b) 5,000*

93. **The history of first generation computers extends from 1945 to:**

(a) 1953

(b) 1954

(c) 1955

Ans: *(d) 1956*

94. **The first commercial computer, delivered in 1951. is called ------------.**

(a) Mark 1

(b) Analytical machine.

(c) Atanasoff-Berry Computer.

(d) UNIAC1

Ans: (d) *UNIAC1*

95. **A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be**

(a) coded

b.. memorized

c. analyzed

d. reduced to a series of logical steps.

Ans: d. *reduced to a series of logical steps*

96. **Which one of the following is the wrong statement about computers?**

(a) it is a logical machine

(b) it can access any piece of information that it has in store

(c) it approaches its information is unrestricted manner

(d) it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts

Ans: d. *it approaches its information is unrestricted manner.*

97. **The main characteristic of fifth generation computers is.**

(a) Artificial intelligence.

(b) Window operation.

(c) non of these.

Ans: (a) *Artificial intelligence*

98. **Data and stored instructions in a digital computer consists of**

(a) numerals

(b) alphabets

(c) characters

(d) bits

Ans: (d) *bits*

99. **One particular use for the abacus is teaching children simple mathematics and especially.**

(a) addition.

(b) subtraction.

(c) multiplication

(d) division.

Ans: *(c) multiplication*

100. **The history of computer is divided into the following generations.**

(a) two

(b) three.

(c) four.

(d) five.

Ans: *(d) five*

101. **A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of**

(a) 0

(b) 10

(c) 15

(d) 20

Ans: (a) *0*

102. **Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the**

(a) first generation digital computer
(b) second generation computer
(c) third generation computer
(d) forth generation computer

Ans: (a) *first generation computer*

103. IBM's System family of computers was introduced during the

(a) first generation.
(b) third generation.
(c) second generation.
(d) fourth generation.

Ans: (b) *third generation*

104. Which one of the following statements is wrong in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices?

(a) resistance is analog of damping
(b) inductance is analog of mass
(c) capacities is analog of spring constant
(d) charge is analog of displacement

Ans: (c) *capacitance is analog of spring constant*

105. An analog computer produces its results in the form of

(a) codes '0's and '1's
(b) numbers
(c) log format
(d) graphs

Ans: (d) *graphs*

106. Historically, the first computers were used for:

(a) text processing
(b) data storage
(c) simulation and modelling
(d) arithmetic calculations

Ans: (d) *arithmetic calculations*

107. ________ are programs which are written to cause computers to function in a desired way.

(a) hardware
(b) instruction
(c) software
(d) classifying

Ans: (b) *sorting*

108. Charles Babbage worked closely with ---------- to develop his device.

(a) Ada Lovelace
(b) Joseph –Marie Charles
(c) Herman Hollerith Charles
(d) Lord Byron

Ans (a) *Ada Lovelace*

109. In analog computers time scaling is done to make them operate:

(a) fast
(b) slowly
(c) in time delay mode
(d) either fasts or slow

Ans: (d) *either fast or slow*

110. Analog computers are ______ accurate as compared to digital computer is

(a) more
(b) less
(c) nearly same
(d) unpredictable

Ans: (b) *Less*

111. CD(C)6600, IBM-1401, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the

(a) first generation computers
(b) second generation computers
(c) third generation computers
(d) fourth generation computers

Ans: (b) *second generation computers*

112. An integrated circuit is

(a) a complex circuit
(b) an integration device
(c) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
(d) another name for chip

Ans: (c) *fabricated on a tiny silicon chip*

113. Which one of the following statements is correct a one?

(a) Most mainframes are 48-bit machines
(b) Thousands of super computer are currently being built
(c) Supercomputers are usually designed to process accounting applications
(d) mainframe may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time.

Ans: (d) mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time.

114. A floppy disk is a ______ generation computer invention.
(a) 1st
(b) 2nd.
(c) 3rd.
(d) 4th.

Ans: *4th*

115. ________ are the computers designed for complex scientific job.
(a) Mainframe Computers.
(b) Minicomputers.
(c) Microcomputer.
(d) Supercomputers.

Ans: *(d) Supercomputers*

116. ________ are also called machine codes where microprocessor exclusively deals with binary numbers (strings of 1,s and 0,s) but it would take ample amount of time and labour to program computers in this fashion.
(a) low-level language.
(b) high level language.
(c) both these languages.
(d) non of these languages.

Ans: *(a) low-level language*

117. ________ are used for translating High language instructions in to machine code or an object code.
(a) interpreters.
(b) assemblers.
(c) compiler.
d. non of these.

Ans: *(c) compilers*

118. ________ are used for translating assembly language code in to machine code.
(a) interpreters.
(b) assemblers.
(c) compiler.
d. non of these.

Ans: *(c) assemblers*

119. ________ has English like structures and the commands written in these languages are at least understandable to the programmer but ultimately these programs or lines of code has to be converted to the machine language for the microprocessor to understand by a compilers and translators (later to be discussed in this chapter)
(a) low-level language.
(b) high level language.
(c) both these languages.
(d) non of these languages.

Ans: *(a) high-level language*

120. Second generation computers belong to
(a) 1956 – 1963
(b) 1945-1956
(c) 1964-1971
(d) 1971-Present

Ans: *(a) 1956 – 1963*

121. Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via
(a) punched cards
(b) transistors

(c) magnetic cores
(d) disk packs

Ans: (c) *magnetic cores*

122. **The general purpose processor-on-chip is otherwise known as the**
(a) ENIAC
(b) microprocessor
(c) pocket calculator
(d) microprocessor

Ans: (d) *microprocessor*

123. **The transfer of encoded information from one location to another by a communication channel is called**
(a) data processing
(b) data distribution
(c) data communication
(d) data encryption

Ans: (c) data communication

124. **People on a LAN can share**
(a) Printer
(b) CD/ROM disk drive
(c) modem
(d) fax machine
(e) all of above.

Ans: (e)

125. **A LAN is a combination of**
(a) network adapter cards
(b) LAN cables
(c) LAN application software
(d) all of above

Ans: (d)

126. **A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a**
(a) bus
(b) WAN
(c) gateway
(d) LAN

Ans: (b) WAN

127. **Project 802 defines standards for which layers of the OSI model?**
(a) Application and Presentation layers.
(b) Physical and Date Link layers.
(c) Transport and Network layers.
(d) Network and Data Link layers.

Ans: (b)

128. **What layer of the OSI model does data compression?**
(a) Network
(b) Data Link
(c) Presentation
(d) Physical

Ans: (c)

129. **Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending data?**
(a) Token passing
(b) Polling
(c) CSMA/CA
(d) CSMA/CD

Ans: (d)

130. **Token passing prevents data collisions by:**
(a) Using code to steer tokens around each other.
(b) Having multiple tokens take alternate routes.
(c) Allowing only one computer at a time to use the token.
(d) Using zones to control network traffic congestion.

Ans: (c)

131. **What enables a computer to work with a printer?**
(a) Protocols
(b) Drivers
(c) Packet processor
(d) HCL

Ans: (b)

132. **The Media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?**
(a) Physical

(b) Data Link
(c) Network
(d) Transport

Ans: (b)

133. Which of the following is not a category of network problems:
(a) Newsgroup problems
(b) Physical problems
(c) Electrical problems
(d) viruses

Ans: (a)

134. A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is
(a) A modem
(b) A repeater
(c) A router
(d) A hub

Ans: (d)

135. Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface:
(a) OS/2
(b) MS-DOS
(c) Macintosh
(d) Windows NT Workstation

Ans: (b)

136. Which of the following statements best describes a star topology?
(a) Needs significantly less cabling than other topologies.
(b) Breaks in a single cable segment takes down entire network.
(c) More difficult to reconfigure than other topologies.
(d) Centralized monitoring and management.

Ans: (d)

137. Which of the following topologies is passive?
(a) Star topology
(b) Ring topology
(c) Bus topology
(d) Hybrid topology

Ans: (c)

138. What best describes a bus topology network?
(a) The number of computers on the network does not affect performance.
(b) Easier to troubleshoot than other topologies.
(c) Needs significantly more cabling than other topologies.
(d) Media is inexpensive and easy to work with.

Ans: (d)

139. Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of the following?
(a) Terminator
(b) Barrel connector
(c) Network adapter card
(d) Medium attachment unit

Ans: (b)

140. Now-(a)day computers all over the world can talk to each other. Which is one of the special accessories essential for this purpose?
(a) Fax Card
(b) Modem Card
(c) Network Adapter Card
(d) DVD (Digital Versatile Disk).

Ans: (b)

141. A driver is:
(a) hardware
(b) a peripheral device
(c) a card
(d) software.

Ans:
(d) software

142. Who invented the modem?
(a) IBM
(b) DEC
(c) AT&T Information System, USA.

(d) Apple computers Inc.

Ans: (d)

143. What does the acronym ISDN stand for?

(a) International Services Data Network

(b) Intelligent Services Digital Network

(c) Integrated Services Digital Network

(d) Interactive Services Digital Network.

Ans: (c)

144. Logical security for on-line systems is achieved primarily by ______ and authorization codes.

(a) MIS

(b) Passwords

(c) Tactical

(d) None of the above.

Ans: (b)

145. FDDI is a

(a) ring network

(b) star network

(c) mesh network

(d) bus network.

Ans: (a)

146. How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) multiple

Ans: (b)

147. The process of converting from analog to digital is called

(a) modulation

(b) line switching

(c) telecommuting

(d) demodulation

Ans: (d) demodulation

148. Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in:

(a) Simplex mode

(b) Half Duplex mode

(c) Full Duplex mode

(d) None of above

Ans: (b) Half Duplex mode

149. Electronic banking:

(a) token ring

(b) Mosaic

(c) EFT

(d) BBS

Ans: (c) EFT

150. Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as

(a) DDP

(b) a ring network

(c) telecommuting

(d) a teleprocessing system

Ans: (d) a teleprocessing system

151. When all hardware, software, storage, and processing is housed in one location it is called

(a) a time-sharing system

(b) centralized processing

(c) a DDP system

(d) a host computer system

Ans: (b) centralized processing

152. The device used with satellite transmission that ensures strong outgoing signals do not interface with weak incoming signals is called a

(a) microwave

(b) transponder

(c) cable

(d) modem

Ans: (b) transponder

153. Terminal is a:

(a) device to give power supply to computer
(b) point at which data enters or leaves the computer
(c) the last instruction in a program
(d) any input/output device.

Ans: (b) point at which data enters or leaves the computer

154. The arrangement in which most of the processing is done by the server:
(a) simplex transmission
(b) electronic data interchange
(c) file server
(d) client/server

Ans: (d) client/server

155. A computer-based system in which a telephone message is recorded in digital form and then forwarded to others is
(a) a teleconferencing
(b) voice mail
(c) a bulletin board
(d) telecommuting

Ans: (b) voice mail

156. One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a(*n*)
(a) ring network
(b) node
(c) information utility
(d) star network

Ans: (d) star network

157. A connection for similar networks:
(a) satellite
(b) gateway
(c) bridge
(d) fax

Ans: (c) bridge

158. A network type in which all computers have equal status:
(a) communication links
(b) peer-to-peer
(c) WAN
(d) direct-connect

Ans: (b) peer-to-peer

159. The type of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called
(a) frequency
(b) phase
(c) amplitude
(d) prephase

Ans: (c) amplitude

160. The signals produced by a computer or terminal to be sent over phone lines must be converted to
(a) modems
(b) analog signals
(c) digital signals
(d) microwaves

Ans: (b) analog signals

161. Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of
(a) modems
(b) communication links
(c) gateways
(d) ring network

Ans: (c) communication links

162. Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?
(a) CSMA/CD
(b) token passing
(c) facsimile
(d) bulletin board

Ans: (c) facsimile

163. Software to peruse the Internet:
(a) gateway
(b) EFT
(c) browser
(d) teleconferencing

Ans: (c) browser

164. Select the statement which is most correct about printer drivers.

(a) There is one universal printer driver that will allow full functionality of all printers.

(b) All printers made by a specific printer manufacturer can always use the same printer driver and have full functionality.

(c) A laser printer driver from one manufacturer will provide full functionality for all laser printers regardless of the manufacturer.

(d) There is a specific printer driver designed for every model of printer that will allow the full functionality of that model of printer.

Ans: (d)

165. In the networking environment, a network adapter card driver is needed for:

(a) Communication with other adapter cards on a network.

(b) Communication between the file server and the other computers on the network.

(c) Communication between different types of computers on a network.

(d) Communication between the adapter card and the computer's operating system.

Ans: (d)

****

Digital Computer Fundamentals

1. A CPU has

(a) control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit having accumulator

(b) bubble memory

(c) visual display unit

(d) auxiliary storage unit

Ans: (a) control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit having accumulator

2. The central processing unit (CPU) comprises of

(a) memory, VDU, and printer

(b) input device, output device, and memory

(c) store, arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit

(d) software, hardware, and power supply unit.

Ans: (c) store, arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit.

3. The entire computer system is coordinated by

(a) the ALU

(b) the accumulator

(c) the control unit

(d) arithmetic operators

Ans: (c) the control unit

4. During E-time the ALU

(a) examines the instruction

(b) enters the instruction

(c) executes the instruction

(d) elicits the instruction

Ans: (c) executes the instruction

5. The heart of a digital computer is

(a) control unit

(b) memory unit
(c) logic unit
(d) visual display unit

Ans: (a) control unit

6. **The unit that transforms data into information is the**

(a) CPU
(b) ROM
(c) DVD
(d) OCR

Ans: (a) CPU

7. **Computer operations are synchronized by**

(a) the CPU clock
(b) megabytes
(c) the binary system
(d) E-time

Ans: (a) the CPU clock

8. **Another name for a logic chip is**

(a) PROM
(b) memory
(c) microprocessor
(d) ROM

Ans: (c) microprocessor

9. **Memory capacity may be expressed in**

(a) microseconds
(b) kilobytes
(c) bits
(d) cycles

Ans: (b) kilobytes

10. **The number of bytes in the following number (1111, 1011, 0111, 0100, 1010) is**

(a) 5
(b) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 10
(d) $1\frac{1}{4}$

Ans: (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$

11. **The clock speed of a computer is measured in:**

(a) megahertz
(b) kilobytes
(c) megabytes
(d) binary digits.

Ans: (a)

12. **Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called:**

(a) cards
(b) busses
(c) slots
(d) ports

Ans: (b)

13. **Memory is divided into many numerically addressed**

(a) logic
(b) locations
(c) codes
(d) cells

Ans: (b) locations

14. **A bus line consists of**

(a) registers
(b) accumulators
(c) parallel data paths
(d) machine cycles

Ans: (c) parallel data paths

15. **The term word in computer terminology refers to:**

(a) bits formed into groups
(b) coded instructions
(c) memory size
(d) language used.

Ans: (a) bit formed into groups

16. **Which of the following is an example of volatile memory?**

(a) ROM
(b) RAM
(c) PROM
(d) HARD DISK

Ans: (b) RAM

17. **Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique**

(a) data
(b) field
(c) name
(d) address

Ans: (d) address

18. The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called
(a) ASCII code
(b) bytes
(c) BCD numbers
(d) addresses
Ans: (d) addresses

19. The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by
(a) the ALU itself
(b) program
(c) control unit
(d) memory unit
Ans: (c) control unit

20. Which is not associated with the main memory of computer
(a) semiconductor memory
(b) core memory
(c) read only memory
(d) sequential memory
Ans: (d) sequential memory

21. The following register keeps track of the program during execution
(a) Address register
(b) Program counter
(c) Data register
(d) Accumulator
Ans: (b) Program counter

22. The process of executing several programs simultaneously by the use of more than one processing unit is called
(a) Multiprogramming
(b) Time sharing
(c) Multiprocessing
(d) Batch processing
Ans: (c) Multiprocessing

23. During E-time the ALU
(a) examines the instruction
(b) enters the instruction
(c) executes the instruction
(d) elicits the instruction
Ans: (c) executes the instruction

24. The heart of a digital computer is
(a) control unit
(b) memory unit
(c) logic unit
(d) visual display unit
Ans: (a) control unit

25. Pick out the CORRECT definition of buffer:
(a) Buffer is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU.
(b) Buffer is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instructions.
(c) Buffer is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.
(d) Buffer is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form.
Ans: (c) Buffer is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.

26. Pick out the WRONG statement:
(a) Information stored in RAM can be changed by over-writing it.
(b) Information stored in ROM cannot be changed by over-writing it.
(c) Information can be stored in any location of RAM
(d) Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially
Ans: (d) Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially

27. Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location?
(a) It will change the address of the memory location.
(b) It will add to the content of the location.
(c) It will erase the previous content.
(d) It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location.

Ans: (c) It will erase the previous content

28. At the beginning of the instruction cycle, the contents of the Instruction Register specify:
(a) operand for the instruction being executed
(b) Instruction itself
(c) Operand for the instruction to be executed next
(d) None of above
Ans: (b) Instruction itself

29. The term "time slicing" need not apply to
(a) On line transacting processing
(b) Batch processing
(c) Real time processing
(d) None of above
Ans: (c) Real time processing

30. A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can:(choose the most precise definition):
(a) carry out logical functions
(b) carry out arithmetical operations
(c) accept and process data using a set of stored instructions
(d) present information on a VDU.
Ans: (c) accept and process data using a set of stored instructions

31. A bootstrap is:
(a) a memory device
(b) a device to support the computer
(c) a small initialization program to start up a computer
(d) an error correction technique.
Ans: (c) a small initialization program to start up a computer

32. Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are
(a) hardware
(b) documents
(c) CPUs
(d) programs
Ans: (d) programs

33. Desktop and personal computers are other names for

(a) micro computers
(b) mini computers
(c) mainframes
(d) peripheral equipment

Ans: (a) micro computers

34. The function of an OP code is

(a) To instruct the CPU
(b) To translate a mnemonic
(c) Operate the I/O devices
(d) To act as a buffer

Ans: (a) To instruct the CPU

35. Which of the following is a CORRECT definition of volatile memory?

(a) It loses its contents at high ambient temperatures.
(b) Its contents are lost on failure of power supply.
(c) It has to be kept in air-tight boxes always.
(d) It is the latest type of bubble memory.

Ans: (b) Its contents are lost on failure of power supply.

36. The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the

(a) register
(b) central processing unit
(c) accumulator
(d) bus line

Ans: (b) central processing unit

37. Data and instructions are put into primary storage by

(a) memory
(b) the control unit
(c) secondary storage
(d) the ALU

Ans: (b) the control unit

38. Registers that collect the results of computations are

(a) general-purpose
(b) main storage
(c) storage registers
(d) accumulators

Ans: (d) accumulators

39. Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called

(a) ROMs
(b) Registers
(c) Accumulators
(d) Addresses

Ans: (b) Registers

40. **The primary storage section of a computer has many small storage areas. Each one is assigned an address. Pick up wrong statement about storage location.**
(a) an address location can hold only one item at a time
(b) a storage location can hold only a data item
(c) each location is identified by a built-in unique number
(d) when new data are stored in an address location, the previous contents are erased and replaced

Ans: (b) a storage location can hold only a data item

41. **A microprocessor has a 64-K memory. The Hexadecimal notations for the first and last memory locations are**
(a) 0000 , FFFF
(b) 0000 , EEEE
(c) 1111 , 9999
(d) 2222 , DDDD

Ans: (a) 0000 , FFFF

42. **The major disadvantage of pipelining is**
(a) initial set up time
(b) if a branch instruction is encountered the pipe has to be flushed
(c) high cost of individual dedicated units
(d) all of above

Ans: (b) if a branch instruction is encountered the pipe has to be flushed

****

Database Applications & Implications

1. **Bill Gate and Paul Allen formed Microsoft to produce and market:**
(a) a version of BASIC
(b) MS-DOS
(c) P(C)DOS
(d) a personal computer.

Ans: (a)

2. **The benefits of using a database include all but one of the following:**
(a) easier to retrieve information quickly and flexibly
(b) easy to organize information
(c) easy to print and distribute information
(d) easy to protect privacy of data

Ans: (d)

3. **An efficient way to send customized form letters to everyone on a database mailing list is to:**
(a) copy all of the database document into the word processed letter
(b) use the mail/ merge capability
(c) keep editing the letter for each person on the mailing list,
(d) just send a form letter ("Dear Occupant")

Ans: (b)

4. **Computed fields in a database can contain:**
(a) text values only
(b) numeric values only
(c) formulas and numeric values
(d) formulas and text values

Ans: (c)

5. **When a database receives data in the form of text files created with**

word processors, spreadsheets, or other databases, the process is called:
(a) searching
(b) exporting
(c) importing
(d) none of the above

Ans: *(c)*

6. **Which of the following most accurately describes the hierarchical organization of a database?**
(a) characters, files, records, bits
(b) files, fields, records
(c) fields, records, files
(d) databases aren't organized hierarchically

Ans: *(c)*

7. **When a user issues a command to find all the records that match a set of criteria, it is called a:**
(a) merge
(b) file
(c) query
(d) sort

Ans: *(c)*

8. **The database command that arranges records in alphabetic or numeric order is called a:**
(a) sort
(b) select
(c) search
(d) query

Ans: *(a)*

9. **The most common type of database printout is a:**
(a) menu
(b) program
(c) query
(d) report

Ans: *(d)*

10. **In a sort routine, an A to Z order is called:**
(a) ascending
(b) descending
(c) alphabetical
(d) ordered

Ans: *(a)*

11. **An advantage to having a distributed database system over having a centralized one is that:**
(a) consistency is easy to maintain
(b) it can adjust to differences in user needs
(c) all data is entered in standard formals
(d) it is easier to achieve data accuracy

Ans: *(b)*

12. **While the details of the querying process vary, this is consistent from database program to database program:**
(a) software applications
(b) documentation
(c) underlying logic
(d) user interface

Ans: *(c)*

13. **Your company wants to send an advertising flyer to all Benton Country residents with at least 5 acres of property. To select the appropriate records from the database, which selection rules should you use?**
(a) country EQUALS Benton OR acreage GREATER THAN 5
(b) country EQUALS Benton AND acreage GREATER THAN 5
(c) country EQUALS Benton OR acreage GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 5
(d) country EUALS Benton AND acreage GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 5

Ans: *(d)*

14. A database file is a collection of which of:
(a) cells
(b) records
(c) keys
(d) names and address
Ans: *(b)*

15. A database record is broken down into:
(a) fields
(b) relations
(c) tracks
(d) forms
Ans: *(a)*

16. **PIMs can be especially useful:**
(a) for people with busy schedules
(b) with laptop and notebook computers
(c) for people with many customers and clients
(d) all of the above
Ans: *(d)*

17. **A general purpose program or system of programs that can manipulate data in a large collection of files is called a:**
(a) data base management system
(b) data base security system
(c) file manager
(d) data base multiple platform system
Ans: *(a)*

18. **A p.ogram that allows users to work with one file at a time is called a:**
(a) DBMS
(b) file manager
(c) PIM
(d) none of these
Ans: *(b)*

19. **The earliest file management systems that required users to accumulate transaction and feed them into computers in large groups used:**
(a) transaction processing
(b) interactive processing
(c) decentralized processing
(d) batch processing
Ans: *(d)*

20. **When users view and change values interactively while using a database, the process is referred to as:**
(a) batching
(b) real-time
(c) high-speed
(d) just-in-time
Ans: *(b)*

21. **The larger mainframe database are referred to as:**
(a) distributed
(b) centralized
(c) real-time
(d) time managers
Ans: *(b)*

22. **Database software that utilizes desktop computers to work with files in central databases is called:**
(a) file manager
(b) decentralized
(c) personal
(d) client/server
Ans: *(d)*

23. **The emerging standard for programming complex queries in a database is called:**
(a) SOL
(b) COBOL
(c) 1-2-3
(d) WordPerfect
Ans: *(a)*

24. **When a database stores procedures or instructions along with data, rather than in tables or hierarchies, it is called:**

(a) graphical user interface
(b) user friendly
(c) object-oriented
(d) query format

Ans: (c)

25. Which of the following is an example of record matching?

(a) when you query a database to have it bring up all records matching a certain criteria
(b) using a single key across multiple databases to get information for purposes other than its originally intended use
(c) using a spreadsheet to link cells with similar formulas
(d) searching a database to find duplicate entries

Ans: (a)

26. The problem of protecting the privacy in computer systems is aggravated by the increased use of:

(a) comman(d)line user interfaces
(b) workstations
(c) new CPU hardware
(d) networks

Ans: (d)

****

Software Basics

1. Programs that allow programmers to create other software are:

(a) accounting spreadsheets
(b) application programs
(c) translator programs
(d) word processors

Ans: (c)

2. Productivity tools that help computer users solve problems are called:

(a) systems software programs
(b) translator programs
(c) application programs
(d) none of the above

Ans: (c)

3. Software which coordinates hardware operations and does the behin(d)the-scenes work that a computer user seldom sees is called:

(a) a translator program
(b) an application program
(c) a database
(d) systems software

Ans: (d)

4. Computers process instructions in their "native" language, which is called:

(a) COBOL
(b) machine language
(c) BASIC
(d) natural language

Ans: (b)

5. The process of converting English-like instructions to zeros and ones is performed by:

(a) the programmer
(b) the monitor

(c) the translator program
(d) busses

Ans: (c)

6. Natural languages are advantageous to programmers because they:
(a) use words that people speak and write
(b) eliminate the computer's demand for technical detail
(c) are less expensive
(d) use the binary system

Ans: (a)

7. When you're buying a typical computer software package, you're not actually buying the software. Instead you're buying a:
(a) warranty
(b) software licence
(c) patent
(d) copyright

Ans: (b)

8. Software that is free for the taking, with no strings attached, is called:
(a) public domain
(b) shareware
(c) copyrighted
(d) copy-protected

Ans: (a)

9. Software that is free for the taking and requests a small payment for use is called:
(a) public domain
(b) shareware
(c) licensed
(d) open access

Ans: (b)

10. The Macintosh user interface can accurately be described with which of the following terms?
(a) GUI
(b) menu-driven
(c) icon-based
(d) all of these terms describe the Mac user interface.

Ans: (d)

11. When an executive wants a computer application program that will project future revenues based on current data, is ______ program is the best tool to use.
(a) word processor
(b) spreadsheet
(c) graphics
(d) database.

Ans: (b)

12. Which of these is a well-known example of system software?
(a) HyperCard
(b) Microsoft Works
(c) MS-DOS
(d) all of these are system software.

Ans: (c)

13. Which of the following is not an advantage of an integrated package?
(a) generally less expensive than purchasing individual packages
(b) are not copyrighted so multiple copies can be made
(c) users don't need to memorize as many commands
(d) allow for quick and easy transfer between applications.

Ans: (a)

14. Applications designed specifically for a particular business or industry are sometimes called:
(a) vertical-market applications
(b) closed applications
(c) horizontal-market applications
(d) restricted applications

Ans: (a)

15. Programs that are specifically designed for individual clients only are called:

(a) custom applications
(b) horizontal-market applications
(c) state-of-the-art applications
(d) look-an(d)feel software

Ans: (a)

16. **This type of system software stands between the software application and the hardware:**
(a) multitask
(b) operating system
(c) utility program
(d) peripheral device

Ans: (b)

17. **Operating systems:**
(a) communicate with peripherals
(b) manage memory
(c) coordinate concurrent processing of jobs
(d) perform all of these tasks.

Ans: (d)

18. **Programs that serve as tools for performing systems maintenance are called:**
(a) utility programs
(b) application programs
(c) translator programs
(d) assembly language programs

Ans: (a)

19. **DOS is an abbreviation for:**
(a) Disk Operating Signal
(b) Disk Operating System
(c) Digital Operating System
(d) Distributed Operating Signals

Ans: (b)

20. **Pictures that represent files, folders, and disks are called:**
(a) windows
(b) menus
(c) icons
(e) UIs

Ans: (c)

21. **The hardware on which the software runs is called the:**
(a) DOS
(b) icon
(c) menu
(d) platform

Ans: (d)

22. **Today, the most popular desktop computing environments are:**
(a) MS-DOS, Macintosh, and Windows
(b) OS/2, UNIX, and MS-DOS
(c) PS/2, OS/2, and UNIX
(d) MS-DOS, P(C)DOS, and BASIC

Ans: (a)

23. **The graphical user interface (GUI):**
(a) is only available on Macintosh computers
(b) is the final chapter in the history of user interfaces, and all future computers will include it
(c) is emerging as a standard for computing in the 1990s
(d) is useful for graphics applications, but irrelevant for working with words and numbers

Ans: (c)

****

Operating System

1- GUI stands for
(a) Graphical User Interface
(b) Global User Interface
(c) Graphical Usage Interface
(d) None of the above
Ans: (a)

2- MS DOS is an example of ______ interface
(a) GUI
(b) CLI
(c) MAC
(d) All of the above
Ans: (b)

3- ______ operating systems are used to control machinery, scientific instruments and industrial systems
(a) Batch
(b) Single User
(c) Real time
(d) All of the above
Ans: (c)

4- An icon present on the Windows desktop that enables users to view drives, folders, and files is called
(a) My Documents
(b) My Computer
(c) Internet Explorer
(d) Opera Explorer
Ans: (b)

5- Windows Explorer is look like
(a) My Documents
(b) Internet Explorer
(c) My Computer
(d) All of the above
Ans: (c)

6- Internet Explorer was first introduced in
(a) 2005
(b) 1998
(c) 1995
(d) 1990
Ans: (c)

7- An area that runs across the bottom of the Windows desktop is called
(a) Property bar
(b) Title bar
(c) System Tray
(d) Task bar
Ans: (d)

8- ______ a pictorial representation of a program or software function or feature
(a) Picture
(b) Symbol
(c) Icon
(d) Graphical Image
Ans: (c)

9- A temporary lineup of print requests waiting to be printed on a printer.
(a) Print Request
(b) Print Queue
(c) Print Waiting
(d) None of the above
Ans: (b)

10. The shortest period of time is a
(a) millisecond
(b) nanosecond
(c) picosecond
(d) microsecond
Ans: (c) picosecond

11. An organic chip is called a
(a) storage chip
(b) biochip
(c) microchip
(d) silicon chip
Ans: (b) biochip

12. One Megabyte is equivalent to
(a) 2^{10} bytes
(b) 2^{20} bytes

(c) 2^{30} bytes
(d) none of these

Ans: (b) 2^{20} bytes

13. A person who gains illegal access to a computer system:

(a) hacker
(b) worm
(c) software
(d) zapper

Ans: (a) hacker

14. When the control unit directs the ALU to perform an operation on the data, the machine cycle is involved in its

(a) first step
(b) third step
(c) second step
(d) fourth step

Ans: (b) third step

15. A type of computer that is faster because it has fewer instructions:

(a) symbolic
(b) RISC
(c) ASCII-8
(d) ROM burner

Ans: (b) RISC

16. An emerging technology that provides nonvolatile memory chips is

(a) flash memory
(b) PROM
(c) CMOS
(d) CISC

Ans: (a) flash memory

17. Tool to change PROM chips are called

(a) chip kits
(b) RAM burners
(c) PROM burner
(d) none of these

Ans: (d) none of these

18. Assuming 8 bit for data, 1 bit for parity, 1 start bit and 2 stop bits, the number of characters that 1200 BPS communication line can transmit is:

(a) 10 CPS
(b) 120 CPS
(c) 12 CPS
(d) None of these

Ans: (c) 12 CPS

19. The widely used code in data communication is

(a) a bit ASCII
(b) 7 bit ASCII
(c) EBCDIC
(d) none of these

Ans: (b) 7 bit ASCII

20. If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be:

(a) Off line
(b) Time Shared
(c) On line
(d) None of these

Ans: (a) Off line

21. Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as:

(a) Updating
(b) Batching
(c) Sorting
(d) Summarising

Ans: (c) Sorting

22. Which of the following is not a component of telecommunications?

(a) sender
(b) office device
(c) medium
(d) receiver

Ans: (b) office device

23. In Time Division Multiplexing

(a) Time is doubled between bits of a byte

(b) Time slicing at CPU level takes place

(c) Total time available in the channel is divided between several users and each user is allotted a time slice

Ans: (d) None of above

24. Point of Sale terminal to

(a) Terminals associated with MICR

(b) Smart terminal

(c) Terminal associated with OCR

(d) None of above

Ans: (c) Terminal associated with OCR

25. A bootstrap is:

(a) the flat cable that connects the CPU to the printer

(b) the flat cable from the disk controller card to the disk drive

(c) additional memory device

(d) a small initialization program to start up the computer

Ans: (d) a small initialization program to start up the computer

26. Data verification is a process of:

(a) rechecking the data entered by one person through re-entry by another person

(b) entering data on two different media and comparing them

(c) checking whether the instructions in a program are in proper order

(d) checking the computer results with manual outputs

Ans: (a) rechecking the data entered by one person through re-entry by another person

27. An A/D converter does the conversion from

(a) Digital to analog

(b) Analog to digital

(c) Voltage to ampere

(d) Direct to alternate current

Ans: (b) Analog to digital

28. Program maintenance means

(a) Maintaining a program exactly the way it was initially developed

(b) Changing a program due to changes in the organization

(c) Adopting an altogether new program

(d) Removing the errors from a program

Ans:

(b) Changing a program due to changes in the organization

29. A conceptual error in a program is a/an

(a) Logical error

(b) Execution error

(c) Syntactical error

(d) None of the above

Ans: (a) Logical error

30. Implementation of a program involves

(a) Compilation of the program

(b) Debugging the program

(c) Testing the program with data

(d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

31. Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called

(a) ROMs

(b) Registers

(c) Accumulators

(d) Address

Ans: (b) Registers

32. Distribution data entry means that data can be

(a) Entered at different location where it originates

(b) Sent to different locations from a central place.

(c) Access from different places known as distribution points

(d) Distributed through a network

Ans (a) Entered at different location where it originates

33. **Excess-3 code is known as**

(a) Weighted code

(b) cylic redundancy code

(c) self complementing

(d) algebraic code

Ans: (c) self complementing

34. **A computer has a word length of 32 bits. The maximum address that can be generated is:**

(a) 2^{32}

(b) 2^{32-1}

(c) $2^{32}-1$

(d) None of these

Ans: (b) 2^{32-1}

35. **Which of the following is associated with optics:**

(a) Winchester

(b) RAM

(c) C(D)ROM

(d) none of these

Ans: (b) RAM

36. **The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 is:**

(a) 7F16

(b) 167F00

(c) 7F006

(d) None of these

Ans: (d) None of these

37. **The output of a sequential circuit depends upon**

(a) present input

(b) past inputs

(c) both a and b

(d) none of a and b

Ans: (c) both a and b

Note: (In sequential circuits, the output depends not only on the present input but also on the past history of the inputs.)

38. **Which of the following descriptions relates to a floppy diskette:**

(a) 9-track 1600 BPI

(b) double-sided double density

(c) 33 Mhz – zero-wait time

(d) 40 MB capacity

Ans: (b) double-sided double density

39. **A parallel interface:**

(a) transmit one bit at a time

(b) transmit one or more bits at a time using a single wire

(c) transmit 8 or more bits at a time using as many wires

(d) cannot be used to connect a printer to a PC

Ans: (c) transmit 8 or more bits at a time using as many wires

40. **Pick out the CORRECT statement:**

(a) In a positional number system, each symbol represents the same value irrespective of its position.

(b) The highest symbol in a position number system has a value equal to the number of symbols in the system.

(c) It is not always possible to find the exact binary number equivalent to a decimal number with a fraction.

(d) Each hex(a)decimal digit can be represented as a sequence of three binary symbols.

Ans: (c) It is not always possible to find the exact binary number equivalent to a decimal number with a fraction.

41. **Which of the following is *NOT* correct?**

(a) A memory location is identified by a unique number called its address.

(b) The content of a memory location does not change its address.

(c) Entering data into a memory location does not change its address.

(d) A memory location can hold only a data item and not a program instruction.

Ans: (d) A memory location can hold only a data item and not a program instruction.

42. Error reports are an example of:

(a) scheduled report

(b) on-demand reports

(c) exception reports

(d) external reports

Ans: (c) exception reports

43. Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which me*Ans:*

(a) Garbage input good output

(b) garbage in garbage out

(c) great instructions great output

(d) good input good output

Ans: (b) garbage in garbage out

44. When the control unit gets an instruction it is called

(a) E-mail

(b) machine time

(c) I-time

(d) ALU time

Ans: (c) I-time

45. Which of the following is not hardware:

(a) Magnetic tap

(b) Printer

(c) VDU terminal

(d) Assembler

Ans: (d) Assembler

46. Pick out the wrong definition:

(a) Access time – time needed to access the output

(b) EDP – acronym for Electronic Data Processing

(c) COBOL – a language used for business data processing

(d) Control unit – heart of a computer

Ans: (a) Access time – time needed to access the output

47. The lowest level of management is concerned with:

(a) Operational information

(b) Traditional information

(c) Long term planning

(d) Strategic information

Ans: (b) Traditional information

48. Which of the following is not hardware"

(a) Magnetic tape

(b) VDU terminal

(c) Hard disk

(d) Assembler

Ans: (d) Assembler

49. Pick out the wrong definition:

(a) Access time – time needed to access the output

(b) EDP – acronym for Electronic Data Processing

(c) COBOL – a language used for business 1data processing

(d) Control unit – heart of a computer

Ans: (a) Access time – time needed to access the output

50. By word processing we mean

(a) Processing only words and not the number

(b) String manipulation

(c) A method of providing facility of text processing

(d) A software game for playing with words like "Hang man"

Ans: (c) A method of providing facility of text processing

51. **In computer science, by information we mean:**
(a) Any output coming out form computer
(b) Processed data put in intelligent form
(c) A report printed by computer
(d) Plural of data
Ans: (c) A report printed by computer

52. **Office automation systems are aiming at**
(a) Reducing the bulk of information on paper into condensed form in magnetic medium so that data can be processed with fast speed
(b) Putting robot types of machines
(c) Automating every thing in office
(d) Producing the systems which reduces burden from the managers minds
Ans: (c) Automating every thing in office

53. **Conferencing in relation to computer systems means**
(a) Transfer of documents electronically via computers linked to each other
(b) Getting hooked to an international network of computers
(c) Having unauthorized access to computer data
(d) On-line meanings using computers linked to each other
Ans: (d) On-line meanings using computers linked to each other

54. **A dump terminal signifies that**
(a) It has lower IQ compared to an intelligent terminal
(b) It can not be used as an independent computer
(c) It does not have a keyboard connected to it.
(d) It belongs to first generation computers
Ans: (b) It can not be used as an independent computer

55. **Ergonomics is the study of**
(a) Cost relationship between computer hardware and software
(b) Different computer operating systems
(c) Gradation of various computer professionals
(d) Human aspect of the environment around the computer system
Ans: (d) Human aspect of the environment around the computer system

56. **An application package is used to**
(a) Meet specific needs of a user
(b) Run the computer system better
(c) Run the compiler smoothly
(d) Enable operating system control hardware better
Ans: (a) Meet specific needs of a user

57. **The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functions is called**
(a) Interpreter
(b) Compiler
(c) Operating system
(d) Assembler
Ans: (c) Operating system

58. **For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful?**
(a) Spreadsheet
(b) Word processing
(c) Graphics
(d) Communication

Ans: (b) Word processing

59. The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called

(a) On-line database
(b) Electronic mail
(c) Teleconferencing
(d) Teleprinting

Ans: (b) Electronic mail

60. When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to know the balance in a customer's account it is an example of

(a) On-line updating
(b) Off-line processing
(c) On-line query
(d) On-line processing

Ans: (c) On-line query

61. A computer program written in a high level language is called a

(a) Source program
(b) object program
(c) Machine language program
(d) None of the above

Ans: (a) Source program

62. Object program is

(a) A program written in machine language
(b) A program to be translated into machine language
(c) The translation of a high-level language into machine language
(d) None of the above

Ans: **(c) The translation of a high-level language into machine language**

63. The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is

(a) C++
(b) encapsulation
(c) orientation
(d) inheritance

Ans: (b) encapsulation

64. In preparing a program, one should first

(a) plan the solution
(b) code the program
(c) document the problem
(d) define the problem

Ans: (d) define the problem

65. The first Apple computer was built in

(a) a garage
(b) a warehouse
(c) an apartment
(d) a factory

Ans: (a) a garage

66. During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means to

(a) plan the solution
(b) code the program
(c) define the problem
(d) analyze the problem

Ans: (a) plan the solution

67. An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is

(a) BASIC
(b) pseudocode
(c) PL/I
(d) Pascal

Ans: (a) BASIC

68. In preparing a program, desk-checking and translation are example of

(a) coding
(b) planning
(c) testing
(d) documenting

Ans: (c) testing

69. The process of detecting, locating, and correcting logic errors is called

(a) desk-checking
(b) translating

(c) debugging
(d) documenting
Ans: (c) debugging

70. **Comments in the program itself are part of**
(a) compiling
(b) translating
(c) linking
(d) documenting
Ans: (d) documenting

71. **A COBOL program has how many divisions**
(a) four
(b) two
(c) five
(d) seven
Ans: (a) four

72. **The first high-level language to be introduced was**
(a) COBOL
(b) FORTRAN
(c) Pascal
(d) Ada
Ans: (b) FORTRAN

73. **The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called**
(a) polymorphism
(b) encapsulation
(c) inheritance
(d) messaging
Ans: (a) polymorphism

74. **The language named for a French mathematician is**
(a) C
(b) Ada
(c) Pascal
(d) Modul(a)3
Ans: (c) Pascal

75. **Specifying the kind of input, processing, and output required for a program occurs when**
(a) planning the solution
(b) flowcharting the problem
(c) coding the problem
(d) defining the problem
Ans: (d) defining the problem

76. **Error messages provided by a compiler are called**
(a) bug
(b) diagnostic
(c) translations
(d) mistakes
Ans: (b) diagnostic

77. **After stating the solution to a problem in pseudocode, the next step would be**
(a) testing the program
(b) coding the program
(c) documenting the program
(d) translating the program
Ans: (b) coding the program

78. **The highest-level language are called**
(a) 4GLs
(b) high-level
(c) assembly
(d) natural
Ans: (d) natural

79. **To activate an object, send**
(a) a message
(b) an instance
(c) a method
(d) an attribute
Ans: (a) a message

80. **Popular object-oriented languages:**
(a) Pascal, Modul(a)3
(b) C++, Smalltalk
(c) LOGO, PROLOG
(d) COBOL, BASIC
Ans: (b) C++, Smalltalk

81. **Software that translates assembly language into machine language is**
(a) a binary translator

(b) a compiler
(c) an assembler
(d) a link-loader

Ans: (c) an assembler

82. A standardized business language is

(a) CODASYL
(b) BASIC
(c) COBOL
(d) Ada

Ans: (c) COBOL

83. In developing a program, documentation should be done

(a) as the last step
(b) throughout the process
(c) only to explain errors
(d) only during the design phase

Ans: (b) throughout the process

84. A fourth-generation language used for database retrieval:

(a) high-level language
(b) assembly language
(c) query language
(d) procedural language

Ans: (c) query language

85. A language designed to generate routing business reports is

(a) COBOL
(b) LISP
(c) RPG
(d) ALGOL

Ans: (c) RPG

86. The lowest level of programming language is

(a) nonprocedural language
(b) assembly language
(c) BASIC
(d) machine language

Ans: (d) machine language

87. An assembly language uses

(a) English words
(b) mnemonic codes
(c) 0s and 1s
(d) binary digits

Ans: (b) mnemonic codes

88. The language Smalltalk is

(a) procedural oriented
(b) document oriented
(c) problem oriented
(d) object oriented

Ans: (d) object oriented

89. An operating system is a

(a) set of users
(b) form of time-sharing
(c) set of programs
(d) supervisor program

Ans: (c) set of programs

90. In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed

(a) by optimizing compiler
(b) with two computers
(c) simultaneously
(d) concurrently

Ans: (d) concurrently

91. Time-sharing of resources by users is usually

(a) based on time slices
(b) based on input
(c) event-driven
(d) operated by spooling

Ans: (a) based on time slices

92. Management of an operating system is handled by

(a) by interpreter
(b) the supervisor program
(c) utility program
(d) the CPU

Ans: (b) the supervisor program

93. The process of allocating main memory to programs and keeping the programs in memory separate from each other is called

(a) memory protection
(b) memory management
(c) virtual storage
(d) real storage

Ans: (b) memory management

94. **UNIX is an example of a(*n*)**
(a) memory management
(b) generic operating system
(c) NOS
(d) utility program

Ans: (b) generic operating system

95. **The technique in shared systems that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is**
(a) paging
(b) queuing
(c) slicing
(d) spooling

Ans: (d) spooling

96. **The technique whereby part of the program is stored on disk and is brought into memory for execution as needed is called**
(a) memory allocation
(b) interrupts
(c) virtual storage
(d) prioritized memory

Ans: (c) virtual storage

97. **An operating system used exclusively with the manufacturer's computer**
(a) DOS
(b) proprietary
(c) UNIX
(d) NOS

Ans: (b) proprietary

98. **A portable operating system:**
(a) generic
(b) backup
(c) allocated
(d) utility

Ans: (a) generic

99. **Another name for an operating environment is**
(a) page
(b) layer
(c) shell
(d) supervisor

Ans: (c) shell

100. **Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called**
(a) booting
(b) prompting
(c) interrupting
(d) paging

Ans: (a) booting

101. **Which one of the following is a graphical shell?**
(a) UNIX
(b) page
(c) utility program
(d) GUI

Ans: (d) GUI

102. **In multiprogramming, the process of confining each program to certain defined limits in memory is called**
(a) spooling
(b) time-sharing
(c) program scheduling
(d) memory protection

Ans: (d) memory protection

103. **The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called**
(a) page utility
(b) page frames
(c) page blocks
(d) page modules

Ans: (b) page frames

104. **The time between the user's request and the computer's reply**
(a) concurrent time
(b) response time
(c) allocation time

(d) event time

Ans: (b) response time

105. An on-screen picture:

(a) page
(b) NOC
(c) icon
(d) spool

Ans: (c) icon

106. Take-(a)turn time-sharing:

(a) spooling
(b) interfacing
(c) roun(d)robin scheduling
(d) prompting

Ans: (c) roun(d)robin scheduling

107. Page frames are typically

(a) 1K or 2K bytes
(b) 3K or 4K bytes
(c) 2K or 3K bytes
(d) 2K or 4K bytes

Ans: (d) 2K or 4K bytes

108. The memory area for programs with highest priority:

(a) frames
(b) foreground
(c) page table
(d) default drive

Ans: (b) foreground

109. Programs waiting to be run are kept on disk in

(a) page frames
(b) the background
(c) shells
(d) queues

Ans: (d) queues

110. Prewritten standard file-handling programs are called

(a) pull-down menus
(b) pages
(c) supervisors
(d) utilities

Ans: (d) utilities

111. The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user:

(a) prompt
(b) time slice
(c) event
(d) interrupt

Ans: (a) prompt

112. Another name for virtual memory is

(a) virtual page
(b) foreground
(c) background
(d) utility

Ans: (a) virtual page

113. NOS refers to

(a) the default drive
(b) booting
(c) operating system for a network
(d) roun(d)robin scheduling

Ans: (c) operating system for a network

114. Testing of each individual program or module is called

(a) program testing
(b) volume testing
(c) system testing
(d) unit testing

Ans: (d) unit testing

115. The preliminary investigation of a systems project is also called a(*n*)

(a) analysis survey
(b) systems design
(c) feasibility study
(d) evaluation

Ans: (c) feasibility study

116. The people who will have contact with the system, such as employees and customers, are

(a) programmers
(b) system analysts
(c) users
(d) client

Ans: (c) users

117. **The SDLC is defined as a project involving**
(a) two phases
(b) four phases
(c) three phases
(d) five phases
Ans: (d) five phases

118. **Phase one of a system project involves**
(a) a system survey
(b) data gathering
(c) a system analysis
(d) questionnaires
Ans: (a) a system survey

119. **The person who fills the role of change agent is the**
(a) system user
(b) system analyst
(c) administrator
(d) client
Ans: (b) system analyst

120. **The scope and true nature of the problem is determined during**
(a) the second phase
(b) the preliminary investigation
(c) the system development
(d) the system analyst
Ans: (b) the preliminary investigation

121. **A chart of positions and departments within an organization is**
(a) a data flow diagram
(b) a project management report
(c) an organization chart
(d) a Gantt chart
Ans: (c) an organization chart

122. **In a data flow diagram, a destination for data outside the system is called a**
(a) vector
(b) file
(c) source
(d) sink
Ans: (d) sink

123. **In the course of a systems project, systems design**
(a) follows systems analysis
(b) follows development
(c) precedes systems analysis
(d) is the fourth phase
Ans: (a) follows systems analysis

124. **Positioning of headings and columns for the report format, considered during system design, might use**
(a) a record layout
(b) an organization chart
(c) a decision table
(d) a printer spacing chart
Ans: (d) a printer spacing chart

125. **Programming and testing are elements of**
(a) system analysis
(b) system development
(c) implementation
(d) system design
Ans: (b) system development

126. **Data gathering and data analysis take place**
(a) after the system survey
(b) after system analysis
(c) during system design
(d) during evaluation
Ans: (a) after the system survey

127. **The kind of interview where all questions are planned in advance is called**
(a) preplanned
(b) structured
(c) observation
(d) unstructured
Ans: (b) structured

128. **The entire new system is used by a portion of the users:**

(a) direct conversion
(b) pilot conversion
(c) file conversion
(d) parallel conversion

Ans: (b) pilot conversion

129. A systems analyst would observe the flow of data and interrelations of people within an organization during

(a) detail design
(b) preliminary design
(c) systems analysis
(d) a system survey

Ans: (c) systems analysis

130. Use to ensure that no alternative is overlooked during data analysis

(a) data flow diagram
(b) organization chart
(c) Gantt chart
(d) decision table

Ans:
(d) decision table

131. The phase following detail design is

(a) preliminary investigation
(b) implementation
(c) system development
(d) system conversion

Ans: (c) system development

132. Scheduling deadlines and milestones can be shown on a

(a) system survey
(b) decision table
(c) prototype
(d) Gantt chart

Ans: (d) Gantt chart

133. Turning an entire project over to an outside firm for development is called

(a) auditing
(b) outsourcing
(c) preliminary investigation
(d) prototype

Ans: (b) outsourcing

134. The person who requests study or work on a system is the

(a) client
(b) analyst
(c) change agent
(d) user

Ans: (a) client

135. Super computers are usually designed to process complex scientific applications and the computational speed of the system is most important. Each address in the CRAY-1 holds

(a) 16 bits of information
(b) 32 bits of information
(c) 48 bits of information
(d) 64 bits of information
(e) 128 bits of information

Ans: (d) 64 bits of information

136. In EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) each character is denoted by

(a) 3 bits
(b) 4 bits
(c) 5 bits
(d) 8 bits

Ans: (d) 8 bits

137. Computer follows a simple rule called GIGO, GIGO stands for

(a) good input, good output
(b) great instructions, great output
(c) garbage in, garbage out
(d) gated input, gated output

Ans: (c) garbage in, garbage out

138. Retaining data for future reference is called

(a) storing
(b) sorting
(c) memorizing
(d) outputting
(e) programming

Ans: (a) storing

139. The term 'word' in computer terminology refers to

(a) bit formed into groups
(b) coded instructions
(c) memory size
(d) language used
(e) stored instructions.

Ans: (a) bit formed into groups

140. A group of electronic, magnetic, or mechanical devices that store data is called

(a) register
(b) address
(c) program
(d) software

Ans: (a) register

141. In ADC the analog voltage signal is compared with the signal from a

(a) pulse generator
(b) flip-flop
(c) stair case generator
(d) register

Ans: (c) stair case generator

142. The faster type of ADC is

(a) time interval
(b) parallel
(c) closed loop
(d) successive

Ans: (b) parallel

143. Most of the errors in computer system could be attributed due to

(a) virus
(b) programming errors
(c) hardware problems
(d) data entry errors

Ans: (d) data entry errors

144. The five basic parts of a computer system are

(a) hardware, software, memory, VDU, and magnetic tape
(b) store, arithmetic and logic unit, control unit, input device, and output device
(c) CPU, ALU, software, firmware, and operating system
(d) data bus, control lines, address bus, memory, and printer

Ans: (b) store, arithmetic and logic unit, control unit, input device, and output device

145. A typical microcomputer has 64 K memory. It has 65,536 registers, each register storing 1 byte. Each register is called

(a) memory location
(b) address
(c) byte
(d) word

Ans: (a) memory location

146. Pick up wrong statement regarding analog computers

(a) Initial conditions during integration operation are imposed in an analog computer during reset mode.
(b) Differentiators is analog circuit are not popular, because they are incapable of handling noisy ramp signals
(c) Memory or storage is an essential component of an analog computer
(d) Repetitive operations of analog computers are done to get a display on oscilloscope.

Ans: (c) Memory or storage is an essential component of an analog computer

147. Diodes are used in analog computer circuit as

(a) phase shifter
(b) rectifier
(c) binary logic
(d) limiter

Ans: (d) limiter

148. The factors contributing to static errors in analog computer are

(a) Finite amplifier gain and dielectric absorption in capacitors
(b) Amplifier fall off and phase shift at high frequency
(c) Shunt capacitance of input or feedback resistance and leakage resistance of input or feedback capacitance
(d) Drift voltage in the amplifier and current into the amplifier input and incorrect values of input and feedback impedance.

Ans: (d) Drift voltage in the amplifier and current into the amplifier input and incorrect values of input and feedback impedance.

149. A computer processes information

(a) as directed by the operator
(b) automatically
(c) at once
(d) gradually and eventually

Ans: (b) automatically

150. Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity?

(a) TTL
(b) DTL
(c) MOS
(d) CMOS

Ans: (d) CMOS

151. How many input leads will be required for a chip containing four two-input NOT gates?

(a) 7
(b) 14
(c) 12
(d) 13

Ans: (b) 14

152. An error in a computer hardware and software is called a bug. Another name for it is

(a) glitch
(b) hacker
(c) virus
(d) pixel

Ans: (a) glitch

153. The correct order of data hierarchy is

(a) bit-byte-recor(d)fiel(d)file-data base
(b) bit-byte-recor(d)fiel(d)file-data base
(c) bit-byte-file-recor(d)fiel(d)data base
(d) bit-byte-fiel(d)recor(d)file-data base

Ans: (d) bit-byte-fiel(d)recor(d)file-data base

154. The act of reading new data into a register

(a) erases the previous contents of the register
(b) is usually not possible
(c) is possible only when the register is an accumulator
(d) is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register

Ans: (a) erases the previous contents of the register

155. Pick up the false statement

(a) computers can manipulate both numeric and non-numeric symbols
(b) computer errors can usually be traced to faulty programs or inaccurate input data
(c) The faster or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information

(d) The space in the primary storage section is divided into four areas: input, working storage, output and program storage

Ans: (c) The faster or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information

156. **Pick up the correct statement about computers**

(a) Computers process data with human intervention after the program has been fed

(b) All comparisons are made in the control section

(c) The arithmeti(c)logic section of the CPU selects, interprets and executes the program steps

(d) Computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.

Ans: (d) Computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.

157. **In computer terminology, the term wetware stands for**

(a) artificial intelligence

(b) any organic intelligence

(c) molecular biology

(d) molecular scale computer

Ans: (b) any organic intelligence

158. **Which of the following is termed ad minimum error code?**

(a) Binary code

(b) Gary code

(c) Excess 3-code

(d) Octal code

(e) Decimal code.

Ans: (b) Gary code

159. **A collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer is called**

(a) application software

(b) programming language

(c) system software

(d) operating system

Ans: (d) operating system

160. **Computer program consists of**

(a) instructions

(b) data

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) low level language

Ans: (d) low level language

161. **The correct processing unit**

(a) is operated from the control panel

(b) is controlled by the auxiliary storage unit

(c) is controlled by input data as it enters the system

(d) controls all input, output, and processing

Ans: (d) controls all input, output, and processing

162. **Which of the following is the example of sequential circuit**

(a) flip-flop

(b) counter

(c) shift register

(d) accumulator

Ans: (c) shift register

163. **Popular application of flip-flop are**

(a) counters

(b) shift registers

(c) transfer registers

(d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

164. **Pick up the wrong statement**

(a) the information stored in random access memory can be changed by overwriting the new information.

(b) the information stored in read only memory can't be changed by overwriting the new information

(c) the information can be written in any location of random access memory
(d) computers use sequential access type main memory

Ans: (d) computers use sequential access type main memory

165. Micro processor is based on
(a) thermionic values
(b) transistors
(c) integrated circuits
(d) single integrated circuit or chip

Ans: (d) single integrated circuit or chip

166. Real time computing is possible because of the following number of storage locations
(a) storage capability
(b) high speed
(c) accuracy
(d) versatility

Ans: (b) high speed

167. Storage of 1K means that it has following number of storage locations
(a) 1000
(b) 964
(c) 1024
(d) 1032

Ans: (c) 1024

168. The term 'baud' is a measure of the
(a) speed at which data travels over a communications line
(b) capacity of memory
(c) error detection/correction capability of computer system
(d) instruction execution time

Ans: (a) speed at which data travels over a communications line

169. A bootstrap is
(a) a memory device
(b) an input/output device
(c) a device to support computer
(d) a small initialization computer program to start up an inactive computer

Ans: (d) a small initialization computer program to start up an inactive computer

170. An interface is basically a component that
(a) tests the system
(b) corrects the errors in programs
(c) allows two incompatible entities with one another
(d) enhances the capability of a system/equipment

Ans: (c) allows two incompatible entities with one another

171. Debug is a term denoting
(a) error correction process
(b) writing of instructions in developing a new program
(c) fault detection in equipment
(d) determine useful life

Ans: (a) error correction process

172. A 64 k-bit word computer has
(a) 64×1000 bits
(b) 64×1012 bits
(c) 64×1020 bits
(d) 64×1024 bits

Ans: (d) 64×1024 bits

173. Simulation is a process in which
(a) computer is used to control a process
(b) computer gathers data for later processing
(c) full capacity of the computer is utilized
(d) the computer system and program are used to produce actions similar to those in a real physical system

Ans: (d) the computer system and program are used to produce

actions similar to those in a real physical system

174. **Real time systems**
(a) are effective in process control
(b) process transactions by means of direct-access devices
(c) process data in manner similar to batch processing systems
(d) are not possible to achieve

Ans: (a) are effective in process control

175. **A collection of related fields in data organizing is called**
(a) group
(b) register
(c) file
(d) record

Ans: (d) record

176. **A collection of logically related data elements that can be used for multiple processing needs is called**
(a) data base
(b) file
(c) registers
(d) organizing

Ans: (a) data base

177. **Which file processing will be suited to obtain up-to-the-minute information is response to inquires from on line station without delay**
(a) random access or on-line
(b) sequential
(c) batch
(d) serial

Ans: (a) random access or on-line

178. **Characteristic of digital computer are**
(a) versatile and large memory
(b) speed and accuracy
(c) ease of communication, simulation and automation
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

179. **Which of the following is not a hardware**
(a) compiler
(b) CPU
(c) memory unit
(d) chip

Ans: (a) compiler

180. **Pickup the wrong statement – A digital computer can read/write data from/on**
(a) punched cards and tapes
(b) magnetic disks and tapes
(c) floppy disk
(d) printer

Ans: (d) printer

181. **The sequence of instruction telling the machine to perform a particular sequence of operation is called**
(a) program
(b) hardware
(c) algorithm
(d) debugging

Ans: (a) program

182. **Pick up wrong the definition**
(a) Byte – is a unit having a group of eight bit (binary digit)
(b) Channel – is a path to carry information from source to destination or *vice versa*
(c) Compiler – is a computer program which translates the written high level language understandable by the computer
(d) File – is a cover used to cover records in computers.

Ans: (d) File – is a cover used to cover records in computers.

183. **Flow chart is diagrammatic representation**
(a) indicating the events of physical system

(b) indicating the events occurring in the logical sequence and showing the inter-relation between them

(c) of a chart indicating the flow of the process

(d) of debugging program

Ans: (b) indicating the events occurring in the logical sequence and showing the inter-relation between them

184. FORTRAN is an acronym for

(a) formula transducer

(b) formula translator

(c) for translating high level language

(d) formula translator

Ans: (b) formula translator

185. Pick up the wrong definition

(a) Off-line – is a system peripheral equipment not controlled by CPU

(b) On-line – is system in which peripheral equipment is in direct contact with CPU

(c) Peripherals – are hardware under the control of CPU, like punched card readers, tapes, drums, disk, output devices

(d) PL/I is the acronym Peripheral Listing/Index.

Ans: (d) PL/I is the acronym Peripheral Listing/Index.

186. A computer programmer

(a) enters data into computer

(b) does total planning and thinking for a computer.

(c) changes flow charts into instructions

(d) provides solutions to complex problems

Ans: (b) does total planning and thinking for a computer.

187. Terminal is a

(a) device used to give supply to a computer

(b) point at which data may leave or enter the computer

(c) ending point in a program

(d) point where wires are interconnected

Ans: (b) point at which data may leave or enter the computer

188. Error in computer results could be due to

(a) encoding of data

(b) transmission of data

(c) manipulation of data

(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

189. Register is a

(a) set of capacitors used to register input instructions in a digital computer

(b) set of paper tapes and cards put in a file

(c) temporary storage unit within the CPU having dedicated or general purpose use

(d) part of the auxiliary memory

Ans: (c) temporary storage unit within the CPU having dedicated or general purpose use

190. Accumulator is a

(a) storage battery which supplies the necessary power to the system

(b) hardware which stores one of the operand to be manipulated by the ALU

(c) hardware which stores memory in the memory unit

(d) hardware used to link the control unit with I/O unit

Ans: (b) hardware which stores one of the operand to be manipulated by the ALU

191. **The computer system where only two states exist, either conducting or non-conducting is called**
   (a) on line computer system
   (b) bilateral system
   (c) flip-flop system
   (d) binary system

Ans: (d) binary system

192. **The data obtained by counting are called**
   (a) digital data
   (b) continuous data
   (c) analog data
   (d) discrete data

Ans: (d) discrete data

193. **Which type of computer operates by directly counting numbers**
   (a) special purpose
   (b) analog
   (c) digital
   (d) hybrid

Ans: (c) digital

194. **A group of characters that are treated as a single entity**
   (a) bit
   (b) byte
   (c) word
   (d) address

Ans: (c) word

195. **A string of binary digits treated as a unit is called a**
   (a) bit
   (b) byte
   (c) word
   (d) character

Ans: (b) byte

196. **A built in number that identifies a location in storage**
   (a) character
   (b) word
   (c) byte
   (d) address

Ans: (d) address

197. **Each address in storage has a ________ number**
   (a) discrete
   (b) character
   (c) unique
   (d) general

Ans: (c) unique

198. **An address location holds ________ data item at a time**
   (a) one
   (b) new
   (c) word
   (d) discrete

Ans: (a) one

199. **It combines the desirable features of both analog and digital computer**
   (a) general purpose computer
   (b) special purpose computer
   (c) discrete computer
   (d) hybrid computer

Ans: (d) hybrid computer

200. **Pick up the false statement regarding storage location**
   (a) Each address in storage must have a unique number
   (b) A computer byte is a group of characters that are treated as a single entity
   (c) A string of binary digits treated as a unit is called a byte
   (d) A group of binary digits, or bits is used to represent a character in primary storage
   (e) An address is a built-in number that identifies a location in storage.

Ans: (b) A computer byte is a group of characters that are treated as a single entity

201. **Pick up the false statement**

(a) A general purpose computer is one that can store different programs
(b) Analog computers do not compute directly with numbers, rather, they measure continuously variable physical magnitudes
(c) An advantage of fixed word length computers is that they make efficient use of available primary storage space
(d) A special purpose computer lacks versatility

Ans: (c) An advantage of fixed word length computers is that they make efficient use of available primary storage space

202. Which of the following type computer can store one alphanumeric character in each numbered storage location
(a) bit addressable
(b) byte addressable
(c) fixed wor(d)length addressable
(d) variable wor(d)length addressable

Ans: (b) byte addressable

203. Both the Arithmetic Logic Unit and the control section have special-purpose storage location called
(a) adders
(b) registers
(c) accumulators
(d) RAM

Ans: (b) registers

204. Although different computers use different processing techniques, the ALU is every computer must be able to
(a) manage two data words and the result
(b) select and interpret instructions
(c) advance the sequence register
(d) control the decoder

Ans: (a) manage two data words and the result

205. A basic instruction that can be interpreted by a computer generally has
(a) an instruction register and an address register
(b) an operand and an address
(c) a decoder and an accumulator
(d) all of the above

Ans: (b) an operand and an address

206. The following registers, respectively are used for selecting an instruction, reading into the register, and interpreting
(a) sequence, instruction, decoder
(b) accumulator, storage, address
(c) decoder, address, instruction
(d) accumulator, address, decoder
(e) decoder, instruction, sequence

Ans: sequence, instruction, decoder

207. Compiler is the
(a) name given to the computer operator
(b) part of digital machine to store the information
(c) translator of source program to object program
(d) part of arithmetic logic unit
(e) operator of Boolean Algebra

Ans: (c) translator of source program to object program

208. The binary addition, (1 + 1) will result in
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 0 with no carry
(d) 0 with 1 carry
(e) 1 with 1 carry

Ans: (d) 0 with 1 carry

209. Which of the following circuit is known as half adder?

(a) EXCLUSIVE AND circuit
(b) Flip-flop circuit
(c) INCLUSIVE OR circuit
(d) EXCLUSIVE OR circuit
(e) NAND circuit

Ans: (d) EXCLUSIVE OR circuit

210. Which of the following function is referred as the complementary?

(a) $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C) = A + B + C$
(b) $(AB)C = A(BC) = ABC$
(c) $A + B = B + A$
(d) $A(B + C) = (AB) + (AC)$
(e) $AB = BA$

Ans: (d) $A(B + C) = (AB) + (AC)$

211. Which of the following statement is false?

(a) $\overline{AB} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$
(b) $\overline{A + B} = \overline{A.B}$
(c) $\overline{AB} = \overline{A}\ \overline{B}$
(d) $A + A = A$
(e) $A(B + C) = AB + AC$

Ans: (c) $\overline{AB} = \overline{A}\ \overline{B}$

212. The minimum form of the expression.
(A + B)(A + B + C) will be

(a) $A + \overline{C}B$
(b) $A + \overline{B}C$
(c) $A\overline{C} + B$
(d) $A + \overline{B}C$
(e) $A + B\overline{C}$

Ans: (d) $A + \overline{B}C$

213. A flip-flop is a

(a) monostable device
(b) bistable device
(c) astable device
(d) oscillatory device
(e) synchronous device

Ans: (b) bistable device

214. The output impedance of an ideal operational amplifier is

(a) infinity
(b) zero
(c) 1 ohm
(d) 10 ohms

Ans: (b) zero

215. The input impedance of an ideal operational amplifier is

(a) zero
(b) infinity
(c) 1 ohm
(d) 100 ohms

Ans: (b) infinity

216. The gain of an ideal amplifier must be

(a) infinity
(b) zero
(c) unity
(d) 10^{10}

Ans: (a) infinity

217. Pick up wrong statement

(a) buffer is a temporary storage device
(b) the hardware that stores data CPU is called external storage media
(c) the portion of CPU that stores program and receive information (data) from input devices is called internal storage
(d) the hardware of CPU that stores programmed instructions is called main memory
(e) registers have nothing to do with CPU

Ans: (e) registers have nothing to do with CPU

218. Pick up the wrong statement

(a) a program that operates a computer to imitate another

computer is called Emulator Program

(b) a supervisor program to controls the traffic within the computer system is called Executive Program

(c) an executive program to control traffic within the computer system is called Supervisor Program

(d) a program written to operate a CPU manually is called Manual program

(e) a program which performs the routine work of a computer like information transfer merging files, data separation is called Utility Program.

Ans: (d) a program written to operate a CPU manually is called Manual program

219. An intelligent terminal is a terminal that

(a) translates intelligence for the business computer

(b) uses a computer for organizing data

(c) manages CPU in a sequential order

(d) converts input into a computer readable form

(e) feed input to output

Ans: (b) uses a computer for organizing data

220. The following truth table is for

Inputs		Outputs
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1

(a) NAND

(b) NOR

(c) OR

(d) EXCLUSIVE OR

(e) NOT

Ans: (d) EXCLUSIVE OR

221. The time required to access one word is called the memory cycle time. This is a fixed time for modern computer and is of the order of

(a) 1 pieco second to 200 pieco second

(b) 1 nano second to 250 nano second

(c) 300 nano second to 1 micro second

(d) 5 micro second to 200 micro second

(e) 1 milli second to 5 milli second

Ans: (c) 300 nano second to 1 micro second

222. Choose the incorrect statement about microcomputer, minicomputers

(a) A microcomputer can be placed on a single silicon chip

(b) A minicomputer can have more processing capability than a mainframe model

(c) A microcomputer chip performs the arithmetic logic and control functions of a microcomputer

(d) ROM chips may be used in micros to permanently store program instructions

(e) Most micro use rigid disk storage device rather than floppy disk drives.

Ans: (e) Most micro use rigid disk storage device rather than floppy disk drives.

223. The smallest logical data entity in organizing data for computer processing is

(a) file

(b) field

(c) record
(d) data base

Ans: (b) field

224. **Storing records one after another in a file in an ascending or descending order determined by the record key is called**
(a) sequential processing
(b) serial processing
(c) batch processing
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

225. **In which processing method any file record can be directly located and updated without the need to read preceding file records**
(a) batch
(b) serial
(c) random
(d) sequential

Ans: (c) random

226. **A group of related characters that are treated as a single unit is called**
(a) data
(b) information
(c) field
(d) record

Ans: (c) field

227. **The use of computes to create, view, edit, store, retrieve, and print text materials is called**
(a) word processing
(b) line printing
(c) data processing
(d) typing

Ans: (a) word processing

228. **Computer performs following operation on data**
(a) storage/retrieval
(b) calculation
(c) logic/comparison
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

229. **The data gathering vehicle that permits high-volume anonymous answers:**
(a) observation
(b) unstructured interview
(c) questionnaire
(d) structured interview

Ans: (c) questionnaire

230. **In the preliminary design phase, the analyst may prepare alternative**
(a) candidates
(b) organization charts
(c) questionnaires
(d) decision tables

Ans: (a) candidates

231. **A set of software tools for automated design is called**
(a) prototypes
(b) data flow diagrams
(c) CASE
(d) Gantt charts

Ans: (c) CASE

232. **A plan to trace data to its source is called**
(a) an audit trail
(b) a vector
(c) sampling
(d) volume testing

Ans: (a) an audit trail

233. **The active cell:**
(a) current cell
(b) formula
(c) range
(d) cell address

Ans: (a) current cell

234. **A preprogrammed formula:**
(a) function
(b) range
(c) graph
(d) cell

Ans: (a) function

235. **A chart that represents only one value for each variable:**
(a) function
(b) pie
(c) line
(d) bar
Ans: (b) pie

236. **Business quality graphics:**
(a) stacked bar
(b) analytical
(c) legend
(d) presentation
Ans: (d) presentation

237. **Intersection of a row and column:**
(a) active address
(b) cursor
(c) formula
(d) cell
Ans: (d) cell

238. **The result of a formula in a cell:**
(a) label
(b) range
(c) value
(d) displayed value
Ans: (d) displayed value

239. **Text information in a cell:**
(a) label
(b) formula
(c) value
(d) cell address
Ans: (a) label

240. **A dot or symbol on a line graph:**
(a) label
(b) variable
(c) data point
(d) axis
Ans: (c) data point

241. **Summarizes information related to a graph:**
(a) plot area
(b) label
(c) title
(d) axis
Ans: (c) title

242. **Computer-prepared art:**
(a) cell
(b) clip art
(c) analytical
(d) range
Ans: (b) clip art

243. **The set of choices on the screen is called a(*n*)**
(a) menu
(b) editor
(c) reverse video
(d) template
Ans: (a) menu

244. **A program that provides synonyms is called a(*n*)**
(a) indexing program
(b) editing program
(c) form letter program
(d) thesaurus program
Ans: (d) thesaurus program

245. **A program that can identify unnecessary words and wordy phrases is called a(*n*)**
(a) pull-down menu
(b) headers
(c) block
(d) halftone
Ans: (d) halftone

246. **A program that can identify unnecessary words and wordy phrases is called a(*n*)**
(a) indexing program
(b) grammar/style program
(c) form letter program
(d) thesaurus program
Ans: (b) grammar/style program

247. **The feature that keeps track of the right margin is**
(a) find and place

(b) ragged right
(c) word wrap
(d) right justify

Ans: (c) word wrap

248. If using verification with the find and replace feature, this is called
(a) verified replace
(b) questionable replace
(c) conditional place
(d) "what-if" replace

Ans: (c) conditional place

249. The feature that allows viewing any part of a document on the screen is
(a) searching
(b) pasting
(c) scrolling
(d) editing

Ans: (c) scrolling

250. The command to transfer text to another location without deleting it from its original location is
(a) scroll
(b) copy
(c) search
(d) move

Ans: (b) copy

251. Ragged right means the right margin is set to be
(a) uneven
(b) even
(c) variable
(d) wide

Ans: (a) uneven

252. Spelling checker programs use
(a) tab settings
(b) pagination
(c) function keys
(d) a dictionary

Ans: (d) a dictionary

253. Computer people who design, write, test, and implement programs are
(a) programmers
(b) computer operators
(c) data entry operators
(d) system analysts

Ans: (a) programmer

254. Computer users who are not computer professionals are sometimes called
(a) librarians
(b) peripheral users
(c) information officers
(d) en(d)users

Ans: (d) en(d)users

255. People who prepare data for processing are
(a) programmer
(b) librarians
(c) printers
(d) data entry operators

Ans: (d) data entry operators

256. Parallel processing is normally under
(a) Batch Processing Mode
(b) On-line processing mode
(c) Batch and Online mode
(d) None of above

Ans: (c) Batch and Online mode

257. The factor not necessary for calculating the storage capacity of a disk is
(a) Track density
(b) Recording density
(c) Diameter of the disk
(d) None of above

Ans: (c) Diameter of the disk

258. The sequential organization is most suitable for
(a) Master files on direct access devices
(b) Master files in a batch processing environment
(c) Transaction files

(d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Master files in a batch processing environment

259. Which of the following storage devices that cannot support both direct

(a) Magnetic drum
(b) Magnetic Tape
(c) Magnetic disk
(d) none of the above

Ans: (b) Magnetic Tape

260. Assembly languages, or symbolic languages, use

(a) binary code
(b) abbreviations for instructions
(c) numbers
(d) English words

Ans: (b) abbreviations for instructions

261. COBOL and FORTRAN are examples of

(a) machine languages
(b) high-level languages
(c) assembly languages
(d) obsolete languages

Ans: (b) high-level languages

262. Personal computers that can use software designed for the IBM PC are called

(a) cores
(b) emulators
(c) clones
(d) unbundled

Ans: (c) clones

263. The leading software manufacturer is

(a) Apple
(b) IBM
(c) MITS
(d) Microsoft

Ans: (d) Microsoft

264. Another name for available-for-purchase software is

(a) secondary software
(b) system software
(c) packaged software
(d) peripheral software

Ans: (c) packaged software

265. A system whereby computers and data storage are placed in dispersed location is known as

(a) centralized processing
(b) summarizing
(c) packaged software
(d) distributed data processing

Ans: (d) distributed data processing

266. Which of the following is an acronym for a computer department?

(a) MIS
(b) PDA
(c) CPU
(d) LAN

Ans: (a) MIS

266. Relativity permanent data is contained in

(a) a field
(b) a transaction
(c) memory
(d) a master file

Ans: (d) a master file

267. A limitation of magnetic tape as a method of storing data is that it is

(a) not reusable
(b) relatively expensive
(c) organized sequentially
(d) not portable

Ans: (c) organized sequentially

268. Before a sequential file can be updated the transactions must first be

(a) numbered
(b) labeled
(c) sorted
(d) updated

Ans: (c) sorted

269. Hashing, to get an address, is the process of applying a formula to a
   (a) key
   (b) record
   (c) file
   (d) character

Ans: (a) key

270. When all access and processing is done in one location, a computer system is said to be
   (a) networked
   (b) distributed
   (c) centralized
   (d) linked

Ans: (c) centralized

271. Using computers to design and manufacture products is called
   (a) inscribing
   (b) detailing
   (c) CAD/CAM
   (d) imaging

Ans: (c) CAD/CAM

272. Entering data into the system as a by-product of the activity that generates the data is called
   (a) source data automation
   (b) CAD/CAM
   (c) a discrete word system
   (d) MICR entry

Ans: (a) source data automation

273. The rate of screen refreshment is called
   (a) pixel speed
   (b) raster rate
   (c) bit-map speed
   (d) scan rate

Ans: (d) scan rate

274. Magnetic characters are produced on your bank checks by
   (a) bar code reader
   (b) MICR inscribers
   (c) mice
   (d) microfiche

Ans: (b) MICR inscribers

275. "Mark sensing" is another term for
   (a) MICR
   (b) OMR
   (c) POS
   (d) VGA

Ans: (b) OMR

276. OCR-A is a
   (a) plotter
   (b) wand reader
   (c) standard typeface
   (d) bar code

Ans: (c) standard typeface

277. POS terminals are similar to
   (a) calculators
   (b) UPCs
   (c) touch-tone telephones
   (d) cash register

Ans: (d) cash register

278. A computer crime in which money is embezzled in small amount over time is
   (a) the salami technique
   (b) the Trojan Horse
   (c) blue-collar crime
   (d) data diddling

Ans: (a) the salami technique

279. A computer dedicated to screening access to a network from outside the network:
   (a) hot site
   (b) cold site
   (c) vaccine
   (d) firewall

Ans: (d) firewall

280. One safeguard against theft or alteration of data is the use of
   (a) DES
   (b) identical passwords
   (c) the Trojan Horse

(d) data diddling

Ans: (a) DES

281. The legislation that prohibits government agencies and contractors from keeping secret personal files on individuals:

(a) Federal Privacy Act
(b) Fair Credit Reporting Act
(c) Computer Abuse Act
(d) Freedom of Information Act

Ans: (a) Federal Privacy Act

282. A student who managed to modify her grades before they were entered into the computer file could be said to be

(a) piggybacking
(b) using the salami technique
(c) data diddling
(d) altering stored data

Ans: (c) data diddling

283. Computer crimes are usually

(a) easy to detect
(b) prosecuted
(c) blue-collar crimes
(d) discovered accidentally

Ans: (d) discovered accidentally

284. The "what you are" criterion for computer system access involves

(a) a badge
(b) biometrics
(c) a password
(d) a magnetized card

Ans: (b) biometrics

285. The key factor in a computer installation that has met with disaster is the

(a) equipment replacement
(b) loss of hardware
(c) insurance coverage
(d) loss of processing ability

Ans: (d) loss of processing ability

286. In anticipation of physical destruction, every computer organization should have a

(a) biometrics scheme
(b) disaster recovery plan
(c) DES
(d) set of active badges

Ans: (b) disaster recovery plan

287. Software piracy include

(a) badge theft
(b) copyrighting
(c) program duplication
(d) data alteration

Ans: (c) program duplication

288. Authorization to make multiple software copies is called

(a) piggybacking
(b) site licensing
(c) scavenging
(d) copy protection

Ans: (b) site licensing

289. Secured waste, auditor checks, and applicant screening all aid

(a) data security
(b) built-in software protection
(c) license protection
(d) piracy detection

Ans: (a) data security

290. The weakest link in any computer system is the

(a) people in it
(b) hardware
(c) password
(d) software

Ans: (a) people in it

291. A device that prevents electrical problems from affecting data files:

(a) site license
(b) Trojan Horse
(c) hot site
(d) surge protector

Ans: (d) surge protector

292. **One form of buil(d)in software protection for data is**
(a) secured waste
(b) applicant screening
(c) user profiles
(d) auditor checks
Ans: (c) user profiles

293. **A clip-on identification card with an embedded chip to signal its wearer's location:**
(a) antivirus
(b) active badge
(c) site license
(d) consortium
Ans: (b) active badge

294. **An empty shell in which a company may embedded chip to signal its wearer's location:**
(a) restoration site
(b) cold site
(c) hot site
(d) hardware
Ans: (b) cold site

295. **A program written when the programmer is employed by an organization is owned by**
(a) the programmer
(b) no one
(c) the state
(d) the organization
Ans: (d) the organization

296. **Booting is a process in which**
(a) user programs are bought in memory
(b) I/O files are collected and organized on disk
(c) a portion of the operating system is loaded into memory
(d) None of above
Ans: (c) a portion of the operating system is loaded into memory

297. **The purpose of an application program is to:**
(a) convert program written in high level language to machine level language.
(b) meet specific user needs.
(c) allow the operating system to control resources better
(d) make off-line equipment run better.
Ans: (b) meet specific user needs.

298. **A system is which activities are processed as and when they occur is called:**
(a) Transaction processing system
(b) Expert system
(c) Management information system
(d) Decision support system.
Ans: (a) Transaction processing system

299. **Word processing, electronic filing and electronic mail are part of**
(a) Office automation
(b) Electronic typewriter
(c) Electronic Industry
(d) None of the above
Ans: (a) Office automation

300. **To be computer literate, it is not necessary for you to know**
(a) how to program a computer
(b) how to use a computer
(c) what computers can and can't do
(d) how to repair a computer
Ans: (d) how to repair a computer

****

Computer Arithmetic and Number System

1. **Data is represented on a computer by means of a two-state on/off system called**
   (a) the octal system
   (b) the binary system
   (c) a word
   (d) ROM

Ans: (b) the binary system

2. **Data items are generally classified into which type of codes**
   (a) Numeric
   (b) Alphanumeric
   (c) Character
   (d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

3. **A letter, number, or a special character is represented by a**
   (a) bit (b) kilobyte
   (c) byte (d) megabyte

Ans: (c) bits

4. **The reason why computers have been designed to use binary numbers is**
   (a) computer circuits have to handle 2 binary digits rather than 10
   (b) electronic components, by their very nature, operate in a binary mode
   (c) everything that can be done with a base of 10 can also be done in binary
   (d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

5. **Base 8 is often used in computing because**
   (a) there are 8 bit in a byte
   (b) calculations become easier by using base 8
   (c) electronic circuits can be made economically
   (d) it can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form

Ans: (d) it can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form

6. **The hexadecimal number system is widely used in analyzing and programming in**
   (a) analog computers
   (b) binary computers
   (c) decimal computers
   (d) micro computers

Ans: (d) micro computers

7. **The main advantage of hexadecimal number is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to**
   (a) ASCII code
   (b) binary
   (c) octal
   (d) decimal

Ans: (b) binary

8. **Alphanumeric characters are expressed in terms of binary codes. In ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), each character is represented as a**
   (a) 8 bit code
   (b) 4 bit code
   (c) 5 bit code
   (d) 7 bit code

Ans: (d) 7 bit code

9. **The digits used for hexadecimal number system are**
   (a) A through Z
   (b) 1 through 16
   (c) 0 through 15
   (d) 0 through 9 and A through F

Ans: (d) 0 through 9 and A through F

10. 125_8 (octal) in decimal equivalent is equal to
   (a) 83_{10}
   (b) 84_{10}
   (c) 85_{10}
   (d) 86_{10}

Ans: (c) 85_{10}

11. 97_{10} (decimal) in octal number system is equivalent to
   (a) 136_8
   (b) 140_8
   (c) 139_8
   (d) 141_8

Ans: (d) 141_8

12. Four-digit binary number 1011 is represented in the decimal system by
   (a) 7
   (b) 9
   (c) 11
   (d) 13

Ans: (c) 11

13. Binary number 10101101 is equivalent in decimal form to
   (a) 170
   (b) 171
   (c) 173
   (d) 174

Ans: (c) 173

14. Number 375_{10} is equivalent in binary system to
   (a) 101110101
   (b) 100110101
   (c) 101110111
   (d) 101110011

Ans: (a) 101110111

15. What is the octal equivalent of the binary number: 10111101?
   (a) 675_8
   (b) 275_8
   (c) 572_8
   (d) 573_8

Ans: (b) 275_8

16. Octal number system uses the digit 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 126 in decimal system is:
   (a) 80
   (b) 82
   (c) 86
   (d) 84

Ans: (c) 86

17. The binary number 10011101 is equal to the hexadecimal number
   (a) 9E
   (b) 9F
   (c) 9D
   (d) FF

Ans: (c) 9D

18. The binary number 10101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number
   (a) AD
   (b) CD
   (c) AB
   (d) BC

Ans: (c) AB

19. The binary number 101000101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number
   (a) A2D
   (b) C2D
   (c) A2B
   (d) B2C

Ans: (c) A2B

20. The number ABC in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system
   (a) $A \times 100 + B \times 10 + C \times 1$
   (b) $10 \times 100 + 11 \times 10 + 12$
   (c) $10 \times 16 + 11 \times 16 + 12$
   (d) $10 \times 256 + 11 \times 16 + 12$

Ans: (d) $10 \times 256 + 11 \times 16 + 12$

21. The number ABC in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system

(a) 2740
(b) 1748
(c) 2748
(d) 3748

Ans: (c) 2748

22. The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system

(a) 2727
(b) 2648
(c) 3717
(d) 2717

Ans: (d) 2717

23. The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in octal system

(a) 5235
(b) 5335
(c) 5135
(d) 5233

Ans: (a) 5235

24. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = ______

(a) 178_{16}
(b) 168_{16}
(c) $ABCD_{16}$
(d) $ADEF_{16}$

Ans: (a) 178_{16}

25. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = ______

(a) 178_{10}
(b) 168_{10}
(c) $ABCD_{10}$
(d) 376_{10}

Ans: (d) 376_{10}

26. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = ______

(a) 570_8
(b) 376_8
(c) 178_8
(d) 470_8

Ans: (a) 570_8

27. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = ______

(a) 101111010_2
(b) 101101000_2
(c) 101111000_2
(d) 101111110_2

Ans: (c) 101111000_2

28. $126_8 + 425_8$ = ______

(a) 253_8
(b) 353_8
(c) 453_8
(d) 553_8

Ans: (d) 553_8

29. $126_8 + 425_8$ = ______

(a) 553_{10}
(b) 363_{10}
(c) 463_{10}
(d) 551_{10}

Ans: (b) 363_{10}

30. $126_8 + 425_8$ = ______

(a) $16B_{16}$
(b) $16C_{16}$
(c) $16D_{16}$
(d) $16E_{16}$

Ans: (a) $16B_{16}$

31. $126_8 + 425_8$ = ______

(a) 111101011_2
(b) 101101001_2
(c) 101101011_2
(d) 101100011_2

Ans: (c) 101101011_2

32. The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in binary system

(a) 101010111101
(b) 101010011101
(c) 101110011101
(d) 101010011111

Ans: (b) 101010011101

60. The number 10000 would appear just immediately after

(a) FFFF (hex)
(b) 1111 (binary)
(c) 7777 (octal)
(d) all of above

Ans: (d) all of above

34. One's complement of **1011.010 is**
(a) 0100.101
(b) 0100.101
(c) 1011.101
(d) 0100.010

Ans: (a) 0100.101

35. Two complement of **1011.01 is**
(a) 0100.10
(b) 0100.11
(c) 1011.10
(d) 0100.01

Ans: (b) 0100.11

36. Octal number system uses the digits 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 130 in decimal system is:
(a) 88
(b) 82
(c) 86
(d) 84

Ans: (a) 88

37. If one were to allow 6 bits per symbol, then following number of different symbols could be encoded
(a) 16
(b) 32
(c) 64
(d) 128

Ans: (c) 64

38. A memory chip has 1K bytes of memory. What is the highest available memory address in the octal system:
(a) 1023
(b) 1777
(c) 7777
(d) None of these

Ans: (a) 1023

39. A system has a word length of 4 bits, if in this system negative numbers are represented by there Two's compliment, then the range of numbers that can be represented by the word length is:
(a) – 8 to + 8
(b) – 7 to + 7
(c) – 16 to + 16
(d) none of these

Ans: (c) – 16 to + 16

40. The data coding scheme that is the American standard is
(a) ASCII
(b) KB
(c) SIMM
(d) gigabyte

Ans: (a) ASCII

****

Computer Software

1. **MS-DOS is a /an**
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) non of these

Ans: (b) operating system

2. **MS-DOS is a product of**
   (a) AT & T
   (b) Corel
   (c) Microsoft.
   (d) non of these.

Ans: (c) Microsoft

3. **Windows is a product of**
   (a) AT & T
   (b) Corel
   (c) Microsoft.
   (d) non of these.

Ans: (c) Microsoft

4. **Excel is a /an.**
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) Spreadsheet
   (d) non of these

Ans: (c) Spreadsheet

6. **UNIX is a /an.**
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) non of these

Ans: (b) operating system

7. **Corel Draw is a /an.**
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) Graphics/drawing software
   (d) non of these

Ans: (c) Graphics/drawing software

8. **The following command is used in DOS for copying one or more files to another location.**
   (a) BACKUP.
   (b) SAVE.
   (c) COPY.
   (d) non of these

Ans: (c) COPY

9. **The following command duplicates the contents of one disk to another.**
   (a) BACKUP.
   (b) COPY.
   (c) DELL
   (d) DISKCOPY

Ans: (d) DISKCOPY

10. **Which one of the following commands deletes all files and subdirectories in a directory?**
   (a) DELL.
   (b) DELETE.
   (c) DELTREE
   (d) non of these

Ans: (c) DELTREE

11. **Which one of the following commands displays the volume label and serial number if they exist?**
   (a) VOL
   (b) VALU.
   (c) VALUM
   (d) VOLUME

Ans: (a) VOL

12. **Which one of the following commands checks the validity of a disk and reports the total space, number of files, etc.**
   (a) CHECK
   (b) CHECKDISK.
   (c) CHKDISK
   (d) CHKDSK

Ans: (d) CHKDSK

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Artificial Intelligence

1. **If a computer is to compete at high-level chess championships:**
   (a) it must have tape drives to store massive amounts of data
   (b) it must have a biochip
   (c) it must be protected by security programs
   (d) it must be able to learn from experience

Ans: *(d)*

2. **In chess there are approximately 2399 (2 multiplied by itself 399 times) possible moves. Computers that play superior chess do so by:**
   (a) storing all possible moves in RAM
   (b) searching all possible moves for winners
   (c) storing all possible moves in ROM
   (d) using heuristics to determine the "best" move

Ans: *(d)*

3. **A machine is said to pass the Turing test if it can:**
   (a) pass itself off as a person
   (b) crack a military code
   (c) build a copy of itself
   (d) win at checkers

Ans: *(a)*

4. **Artificial intelligence researchers work on ways to make computers able to do all of the following except:**
   (a) understand and communicate using a natural language
   (b) display problem solving behavior in a small domain (like games) based on heuristics
   (c) model human abilities to make "expert" decisions
   (d) all of the above are areas of AI research

Ans: *(d)*

5. **What is the Turing test?**
   (a) a spreadsheet cross-check
   (b) a test for machine cognition
   (c) a database selection rule
   (d) a test for electronics reliability

Ans: *(b)*

6. **Much early AI work focused on games like checkers and chess because:**
   (a) they are easy to represent in the computer's digital memory
   (b) they have clearly defined rules
   (c) the goals of the game are unmistakable
   (d) all of the above

Ans: *(d)*

7. **The computer "therapist" ELIZA is an example of what branch of artificial intelligence?**
   (a) natural language programming
   (b) robotics
   (c) automatic programming
   (d) searching

Ans: *(a)*

8. **Pattern recognition is probably the single biggest advantage a human game player has over a computer opponent because:**
   (a) game playing programs cannot recognize recurring patterns at all
   (b) computers have trouble identifying situations that are similar but not identical

(c) human intelligence can always compensate for a computer's speed and thoroughness
(d) none of the above

Ans: *(b)*

9. The early translation project—automatic translation of Russian to English—may not have lived up to its promoter's expectations, but it taught them a valuable lesson:

(a) the wine is agreeable, but the meat is rotten
(b) accurate translation without understanding is possible
(c) accurate translation without understanding is impossible
(d) Russian is too difficult to translate for any machine

Ans: *(c)*

10. One reason computers have difficulty processing natural language is because of the:

(a) limited vocabulary of natural languages
(b) lack of subsets of natural languages
(c) large vocabulary of natural languages
(d) fact that natural languages have no syntax

Ans: *(c)*

11. Present day computers in research labs can:

(a) recognize some forms of natural language input
(b) create artistic drawings
(c) learn
(d) all of the above

Ans: *(d)*

12. What major area of artificial intelligence deals with distinguishing cats from dogs in a computer's view?

(a) pattern recognition
(b) expert systems
(c) resolution analysis
(d) natural language

Ans: *(a)*

13. Pocket electronic translators provide world travelers instant access to:

(a) networks
(b) common words
(c) whole sentences
(d) syntax

Ans: *(b)*

14. Present day speech recognition is best suited to which situation?

(a) recognition of single letters of the alphabet
(b) words spoken in context
(c) foreign language translations
(d) one user's voice pattern

Ans: *(d)*

15. While database contains only facts, a knowledge base also contains:

(a) a system for determining and changing the relationship between facts
(b) rigidly organized categories
(c) a comprehensive dictionary
(d) all of the above

Ans: *(a)*

16. A software program designed to replicate the decision-making process of a human expert is called a(n):

(a) knowledge base
(b) database
(c) expert system
(d) artificial domain

Ans: *(c)*

17. **A specialist who interviews and observes an expert and constructs their words and actions into a knowledge base is called a:**
   (a) knowledge trainer
   (b) knowledge engineer
   (c) knowledge gatherer
   (d) knowledge expert

Ans: *(b)*

18. **Alan Turning:**
   (a) died long before the importance of his work was recognized by the general public
   (b) proposed a test of machine intelligence in which human judges would attempt to determine whether they were conversing through terminals with a human or a machine
   (c) developed a British code-cracking computer that played a major role in the Allied victory in World War II
   (d) all of the above

Ans: *(d)*

19. **A complete expert system contains a(n) _______ that puts user input together with the knowledge base, applies logical principles, and produces the requested expert advice.**
   (a) knowledge engineer
   (b) human interface
   (c) inference engine
   (d) database system

Ans: *(c)*

20. **Some of the first successful expert systems were developed around medical knowledge bases because:**
   (a) physicians were overworked and needed assistance
   (b) many physicians were not born in the U.S. and needed language assistance
   (c) costs of medical operations were increasing drastically
   (d) medical knowledge is usually orderly and well-documented

Ans: *(d)*

21. **Which of these would be the most difficult problem to program a computer or robot to solve?**
   (a) recognizing a particular face in a crowd
   (b) sorting a list of 10,000 names alphabetically
   (c) playing wor(d)class chess
   (d) reading a typed address label

Ans: *(a)*

22. **Expert system shells, generic expert systems containing human interfaces and inference engines, can save time and effort, but they don't include the part that's most difficult to build:**
   (a) knowledge shells
   (b) knowledge bases
   (c) databases
   (d) windows

Ans: *(b)*

23. **What are the two main approaches to artificial intelligence?**
   (a) IBM-PC/Macintosh
   (b) modeling human behavior/general intelligence
   (c) functional programming / object-oriented programming
   (d) PC/mainframe.

Ans: *(b)*

24. **The process of identifying objects and shapes in a photograph, drawing, or video is called:**
   (a) optical character recognition

(b) image analysis
(c) robotics
(d) synthesis

Ans: *(b)*

25. Why is it so difficult for computers to understand spoken natural language?

(a) people tend not to leave clear pauses between their words
(b) everyone's voice is different
(c) computer's don't know enough words
(d) all of the above

Ans: *(d)*

26. A visually impaired person can read any book, even if it has not been recorded on audio tape, by using:

(a) a natural-language processor
(b) a robotic device
(c) a talkwriter
(d) optical character recognition technology

Ans: *(d)*

27. Distributed, parallel computing systems inspired by the structure of the human brain are called:

(a) Kurzweil machines
(b) speech synthesizers
(c) neural networks
(d) robots

Ans: *(c)*

****

Basic Programming Language

1. In BASIC, which one of the following is something that does not change its values during execution of the program?

(a) variable
(b) constant.
(c) command.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(b) constant*

2. What is name of the process of finding and removing errors from a computer program?

(a) scanning.
(b) refreshing.
(c) debugging.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(c) debugging*

3. What is meant by Logical Errors in a computer program?

(a) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
(b) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
(c) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
(d) non of the above statements.

Ans: *(a) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.*

4. What is meant by Syntax Errors in a computer program?

(a) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
(b) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
(c) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
(d) non of the above statements.

Ans: *(b) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms*

5. **What is meant by Execution Errors in a computer programme?**
(a) these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
(b) these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
(c) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
(d) non of the above statements.

Ans: *(c) these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer*

6. **What is meant by the portion of the program that explains the program?**
(a) manual
(b) documentation.
(c) expression.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(b) Documentation*

7. **A computer programme is a list of _______ that tells the computer what to do and how to do.**
(a) documents.
(b) information.
(c) alphabets.
(d) instructions.

Ans: *(d) Instructions*

8. **What is an expression in a computer programme?**
(a) a combination of variables, constants and operators.
(b) a set of instructions.
(c) a list of information.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(a) expression*

9. **An _______ is also defined as a set of mathematically meaningful symbols, letters and numbers.**
(a) documentation.
(b) expression.
(c) programme.
(d) non of these

Ans: *expression*

10. **What are string constants?**
(a) a set of positive and negative numbers.
(b) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.
(c) both of these.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(b) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.*

11. **What are Numeric constants?**
(a) a set of positive and negative numbers.
(b) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.
(c) both of these.
(d) non of these

Ans: *(a) a set of positive and negative numbers*

12. **What is meant by the names or labels used to represent values that are used in a BASIC programme.**
(a) constants.
(b) variables.
(c) characters.
(d) non of these.

Ans: *(b) variables*

13. **The major components of modern computer are**
(a) CPU
(b) Main Memory
(c) I/O units
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

14. **The devices are used by a person or other system to communicate with a computer are called**
(a) Communication devices
(b) I / O devices
(c) Message devices
(d) All of the above

Ans: (b)

15. **Control Unit is the part of**
(a) ALU
(b) CBT
(c) CPU
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

16. **CPU stands for**
(a) Central Processing Unit
(b) Central Process Unit
(c) Commercial Process Unit
(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

17. **ROM store data**
(a) Direct
(b) Permanent
(c) Temporary
(d) Provisional

Ans: (b)

18. **A bus in which data transfer one place two another place is called**
(a) Data Bus
(b) System Bus
(c) Control Bus
(d) Address Bus

Ans: (a)

19. **A set of electronic signal pathways that allows information and signals to travel between components inside or outside of a computer is called**
(a) Data Bus
(b) System Bus
(c) Control Bus
(d) Expansion Bus

Ans: (d)

20. **________ is a special, high-speed storage area within the CPU**
(a) Memory
(b) RAM
(c) Register
(d) ROM

Ans: (c)

21. **A hardware register used to hold the results or partial results of arithmetic and logical operations is called**
(a) Accumulator
(b) Instruction Register
(c) Status Register
(d) Stack Pointer

Ans: (a)

22. **A program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all the other programs in a computer is called**
(a) Application Software
(b) Function Software
(c) Controlling Software
(d) Operating System

Ans: (d)

23. **provides direct access to any byte on the chip**
(a) RAM
(b) ROM
(c) Cache RAM
(d) Operating System

Ans: (a)

24. **________ converts High level language into low level language**
(a) Google
(b) Assembler
(c) Web Page
(d) Compiler

Ans: (d)

****

COMPUTERS IN CONTEXT

1. Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a(n):
   (a) computer
   (b) analytical engine
   (c) calculator
   (d) mainframe.

Ans: b

2. Charles Babbage worked closely with _______ to develop his device.
   (a) Ada Lovelace
   (b) Joseph-Marie Charles
   (c) Herman Hollerith Jacquard
   (d) Lord Byron.

Ans: a

3. Historically, the first computers were used for:
   (a) text processing
   (b) data storage
   (c) simulation and modeling
   (d) arithmetic calculations

Ans: d

4. For calculating taxes, input to a computer could be:
   (a) numbers representing wages
   (b) income
   (c) tax tables
   (d) all of the above.

Ans: d

5. The most common output of a computer tax calculation would be:
   (a) taxes owed
   (b) deductions
   (c) wages
   (d) number of exemptions.

Ans: a

6. The physical parts of a computer system are called:
   (a) software
   (b) input
   (c) output
   (d) hardware.

Ans: d

7. The instructions that tell the computer what to do are called:
   (a) software
   (b) output
   (c) hardware
   (d) telecommunication.

Ans: a

8. A series of instructions that transforms input into output is called:
   (a) a menu
   (b) a program
   (c) hardware
   (d) none of the above.

Ans: b

9. The first few working computers:
   (a) were all made by American scientists
   (b) were used almost exclusively for text processing
   (c) generally had back-and-white CRT screens
   (d) were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses.

Ans: d

10. Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?
    (a) hardware reliability
    (b) efficiency
    (c) speed
    (d) all of these are increasing.

Ans: d

11. The switching circuitry housed in vacuum tubes was replaced by:

(a) an integrated circuit, then a miniprocessor, then a microprocessor
(b) a transistor, then a microprocessor, then an integrated circuit.
(c) a microprocessor, then an integrated circuit, then a transistor
(d) a transistor, then an integrated circuit, then a microprocessor.

Ans: d

12. Computers that used transistors by transferring electricity across a tiny resistor were considered to be:
(a) first generation
(b) second generation
(c) third generation
(d) fourth generation.

Ans: b

13. Integrated circuits are housed in:
(a) vacuum tubes
(b) transistors
(c) software
(d) silicon chips.

Ans: d

14. Which of the following statements concerning integrated circuits is false?
(a) they made machines physically larger
(b) they are less prone to failure than vacuum tubes
(c) they provide faster electrical transfer than transistors
(d) they use less electrical power than their predecessors.

Ans: a

15. The fourth generation of computers introduced the:
(a) integrated circuit
(b) silicon chip
(c) microprocessor
(d) analytical engine.

Ans: c

16. A microprocessor is:
(a) a software program stored on a diskette
(b) a small vacuum tube used for processing data
(c) a software program designed for handling very small numbers
(d) a CPU on a silicon chip.

Ans: d

17. A large, room-sized computer is referred to as a(n):
(a) microcomputer
(b) mainframe
(c) embedded computer
(d) workstation.

Ans: b

18. Special-purpose computers the enhance consumer goods such as wrist watches and stereos are called:
(a) minicomputers
(b) workstations
(c) personal computers
(d) embedded computers.

Ans: d

19. Mainframe computers are capable of communicating with several users simultaneously by:
(a) using a terminal
(b) using a supercomputer
(c) using a workstation
(d) timesharing

Ans: d

20. Mainframe computers:
(a) have become extinct in the age of personal computers
(b) have become the most widely used class of computers in the last decade
(c) are generally used to run large systems like those used to handle airline reservations

(d) are generally used as embedded computers for special applications.

Ans: c

21. Computers that are used to control temperature and humidity in buildings are considered to be:
   (a) software
   (b) special-purpose
   (c) non-programmable
   (d) analytical engines

Ans: b

22. Computers that are used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called:
   (a) enhanced
   (b) software
   (c) analog
   (d) embedded

Ans: d

23. When a program becomes a part of the silicon chip it is called:
   (a) software
   (b) firmware
   (c) embedded
   (d) hardware

Ans: b

24. From this list, what is the most important difference between computers and other types of tools?
   (a) the computer is faster than all other tools
   (b) the computer can be programmed to perform a variety of tasks
   (c) the computer is digital; other tools are analog
   (d) the computer can store much more information than other tools.

Ans: b

25. The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called:
   (a) firmware
   (b) terminals
   (c) hardware
   (d) application programs

Ans: d

26. The program that uses a personal computer to transform written words into polished, printed publications is called:
   (a) a spreadsheet
   (b) telecommunications
   (c) desktop publishing
   (d) a database.

Ans: c

27. The branch of computing that attempts to make the computer exhibit imagination and insight is called:
   (a) artificial intelligence
   (b) multimedia
   (c) hypermedia
   (d) computer graphics

Ans: a

****

HARDWARE BASICS

1. When Thomas J. Watson Sr. took over the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, he renamed it:
   (a) Digital Equipment Corporation
   (b) International Business Machines
   (c) Sperry-UNIVAC
   (d) Social Security Administration

Ans: b

2. Which one of these forms of storage does not retain information when the machine's power is turned off?
   (a) RAM (Random Access Memory)
   (b) ROM (Read only Memory)
   (c) hard disk
   (d) floppy disk

Ans: a

3. Examples of pointing devices that are used for computer input are:
   (a) joysticks
   (b) mice
   (c) trackballs
   (d) all of the above.

Ans: d

4. The most commonly used output device today is a:
   (a) CRT monitor
   (b) keyboard
   (c) mouse
   (d) card punch

Ans: a

5. Which of the following components is the "brain" of the computer?
   (a) memory
   (b) CPU
   (c) input
   (d) output

Ans: b

6. The most common storage devices in a computer system are:
   (a) printers and monitors
   (b) disk drives and printers
   (c) disk drives and tape drives
   (d) tape drives and keyboards.

Ans: c

7. If a disk can hold 800 K bytes of information, it can store a text file of about:
   (a) 800,000 words
   (b) 800 words
   (c) 800 megabytes
   (d) 800,000 characters.

Ans: d

8. In the computer world, the word digital means information that is in:
   (a) discrete units
   (b) units that can be counted
   (c) continuous, smooth form
   (d) a and b.

Ans: d

9. The smallest unit of information is a(n):
   (a) byte
   (b) element
   (c) bit
   (d) atom

Ans: c

10. Binary systems use a base of:
   (a) eight
   (b) two
   (c) ten
   (d) zero

Ans: b

11. A byte is a collection of:
   (a) 800 bits
   (b) eight bits
   (c) 28 bits
   (d) two bits

Ans: b

12. In a computer's memory, a combination of bits like 01110110 represents:
   (a) a number

(b) a character of text
(c) part of a computer program
(d) it might represent any of these.

Ans: d

13. The decimal numbering system uses ______ digits.
(a) two
(b) ten
(c) nine
(d) eight.

Ans: b

14. The decimal representation of the binary is:
(a) 10
(b) 2
(c) 4
(d) 1

Ans: b

15. The number system used by computers to represent all internal data is the _______ system.
(a) binary
(b) hexadecimal
(c) decimal
(d) none of the above.

Ans: a

16. All of the following are normally input devices except for:
(a) a digital camera
(b) a mouse
(c) an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)
(d) a digitizer (scanner).

Ans: c

17. One of the primary limitations of ASCII is that:
(a) it does not facilitate multilingual computing
(b) it has a character set of over 200
(c) the patterns are not ordered
(d) it uses only uppercase letters.

Ans: a

18. K represents:
(a) 100010
(b) 210
(c) 102410
(d) 10002

Ans: b

19. An organized collection of information stored on a disk, like a word processed letter or a program, is referred to as a(n):
(a) address
(b) record
(c) file
(d) kilobyte

Ans: c

20. Information transformations are performed by the:
(a) central processing unit
(b) input device
(c) output device
(d) file description

Ans: a

21. The clock speed of a computer is measured in:
(a) megahertz
(b) kilobytes
(c) megabytes
(d) binary digits.

Ans: a

22. Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called:
(a) cards
(b) busses
(c) slots
(d) ports

Ans: b

23. Which of the following statements concerning touch screens is false?
(a) they respond when the user points or touches different screen regions

(b) they are effective when users are unfamiliar with computers
(c) they are used in public places, such as libraries and airports
(d) they are particularly popular with artists and designers.

Ans: d

24. Which of the following devices use reflected light to determine the location of pencil marks on standardized answer sheets and similar forms?
(a) bar-code readers
(b) optical-mark readers
(c) magnetic-ink character readers
(d) wand readers

Ans: b

25. The primary limitation of audio digitizers is that:
(a) they require artificial intelligence software to be correctly interpreted
(b) they cannot store input in memory
(c) there is not software currently available to perform needed functions
(d) they cannot capture music.

Ans: a

26. Pictures on a monitor are composed of tiny dots called:
(a) a pixels
(b) CRTs
(c) VDTs
(d) elements.

Ans: a

****

WORKING WITH WORDS

1. When a word processor is described as WYSIWYG, it means that:
(a) the word processor uses pull-down menus and a pointing device such as a mouse
(b) the word processor includes grammar and style checkers to improve writing
(c) the way the document appears on the screen is the way it will appear on paper
(d) the word processor can be used for desktop publishing applications

Ans: c

2. Since memory is not a permanent storage medium, it's important to ________ your work.
(a) bank
(b) paste
(c) save
(d) open

Ans: c

3. to open a version of a document means to copy it back from:
(a) printed copy
(b) floppy disk into the computer's memory
(c) hard disk into the computer's memory
(d) either b or c

Ans: d

4. A flashing cursor is sometimes called a(n):
(a) ENTER key
(b) ready signal
(c) insertion bar
(d) C.

Ans: c

5. **When you're typing a sentence on a word processor and you run out of room on a line before completing the sentence (like when typing this sentence), you should:**
   (a) press 1
   (b) press the Ø key and finish typing the sentence
   (c) choose "New Line" command and finish typing the sentence
   (d) just keep typing until you finish the sentence

Ans: d

6. **When the word processor automatically transports, along with the cursor, any words that won't fit on the current line to the next line, it is called:**
   (a) transpositioning
   (b) word wrap
   (c) editing
   (d) formatting

Ans: b

7. **Which of the following writer's tools is not available in a computer software form?**
   (a) thesaurus
   (b) dictionary
   (c) outliner
   (d) all of these are available as software

Ans: d

8. **Which of the following commands changes any or all of the target words to a different word and comes in handy when you've misspelled the same word or name throughout your document?**
   (a) the Replace command
   (b) the Edit command
   (c) the Cut-and-Paste command
   (d) none of the above

Ans: a

9. **The ________ command moves text from one document to another.**
   (a) Cut-and-Paste
   (b) Format
   (c) Search
   (d) Replace

Ans: a

10. **What technique is used to move text within a word processor?**
   (a) Cut-and-Paste
   (b) Drag-and-Drop
   (c) both a and b
   (d) neither a nor b

Ans: c

11. **Most modern word processors allow users to control the formats of:**
   (a) individual characters
   (b) lines
   (c) paragraphs
   (d) all of the above

Ans: d

12. **The size of the printed characters is called:**
   (a) point size
   (b) word size
   (c) print size
   (d) none of the above

Ans: a

13. **This type of font allows more room for wide characters like w's than for narrow characters like i's.**
   (a) Sans Serif
   (b) proportionally spaced
   (c) Courier
   (d) none of the above

Ans: b

14. **10-point Helvetica, 10-point Times, 10-point Avant Garde, and 10-point Zapf Chancery are all examples of:**
   (a) serifs

(b) text justifications
(c) fonts
(d) pixels

Ans: c

15. Blocks that appear at the top and bottom of every page, displaying repetitive information such as chapter titles are called:

(a) leaders and trailers
(b) headings and footnotes
(c) titles and footnotes
(d) headers and footers

Ans: d

16. The most widely used word processor for non-GUI computers is the:

(a) MS-DOS version of Word
(b) MS-DOS version of WordPerfect
(c) MS-DOS version of 1-2-3
(d) Windows version of Word

Ans: b

17. Idea processors take a variety of forms, but most are built around this concept:

(a) writing
(b) reading
(c) processing
(d) outlining

Ans: d

18. Most word processors today include this feature, which compares the words in a document with words in a disk-based dictionary.

(a) rhymer
(b) spell checker
(c) outliner
(d) processor

Ans: b

19. A spell checker that checks every word as it is typed and beeps or flashes each time a word is typed incorrectly is called a(n):

(a) idea processor
(b) interactive spelling checker
(c) batch spelling checker
(d) believability index

Ans: a

20. Spell checkers cannot detect:

(a) errors of context
(b) words not in the checker's dictionary
(c) all misspelled proper names
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

21. You want to produce personalized form letters, so you sue the _____ capability of the word processor.

(a) sort
(b) mail merge
(c) style and grammar checker
(d) desktop publishing

Ans: b

22. _______ can be used to transform photos and hand-drawn images into documents that are readable by a computer.

(a) standard 35mm cameras
(b) scanners
(c) charting
(d) graphics

Ans: b

23. In desktop publishing systems, this software is used to combine the source documents into a coherent, visually appealing publication:

(a) page-layout software
(b) database software
(c) spreadsheet software
(d) telecommunication software

24. Which of the following is an example of text formatting?

(a) replacing "good" with "goodwill"
(b) moving a sentence to a different paragraph

(c) deleting a paragraph

(d) none of the above

Ans: d

25. All of the following aspects of the writing process can be at least partially computerized with widely available commercial software except:

(a) organizing ideas

(b) producing an index

(c) checking for grammatical errors

(d) checking for holes in the plot of a novel

Ans: d

26. Software that is designed to be used by work groups rather than individuals is called:

(a) multipurpose software

(b) groupware

(c) multi-user software

(d) shareware

Ans: b

****

CALCULATION, VISULIZATION, AND SIMULATION

1. Which of the following would work to keep a class gradebook that automatically upgrades totals when grades are entered?

(a) word processor

(b) spreadsheet

(c) MS-DOS

(d) none of the above.

Ans: b

2. You're trying to decide how much to charge members to your club for dues, but you can't until you figure out how your costs stack up against some best-case and worst-case sales projections. What are you going to use for that?

(a) word processor

(b) outliner

(c) spreadsheet

(d) idea process

Ans: c

3. Spreadsheet programs that include macro capabilities:

(a) can automate repetitive spreadsheet construction tasks

(b) are necessary for block modeling

(c) are necessary to create worksheets with linked cells

(d) aren't possible in a mouse-based graphic user interface.

Ans: a

4. In a spreadsheet program, a(n) ________ typically appears on the screen as a grid of numbered rows and alphabetically lettered columns.

(a) cell

(b) address

(c) location

(d) worksheet

Ans: d

5. The box representing the intersection of a row and a column of a spreadsheet is called a(n):
   (a) address
   (b) cell
   (c) axis
   (d) matrix.

Ans: b

6. Every cell in a spreadsheet gird has a unique ______ made up of a row number and a column letter.
   (a) apex
   (b) address
   (c) intersection
   (d) location

Ans: b

7. The main advantage of a computer spreadsheet over manual methods is that:
   (a) data entry is easy and security threats can be easily handled
   (b) any number of hard copies (printouts) can be made
   (c) computerized spreadsheets can generate graphs that simply wouldn't possible without the computer
   (d) options can be explored quickly with different figures since formulas can recalculate whenever values change.

Ans: d

8. Most worksheets include ______ at the tops of columns and at the edge of rows.
   (a) grids
   (b) addresses
   (c) locators
   (d) labels

Ans: d

9. Suppose you've set up your household budget on a spreadsheet. You now fantasize about your Christmas bonus check and put the value into your spreadsheet to see how it will affect your budget. What is this kind of speculation called?
   (a) manual recalculation
   (b) what-f question
   (c) condition processing
   (d) style sheet

Ans: b

10. You are going to create a simple worksheet in a spreadsheet program showing projected expenses for a college student's fall term. The first step would probably be to:
    (a) type labels
    (b) type formulas
    (c) create a chart
    (d) perform calculations

Ans: a

11. The cell containing the cursor in a spreadsheet is called a(n):
    (a) active cell
    (b) console
    (c) formula bar
    (d) heading

Ans: a

12. Electric spreadsheets are appropriate tools for all of the following except:
    (a) developing financial models
    (b) answering "what-if" questions
    (c) keeping student grade records for a class
    (d) spreadsheets are appropriate for all of these applications

Ans: d

13. This spreadsheet capability not only allows for easy correction of errors, but also makes it easy to try out different values while searching for solutions.

(a) automatic recalculation
(b) replication of values
(c) predefined functions
(d) linking

Ans: a

14. Most spreadsheets will allow you to create ________ between worksheets, so when values change in one, the others are updated automatically.
(a) templates
(b) macros
(c) links
(d) none of these.

Ans: c

15. The best graphic to show the relative proportions of the parts to a whole is a:
(a) line chart
(b) bar chart
(c) pie chart
(d) scatter chart.

Ans: c

16. In your new job as Widget Company statistician, you've asked 500 of your customers to fill out a survey that includes questions about educational level, income, and number of Widgets purchased annually. After you enter the data in a spreadsheet program, you decide to look for a relationship between income and number of Widgets purchased. The best way to display the data for this kind of speculation is a:
(a) bullet chart
(b) line chart
(c) pie chart
(d) scatter chart.

Ans: d

17. What are the three things that can be in the cell of a spreadsheet?
(a) numeric values, letters, symbols
(b) percents, ranges, numeric values
(c) numeric values, labels, formulas
(d) numeric values, labels, sums

Ans: c

18. Which of the following is true of spreadsheets in general?
(a) they are used only in business applications
(b) they can be used for simulations
(c) their formulas can only refer to cells that are in the same row or column as the formula
(d) it is very difficult to generate deceptive results with a spreadsheet

Ans: b

19. This works like a specialized, prefabricated worksheet, automatically recalculating as a number is entered or changed.
(a) tax preparation software
(b) audit trials
(c) mathematics processors
(d) transaction software

Ans: a

20. Which of the following is an advantage of electronic spreadsheets over manual spreadsheets?
(a) in electronic spreadsheets, both numeric and alphabetic information can be entered
(b) electronic spreadsheets allow an unlimited number of cells to be used
(c) electronic spreadsheets can quickly do recalculations
(d) electronic spreadsheets can draw conclusions from the data

Ans: c

21. An engineer who uses a mathematics processor to test the stress capacity of a bridge is:
(a) putting lives in danger
(b) modeling

(c) visualizing
(d) calculating

Ans: b

22. Which of the following cannot be entered into a typical spreadsheet cell?
(a) a formula
(b) a numeric value
(c) graphics
(d) all of the above are legal

Ans: c

23. In a spreadsheet program the active cell is the cell that:
(a) is still empty
(b) contains data or text
(c) is doing aerobics
(d) can be modified

Ans: d

24. What is the best reason for using a simulation to model long-range movements of the Earth's continents?
(a) the speed of simulation
(b) operator safety
(c) the simulation is less work
(d) simulations are always accurate

Ans: a

25. Scientific visualization can be done with the help of:
(a) mathematical processing software
(b) statistical software packages
(c) graphics programs
(d) all of the above.

Ans: d

****

Telecommunication & Networking

1. Computer conferencing:
(a) requires that each participant have a modem
(b) allows participants to examine documents and comments from geographically remote sites
(c) is an example of batch, rather than interactive computing
(d) always includes voice communication

Ans: b

2. In 1945, Arthur C. Clarke predicted that satellites would:
(a) replace many telephone cables
(b) replace radio towers
(c) allow electronic signals to be beamed across oceans
(d) all of the above.

Ans: d

3. The main purpose of a networking computers is to:
(a) move blocks of information within RAM
(b) enable voice communication between modems
(c) facilitate communication between software applications
(d) share resources and information

Ans: d

4. You're ready to telecommunicate with your PC; to what kinds of systems can you connect?
(a) timesharing systems
(b) electronic bulletin boards
(c) electronic mail services
(d) all of the above.

Ans: d

5. The three essential components of any computer system are:

(a) hardware, software, networks
(b) hardware, software, application programs
(c) hardware, software, training
(d) hardware, software, people

Ans: d

6. One of the advantages of electronic mail over the telephones for short communications is that:
(a) e-mail is secure against wiretapping
(b) e-mail demands the immediate attention of the recipient
(c) e-mail systems cost less than phone systems
(d) e-mail doesn't demand the immediate attention of the recipient

Ans: d

7. Ports that require bits to travel through one at a time are called ________ ports.
(a) parallel
(b) serial
(c) network
(d) open

Ans: b

8. A modem can:
(a) be used as a regular phone when needed
(b) convert analog signals to digital signals
(c) provide user interface with the operating system
(d) only be installed inside the computer chassis

Ans: b

9. Transmitting a file from a BBS to personal computer is called:
(a) booting
(b) downloading
(c) uploading
(d) encrypting

Ans: b

10. Which of the following lists best describe the advantages of electronic-mail?
(a) quick, time shifted, usually has graphics, cheap
(b) long distance, quick, time shifted, can send data
(c) communicates attitude, can send data, time shifted, popular
(d) trouble free, quick, time shifted, usually has a voice

Ans: b

11. What is telecommunication?
(a) a special form of electronic-mail
(b) a new trend in robotics that may take the place of cars
(c) communication by telephone
(d) long-distance electronic communication in a variety of forms

Ans: d

12. What service does a typical computer bulletin board provide?
(a) it allows users to send and receive e-mail
(b) it gives special interest groups a communication tool
(c) it allows group projects to develop
(d) all of the above.

Ans: d

13. A set of rules for the exchange of data between a terminal and a computer, or between two computers is called:
(a) modems
(b) protocol
(c) bps
(d) transmissions

Ans: b

14. A terminal program which allows a personal computer to function as a terminal is called a(n):

(a) UNIX
(b) modem
(c) utility
(d) emulator

Ans: d

15. The most widely available multi-user operating system for workstations and academic micro computers today is:
(a) OS/2
(b) UNIX
(c) PC-DOS
(d) MS-DOS

Ans: b

16. A string of letters and numbers known only by the user and the computer is called a:
(a) login name
(b) command
(c) password
(d) code

Ans: c

17. To reduce costs for multiple copies, or to remove restrictions on software copying and use at a network site, a company can sometimes purchase a:
(a) standard license
(b) site license
(c) network license
(d) b or c

Ans: d

18. If users of different systems use programs with incompatible file formats, they need ________ to read and modify each other's files.
(a) an emulator package
(b) data translation software
(c) file transfer software
(d) none of the above.

Ans: b

19. Software programs designed to allow several networked users to work on the same documents at the same time are called:
(a) shareware
(b) groupware
(c) bulletin boards
(d) LANs

Ans: b

20. What is the main difference between a local area network (LAN) and a wide area network (WAN)?
(a) the distance over which they operate
(b) LAN and WAN use different protocols
(c) LAN is digital, WAN is analog
(d) there is no difference

Ans: a

21. An on-line meeting between two or more people is called:
(a) telecommuting
(b) groupware
(c) a conference
(d) a teleconference

Ans: d

22. What is true of telecommunications is general?
(a) user interfaces are generic and uniform
(b) it's not always easy for users of one network to communicate with users of another network
(c) facsimile machines are the only major users
(d) only big companies are involved

Ans: b

23. When you're connected to an electronic bulletin board system, it is possible to:
(a) examine information stored in various categories
(b) leave programs you've written for others to enjoy

(c) send e-mail to other users of the system

(d) all of the above

Ans: d

24. Types of software that can be freely distributed without violating copyright laws are called:

(a) shareware

(b) public domain

(c) copy protected

(d) a and b

Ans: d

25. When a user posts software on a BBS for others to use, the process is called:

(a) uploading

(b) offloading

(c) downloading

(d) copying

Ans: a

26. CompuServe is an example of a(n):

Ans: (a) information utility

(b) on-line database

(c) shareware

(d) public domain

Ans: a

27. The closest thing the United States has to a national telecommunications network is:

(a) Minitel

(b) e-mail

(c) Internet

(d) Arpanet

Ans: c

28. Many experts predict that Internet will be replaced by:

(a) Prodigy

(b) Milnet

(c) NREN

(d) Usenet

Ans: c

29. When the telephone system becomes digital:

(c) copper telephone lines will be replaced with high-capacity fiber optic cables

(b) the boundaries that separate the telephone industry, the computer industry, and the home entertainment industry will blur

(c) LANs will be able to hook directly into phone networks without modems

(d) all of these may come with a digital telephone system

Ans: d

30. Cyberspace is:

(a) a well-known robot in the novel Neuromancer

(b) the term a science fiction writer gave to an alternative reality where tomorrow's networks may take us

(c) an electronic ghost town that network users try to avoid

(d) a band of network nomads that are known for picking digital locks and ignoring electronic fences

Ans: b

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GRAPHICS, HYPERMEDIA AND MULTIMEDIA

1. Hypertext is:
   (a) a programming language
   (b) a way of organizing information nonsequentially
   (c) WYSIWYG
   (d) any text typed in a HyperCard text field

Ans: b

2. What is the best definition of hypermedia?
   (a) it is the processing of data at high speed
   (b) it is the use of animation to illustrate a subject
   (c) it links huge amounts of data in virtually any pattern
   (d) it is the use of satellites to transfer data

Ans: c

3. An important point about hypertext and other forms of hypermedia is that:
   (a) data can be stored in a sequential format
   (b) it is more prone to viruses than other media
   (c) data can be linked in any conceivable way
   (d) they can be transmitted over networks more quickly than other media

Ans: c

4. The computer term MIDI is a name for:
   (a) a military informational display system
   (b) a tool for creating Many Individual Data Interfaces
   (c) a Macintosh tool use to search for file IDs
   (d) A standard interface for connecting computers and electronic musical instruments

Ans: d

5. Digital sound in a multimedia production can come from:
   (a) a standard audio compact disc in a CD-Rom drive controlled by computer
   (b) data in the computer's memory
   (c) a synthesizer controlled by a computer
   (d) all of the above

Ans: d

6. What type of graphics gives the user control over every individual pixel, so it's ideal for applications like photographic image processing?
   (a) bitmapped graphics
   (b) object-oriented graphics
   (c) both a and b; the statement is generally true for both types of graphics
   (d) neither a nor b; the statement is generally false for both types of graphics

Ans: a

7. The MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) standard is commonly used to:
   (a) electronic digital musical instruments to communicate with each other, so that a musician playing one keyboard can control other synthesizers
   (b) electronic musical instruments to receive messages from personal computers
   (c) synthesizers and other instruments to provide real-time, high quality sound for multimedia productions

(d) all of the above

Ans: d

8. Monochrome graphics programs are efficient and easy to learn but limited in their ability to produce:
   (a) realistic images
   (b) simulated shades of gray
   (c) one-bit graphics
   (d) single colors

Ans: a

9. Typical gray-scale graphics allow each pixel to appear as black, white, or gray by:
   (a) assigning 1 bit per pixel
   (b) by mixing black and white pixels to produce gray
   (c) assigning 8 bits per pixel, allowing for 256 shades of gray
   (d) none of these

Ans: c

10. True color is photo quality and typically uses ________ bits of memory for each pixel on the screen.
   (a) 2
   (b) 4
   (c) 24 or 32
   (d) 8 or 6

Ans: c

11. The number of bits devoted to each pixel in a bitmapped graphics program is referred to as:
   (a) pixel depth
   (b) resolution
   (c) pixel strength
   (d) density

Ans: a

12. Pixel depth is one of two technological factors limiting an artist's ability to create realistic images with a bitmapped graphics program. The other factor is:
   (a) imaging
   (b) resolution
   (c) pixel strength
   (d) monitor measurement

Ans: b

13. The software that allows the user to manipulate photographs and other higher-resolution images is called:
   (a) analog camera
   (b) CAD
   (c) FAX
   (d) digital image processing software

Ans: d

14. Software that stores a picture, not as a collection of dots, but as a collection of lines and shapes is called ________ software.
   (a) painting
   (b) drawing
   (c) modeling
   (d) dragging

Ans: b

15. Which of the following statements concerning bitmapped graphics is false?
   (a) it is easier to work regions than objects
   (b) shapes are stored as math formulas, so they can be transformed mathematically
   (c) pixels can be magnified for detail editing
   (d) text can be moved as a block of pixels

Ans: b

16. Screen displays for video games and embellished photographic images involve the use of:
   (a) bitmapped image editing
   (b) object-oriented drawing
   (c) illustration software
   (d) one of these

Ans: a

17. Software that is designed to automate the creation of visual aids for lectures and demonstrations is called:
   (a) presentation graphics
   (b) visual representation
   (c) graphics reality
   (d) graphics automation

Ans: a

18. You want to create a drawing for a newsletter. If you want to draw it with the computer, but you want control over shading right down to the last dot on the screen, you should probably use:
    (a) bitmapped graphics software
    (b) page-layout software
    (c) object-oriented graphics software
    (d) all of these statements are true

Ans: d

19. Which of the following is not true about object-oriented graphics?
    (a) objects can be rearranged and moved around
    (b) multiple objects can be grouped together
    (c) printout resolution is determined by the printer, not by the software
    (d) all of these statements are true

Ans: d

20. Suppose you are working with an object-oriented graphics package where an image of Saturn and its rings are two distinct 3-D objects. Which of the following statements is probably true?
    (a) individual 3-D bits can be touched up separately
    (b) you should be able to lift the rings off of Saturn
    (c) moving the body of Saturn will badly distort the rings
    (d) 2-D laser printing of the picture will show its chunky bit-pattern origins

Ans: b

21. "Hot spots" that respond to mouse clicks in a HyperCard stack are called:
    (a) buttons
    (b) fields
    (c) links
    (d) cards

Ans: a

22. What is an advantage of object-oriented graphics over bitmapped graphics?
    (a) it's faster
    (b) it requires less processing
    (c) it allows shading of individual pixels
    (d) objects can be easily rearranged at any time

Ans: d

23. Why is CAD (computer-aided design) preferred over the older technique of drafting board, pencil, and T-square?
    (a) CAD programs can produce the initial design for you
    (b) software is cheaper to purchase than a drafting board
    (c) CAD designs are easily modified, paper designs are not
    (d) CAD is only used when pencils can't do the job

Ans: c

24. Multimedia documents can contain:
    (a) animation—computer graphics that move on the screen
    (b) video information—film clips shown on the computer's screen
    (c) audio information—music, sound effects, and spoken words
    (d) all of the above

Ans: d

25. The HyperCard program might be most appropriate for dealing with which of the following projects?
    (a) typing traditional term papers
    (b) creating an interactive newsletter
    (c) mail-merging junk mail
    (d) writing parallel programs

Ans: b

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SYSTEMS DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The following are all programming languages except for:
   (a) FORTRAN
   (b) C
   (c) Pascal
   (d) MS-DOS

Ans: d

2. Which of the following is true about Structured Query Language (SQL)?
   (a) it's used only by programmers to write database management software
   (b) it's used only by programmers to write database management software
   (c) it's used to request information from a database with carefully worded English-like questions
   (d) it would only by used during the creation phase of a database file

Ans: b

3. Stepwise refinement is similar to:
   (a) the process of developing a table of contents
   (b) the development of an outline of a paper
   (c) writing an abstract after writing a paper
   (d) writing an introduction to a paper

Ans: b

4. Why is Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) considered a pioneer in computers?
   (a) he developed the Pascal programming language
   (b) he invented a working adding machine
   (c) because of his writings on faith and mysticism
   (d) Pascal is not considered a computer pioneer

Ans: d

5. A cross between a computer language and plain English is called:
   (a) COBOL
   (b) assembler
   (c) algorithm
   (d) pseudocode

Ans: d

6. Which of the following are logical structures within an algorithm that maintain the order in which instructions are carried out?
   (a) logic statements
   (b) program statements
   (c) control structures
   (d) data structures

Ans: c

7. Just about any computer program can be constructed from these three control structures:
   (a) sequence control structures, selection control structures, repetition control structures
   (b) pseudocode control structures, refinement control structures, default control structures
   (c) debugging control structures, stepwise control structures, topdown control structures
   (d) none of the above

Ans: a

8. The control structure used to make logical decision is the:
   (a) sequence control structure
   (b) selection control structure
   (c) repetition control structure
   (d) a and b

Ans: b

9. What is a computer program?
   (a) a type of peripheral
   (b) a set of instructions

(c) a form of data
(d) a type of processor

Ans: b

10. The general trend in computer languages is an evolution towards:
(a) machine language
(b) C
(c) natural language
(d) assembly language

Ans: c

11. The process of writing a program from an algorithm is called:
(a) coding
(b) decoding
(c) encoding
(d) encrypting

Ans: a

12. The evolution of computer software can be summarized as the following sequence of developments:
(a) natural language, algorithm, and electronic mail
(b) algorithm, natural language, and programming languages
(c) machine language, assembly language, and high-level language
(d) instructions, assembly language, and MS work

Ans: c

13. High-level programming languages:
(a) will only work on supercomputers and other computers with very fast processors
(b) will only work on personal (desktop) computers
(c) make it possible to write programs that will run on different CPUs
(d) are used by operating systems to communicate with CPUs

Ans: c

14. The portions of a program ignored by the computer since they are only included to help the reader understand the program are called:
(a) variables
(b) declarations
(c) reminder notes
(d) comments

Ans: d

15. Programs need to be entered into the computer's memory, saved as a disk file, and translated into the computer's native machine language before they can be executed or run. To enter and save a program, you can use a(n):
(a) formatter
(b) CAD program
(c) text editor
(d) interpreter

Ans: c

16. What type of translator software translates an entire program into machine language before passing it on to the computer?
(a) compiler
(b) interpreter
(c) Pascal
(d) text editor

Ans: a

17. Violations of the rules of grammar of a programming language are called:
(a) syntax errors
(b) programming errors
(c) translator errors
(d) logic errors

Ans: a

18. A computer has what advantage(s) over an interpreter?
(a) you an try to run the program right after it is entered into the machine

(b) compilers run programs at a much higher speed
(c) any bugs found at run time can be usually pinpointed to a particular source code line easily
(d) a and c

Ans: b

19. The native language of a computer is called ________ language.
(a) machine
(b) assembler
(c) Pascal
(d) COBOL

Ans: a

20. Because assembly language programming requires the programmer to think on the machine's level and to include an enormous amount of detail, it is called:
(a) decimal
(b) hexadecimal
(c) machine
(d) low-level

Ans: d

21. A program called a(n) ________ translates each assembly language instruction into a machine language instruction.
(a) compiler
(b) assembler
(c) interpreter
(d) translator

Ans: b

22. An example of a high-level language is:
(a) DOS
(b) an algorithm
(c) FORTRAN
(d) an assembler

Ans: c

23. Which of the following is true about macros?
(a) macros are essential for word processing
(b) macros are most useful for creative rather than repetitive tasks
(c) macros can reduce the likelihood of errors
(d) macros are a specialized form of simulation

Ans: c

24. A difference between FORTRAN and COBOL is that:
(a) COBOL is a low-level language, FORTRAN is a high-level language
(b) FORTRAN's mathematical style is useful for scientists while COBOL is more suited for developing business applications
(c) COBOL was developed a few years before FORTRAN
(d) all of the above

Ans: b

25. Even though it is seldom used by professional programmers, this is probably the most widely used programming language in the world today:
(a) BASIC
(b) COBOL
(c) machine languages
(d) PASCAL

Ans: a

26. High-level programming languages:
(a) are more English-like than machine languages
(b) are the languages spoken by the different hardware units of a computer
(c) require that the programmer write the code directly in binary
(d) are used by operating systems to communicate with a CPU

Ans: a

27. A program is well structured if:

(a) it's made up of logically cohesive modules
(b) the modules are arranged in a hierarchy
(c) it's straightforward are readable
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

28. The programming language that was designed to encourage programmers to write structured programs was:
(a) PASCAL
(b) COBOL
(c) BASIC
(d) FORTRAN

Ans: a

29. In the future of programming:
(a) there will be an ever-increasing demand for highly trained programming who write machine language
(b) users will do less and less programming as languages evolve
(c) computers will play an ever-increasing role in programming themselves
(d) computers will probably never be able to anticipate problems and program solutions

Ans: c

30. In the field of computer science, a computer architecture specialist:
(a) designs buildings on the computer
(b) deals with the way hardware and software work together
(c) deals with the way a construction worker and a contractor work together
(d) there's no such thing as a computer architecture specialist

Ans: b

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COMPUTERS AT WORK/

1. People whose jobs will be changed or eliminated by computers in the coming decade include:
   (a) factory workers
   (b) clerical workers
   (c) farmers
   (d) all of the above

Ans: d

2. Which statement about an automated industrial economy is almost certainly false?
   (a) automation threatens human jobs
   (b) automation affects jobs at all levels (except possibly the very top level)
   (c) there will be an increase in leisure time
   (d) more jobs will be created than will be lost due to automation

Ans: d

3. The world today is experiencing the _____ revolution.
   (a) technology
   (b) agricultural
   (c) information
   (d) industrial

Ans: c

4. What is telecommuting?
   (a) a special form of electronic mail
   (b) a new trend in robotics that may take the place of cars
   (c) a trend towards working at home using personal computers and modems
   (d) none of these

Ans: c

5. Which of the following is not considered a benefit of telecommuting?
   (a) reduced use of fossil fuels
   (b) saving the time usually spent commuting
   (c) reduced social contact
   (d) increased productivity

Ans: c

Telecommuting:
(a) is declining in popularity because of the lack of social stimulation associated with it
(b) saves energy and time for workers, but almost always leads to lower worker productivity
(c) is popular with a growing number of workers, provided they can spend some time at the office
(d) all of the above

c

When computers are brought into the workplace:
(a) jobs are eliminated
(b) new jobs are created
(c) jobs are up-skilled to accommodate the new technology
(d) any or all of these can happen

d

When a secretary is moved from a job that involves filing, dictation, and reception work to a repetitive keyboarding job, it is called:
(a) up-skilling
(b) computer monitoring
(c) information overload
(d) de-skilling

d

Managers can use _____ to help them with planning, staffing, directing, and controlling organizations, but can suffer the possibility of _______.
(a) virtual reality/algorithm overload
(b) database management systems/de-skilling
(c) computer monitoring/de-skilling
(d) management information systems/information overload

d

An automated factory is more efficient than a traditional factory because:
(a) integration of planning and manufacturing is tighter
(b) materials and machines spend less time sitting idle
(c) waste in facilities, raw material, and labor is reduced
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

11. One common problem with computer monitoring is that workers who are monitored may:
    (a) develop carpal tunnel syndrome
    (b) assume that if it's not being counted, it's not important enough to do
    (c) require ongoing training
    (d) come in contact with computer viruses

Ans: b

12. Electronic sweatshops:
    (a) are increasingly located across national borders
    (b) may soon decline in number because of improvements in automated input technology
    (c) both a and b
    (d) neither a nor b

Ans: c

13. Which of the following is a common argument against telecommuting?
    (a) telecommuting can reduce worker social interaction
    (b) telecommuting increases the risk of repetitive stress syndrome among workers
    (c) telecommuting costs more than automobile commuting
    (d) telecommuting has been consistently shown to lower worker productivity

Ans: a

14. Computer-supported cooperative work is possible if:
    (a) groupware and telecommunications are available
    (b) workers have close proximity
    (c) workers live in the same time zone for interactivity to take place
    (d) none of these; CSCW is a futuristic ideal that, for the most part, hasn't been acknowledged

Ans: a

15. In the paperless office of the future, it is predicted that:
(a) magnetic archives will replace file cabinets
(b) electronic communication will replace memos and letters
(c) information utilities will replace newspapers
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

16. Document imaging systems include:
(a) scanners
(b) magnetic and optical storage disk drives
(c) fax machines
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

17. Some analysts suggest that telecommuting will become more popular with managers and workers when:
(a) workers are forced to telecommute
(b) managers finally give up the idea of controlling workers
(c) multimedia teleconferencing systems become affordable
(d) automobiles become outdated

Ans: c

18. Offices that are set up so workers can commute to a location near their home are called:
(a) regional work centers
(b) portable computer centers
(c) BEHEMOTHS
(d) modem stations

Ans: a

19. A management information system (MIS) can be used by:
(a) only top-level managers in the company
(b) only mid-level managers in the company
(c) only low-level managers in the company
(d) one MIS can be used by all levels of management

Ans: d

****

COMPUTERS AT SCHOOL AND AT HOME

1. Steve Wozniak and Steve Job' major contribution to the world of computers was:
(a) popularizing the personal computer
(b) developing the BASIC language
(c) introducing the concept of computer-assisted instruction
(d) founding Microsoft

Ans: a

2. The main advantage of computer assisted instruction (CAI) is:
(a) it's inexpensive
(b) it can replace out-of-date textbooks
(c) it exposes students to different user interfaces
(d) it allows individuals to learn at their own pace

Ans: d

3. What is a major problem of using computer in education?
(a) the students can't work at their own pace
(b) creativity is eliminated by computers
(c) the lack of teacher training
(d) the students must work without a teacher

Ans: c

4. Experts suggest that in order to prepare students adequately for their future, education should:
(a) be at least ninety percent automated
(b) emphasize technical skills because the typical student will take a computer-related job and keep that job until retirement
(c) follow the model that was developed by the framers of the constitution
(d) prepare students for a lifetime of learning and change

Ans: d

5. Which of the following is not used in educational software?
(a) simulation
(b) drill and practice
(c) hypermedia
(d) all of these are used

Ans: d

6. Experts predict that most of the jobs that:
(a) exist today require only a high school education
(b) workers perform today can be considered lifelong
(c) will exist in ten years do not exist today
(d) exist today will change less drastically than in the past

Ans: c

7. Computers in classrooms:
(a) improve memorization skills, but provide no help with learning analytical skills
(b) decrease school budgets by replacing teachers
(c) allow students to work at their own pace
(d) improve student analytical skills, but provide no help with creative work

Ans: c

Instructional software is often referred to as:
(a) eduware
(b) courseware
(c) firmware

(d) schoolware

Ans: b

9. Which of the following is a major benefit of drill-and-practice computer assisted instruction (CAI)?
   (a) students who use CAI develop their social skills
   (b) there is immediate feedback for the student
   (c) all students can learn at the same, fixed pace
   (d) none of the above

Ans: b

10. The programming language LOGO:
   (a) tells a turtle to draw graphics on a screen
   (b) is used to teach young children programming and problem solving skills
   (c) a and b
   (d) neither a nor b are true

Ans: c

11. Which of the following will be technologies in the home of the future?
   (a) fiber optics will allow cable companies to do narrowcasting like "The Surfing Channel"
   (b) CD-ROM will allow software companies to make interactive movies like "Surfing in Your Garage"
   (c) virtual reality software will allow you to explore a surfer's home
   (d) all of the above

Ans: d

12. Smart cards:
   (a) have a microprocessor and memory in them
   (b) are currently only used for checking and credit card services
   (c) a and b
   (d) none of the above

Ans: a

13. A disabled student uses a computer and modem to earn a college degree without leaving home. This is an example of:
    (a) visualization
    (b) distance learning
    (c) CAD/CAM
    (d) virtual reality

Ans: b

14. When it comes to educational simulations, people believe:
    (a) that children learn best through exploration and invention
    (b) that games are no way to spend classroom time
    (c) that simulations are no substitute for reality
    (d) people believe all of these things about educational simulations, whether they are true or not

Ans: d

15. The form of computer assisted instruction known as drill-and-practice:
    (a) helps students learn to think in ways that aren't possible otherwise
    (b) doesn't help students learn to think, but helps students memorize facts and skills
    (c) doesn't help students learn to think better or to memorize facts and skills; in fact, it's nearly worthless
    (d) allows students to program computers with easy-to-understand languages

Ans: b

16. Why would computer programs that teach reading skills be a good idea in adult literacy education?
    (a) most teachers refuse to work with adults
    (b) adults adapt to computers more quickly than children do
    (c) illiterate adults know that the computer will not think they are stupid
    (d) all of these

Ans: c

17. The three major issues that have an impact on the success of success of educational technology are:
    (a) money, teacher training, motivation of students
    (b) money, teacher training, restructuring of schools
    (c) geographical location of school, parental commitment, student interest
    (d) IQ of the students, teacher interest, student involvement

Ans: b

18. People are currently using smart cards:
    (a) to pay highway tolls
    (b) as keys to access sensitive data on computers
    (c) as food stamps
    (d) all of the above

Ans: d

****

COMPUTER SECURITY AND RISKS

1. Computer crime is likely to continue to grow unless:
   (a) electronic bulletin board operators are held responsible for information others post on their BBS
   (b) corporations and government agencies recognize the importance of security within their walls
   (c) law-enforcement agencies stop worrying about corporate insiders and, instead, increase their efforts to arrest teenage hackers
   (d) we decide that freedom of the press does not apply to on-line magazines

Ans: b

2. Nobody knows the true extent of computer crime because:
   (a) many computer crimes are never detected
   (b) companies often do not report computer crimes because they are afraid of bad publicity
   (c) a and b
   (d) none of the above

Ans: c

3. According to the FBI, the average computer crime is worth:
   (a) about the same as a car theft
   (b) less than most other crimes because information is free
   (c) far more than most other crimes
   (d) the FBI doesn't know because computer crime is a relatively new type of crime

Ans: c

4. Most computer crimes are committed by:
   (a) hackers
   (b) international spies
   (c) highly trained computer consultants
   (d) company insiders who have no extraordinary technical ingenuity

Ans: d

5. The most common from of computer crime is:
   (a) stealing hardware
   (b) theft of money, goods, information, and computer resources
   (c) spying on other people in the network
   (d) writing viruses

Ans: b

6. The problem of protecting the privacy in computer systems is aggravated by the increased use of:
   (a) command-line user interfaces
   (b) workstations
   (c) new CPU hardware
   (d) networks

Ans: d

7. Copyrights are issued by the Federal Government to protect:
   (a) the pricing of software
   (b) intellectual property
   (c) textbooks only
   (d) the author's identity

Ans: b

8. Information:
   (a) is a marketable commodity
   (b) can be stolen while leaving the original behind
   (c) should be free, according to the original hacker ethic

(d) all of the above

Ans: d

9. The purpose of intellectual property law is to:
   (a) 'allow the creator to make money
   (b) justly reward mental labor
   (c) encourage innovation
   (d) all of the above

Ans: d

10. What is the standard method of allowing only known and authorized users on a multi-user computer system?
   (a) identification by fingerprints
   (b) passwords and/or login names
   (c) expert systems
   (d) voice recognition

Ans: b

11. A program that performs a useful task and, at the same time, carries out some secret destructive act, is known as a:
   (a) sabotage
   (b) Trojan horse
   (c) worm
   (d) logic bomb

Ans: b

12. A virus program is usually hidden in:
   (a) the operating system only
   (b) an application program only
   (c) the disk drive
   (d) the operating system or application programs

Ans: d

13. What is the most common computer crime of these listed below?
   (a) extortion of bank funds
   (b) IRS database sabotage
   (c) putting people on junk mailing lists
   (d) software piracy

Ans: d

14. One way a database manager might be able to see if an intruder has been on the system is by using:
   (a) an encryption device
   (b) audit control software
   (c) a copy protection scheme
   (d) a password

Ans: b

15. Why are computer crimes so hard to detect?
   (a) disks can easily be erased to get rid of the evidence
   (b) someone can steal information and leave the original behind
   (c) most computer crimes are committed by insiders
   (d) all of these make computer crimes hard to detect

Ans: d

16. What are the two inherent characteristics computers have that most leave them open to attack or operating error?
   (a) a computer is difficult to hide/hardware is portable
   (b) every computer network is easily accessible/files are easy to copy
   (c) a computer will do exactly what it's programmed to do/ a computer can do only what it's programmed to do
   (d) computers are so programmable that they don't have any inherent characteristics

Ans: b

17. Why do many companies use call-back security systems, in which the computer calls the user on the phone before allowing access?
   (a) to identify user by voice recognition
   (b) to check phone lines for modem taps

(c) to prevent unauthorized use stolen passwords

(d) actually, call-back systems are outdated

Ans: c

18. Which statement below is not true about computer crimes?

(a) most computer crimes are committed by insiders

(b) the number of computer crimes has peaked and is beginning to decrease

(c) many, perhaps most, computer crimes go undetected or unreported

(d) illegally copying an application to avoid purchasing it is a common computer crime

Ans: b

19. Selling information about people is:

(a) always against the law in the United States

(b) highly unethical in a capitalist society

(c) a contradiction of terms; information can't be sold

(d) an increasingly important aspect of modern business

Ans: d

20. How do smart badges or active badges simultaneously improve security and threaten privacy?

(a) a badges user's location can be monitored constantly

(b) whenever anyone logs into a computer system, the badge code identifies the person as an authorized or unauthorized user

(c) at the end of the day, it's possible to reconstruct a badge user's movements throughout the day

(d) all of the above

Ans: d

21. One problem with high-tech weapons is that:

(a) they have become too large to store secretly

(b) they reduce the amount of time people have to make life-and-death decisions

(c) when people try to control them manually, they are unpredictable

(d) there is no problem with high-tech weapons

Ans: b

22. For many who understand computers, the biggest issue of concern related to autonomous military systems is:

(a) the unpredictability of the enemy

(b) that these systems might not react quickly enough to an attack

(c) software reliability

(d) hardware capacity

Ans: c

23. A complex system that can assume complete responsibility for a task without human input is called a(n):

(a) independent weapons system

(b) autonomous system

(c) generated system

(d) smart weapon system

Ans: b

****

INVENTING THE FUTURE

1. According to Alan Kay of Apple Computer, what is the best way to predict the future?
   (a) invent it
   (b) look at the major research labs
   (c) project current trends into the future
   (d) figure out what made past products successful

Ans: a

2. Which of the following is not a logical prediction for the future?
   (a) computers will be smaller and lighter
   (b) computers will be less expensive
   (c) computers are not going to get any faster, we've reached a limit already
   (d) computers will be easier to use

Ans: c

3. Alan Kay says we can predict the future by recognizing the four phases of any technology or media:
   (a) hardware, software, people, finances
   (b) hardware, software, service, way of life
   (c) people, machines, service, finances
   (d) hardware, programs, people, ideas

Ans: b

4. According to Alan Kay's four rules for predicting the future, how long does it take for new technology to go from the research lab to the market place?
   (a) about six months
   (b) about three years
   (c) about ten years
   (d) about a generation

Ans: c

5. If a computer product becomes so entrenched that humans use it without conscious thought:
   (a) the product has failed and will no longer sell
   (b) it will soon be replaced
   (c) the product has succeeded enough to move into the fourth phase of any information technology or media
   (d) the product will never be replaced by new inventions

Ans: c

6. What is liable to be the biggest obstacle to the advancement of computer technology in the next few years?
   (a) keeping hardware costs down
   (b) finding new tasks for computers to do
   (c) increasing the speed of software
   (d) designing reliable software

Ans: d

7. The acronym SILK (speech, image, language, and knowledge) represents:
   (a) the name of a new desktop computer with futuristic capabilities
   (b) one researcher's vision of the themes emerging in user interface technology
   (c) the minimum qualifications of a software agent
   (d) a new type of multimedia software application

Ans: b

8. Which of the following is decreasing as computer technology progresses?
   (a) hardware reliability
   (b) efficiency
   (c) speed
   (d) hardware cost

Ans: d

9. If the experts are right, we can expect the price-to-performance ratio (the level of performance per unit cost) of hardware:

(a) to double every year or two for several years
(b) to go down, rather than up, within three years
(c) to stay the same for a while
(d) none of the above

Ans: a

10. Research is bringing down the cost of solid-state semiconductor storage, which means.
(a) the cost of computers will rise
(b) rewritable cards will probably replace most disks and ROM
(c) storage capacity will become fixed
(d) we will conserve our store of silicon

Ans: b

11. Flat-panel displays and solid-state storage devices are:
(a) rapidly improving because of intensive industry research
(b) ideas that aren't expected to become products
(c) futuristic devices only seen on "Star Trek"
(d) a and c

Ans: a

12. Researchers today are developing RISC (reduced instruction set computer) processors and parallel processing in a quest for:
(a) smaller computers
(b) a society that only uses embedded computers
(c) speed
(d) agents

Ans: c

13. The information infrastructure of computers and networks can be compared with:
(a) the railroads of the nineteenth century
(b) the airline industry
(c) our modern highway systems
(d) all of the above

Ans: d

14. Computer scientists still have not:
(a) developed tools that will allow programmers to quickly produce error-free software
(b) gotten anywhere past the theory of virtual reality
(c) developed the first intelligent agent
(d) had any real success with speech recognition

Ans: a

15. Why are researchers experimenting with alternatives to the silicon chip, such as gallium arsenide chips and optical computers?
(a) silicon chips give a bulky look to the computer
(b) both gallium arsenide chips and computers that transmit light waves would increase the speed of the computer
(c) silicon has been found to be unsafe for some sensitive computer software
(d) all of the above

Ans: b

16. Broadband fiber optic cables can simultaneously transmit:
(a) telephone cells and television signals
(b) two-way computer communication
(c) software and firmware
(d) a and b

Ans: d

17. Many experts predict that the most important enhancement to the user interface of the future will be:
(a) a new menu structure
(b) talkwriters
(c) knowledge
(d) a new type of pointing device

Ans: c

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Expected Questions for Coming Exams.

SET-I

1- A computer or computational device in which the problem variables are represented as continuous, varying physical quantities.
a- Digital Computer b- Hybrid Computer
c- Analog Computer ✓ d- None of the above

2- A computer uses symbolic representations of its variables is called:
a- Digital Computer ✓ b- Hybrid Computer
c- Analog Computer d- None of the above

3- Another name of Mini computer is
a- Hybrid Computer b- Notebook Computer ✓
c- Mainframe computer d- None of the above

4- Another name of Mini computer is
a- Hybrid Computer b- Notebook Computer ✓
c- Mainframe computer d- None of the above

5- The Cray supercomputer is nicknamed
a- IBM-4002 b- Solicit
c- Bubbles ✓ d- Hyperion

6- Component or peripheral that feeds data or instruction into a computer are called
a- Storage Devices b- Input Devices ✓
c- Output Devices d- All of the above

7- Most of the more common keyboard layout is
a- PICTONAS b- QWERTY ✓
c- NASA d- All of the above

8- __________ are the examples of source data entry devices
a- Fax Machine b- Bar Code Reader
c- OCR d- All of the above ✓

9- OCR stands for
a- Optical Character Recognition ✓
b- Optical Card Reader
c- Optical Center Reservation d- All of the above

10- A thin lightweight video display used in laptop and notebook computers is called
a- LCD ✓ b- CRT
c- OMR d- OCR

11- "SVGA" technology was introduced in
a- 1994 b- 2004
c- 1991 d- 1989 ✓

13- Two or more computers that are connected together to share resources such as hardware, data, and software is called
a- Bridge b- Connector
c- Network ✓ d- Set-up

14- The device that support LAN to LAN communication is called
a- Bridge ✓ b- Router
c- Hub d- Switch

15- Two or more than two networks connected with ________ device
a- Bridge b- Router ✓
c- Gateway d- Ethernet Card

16- The protocol by which HTML files move across the Internet is called
a- TCP b- HTTP ✓
c- IP d- None of the above

17- The standard version of Token ring protocol is
a- TCP b- HTTP
c- IEEE 802.5 ✓ d- None of the above

18- A network that interconnects users with computer resources in a geographic area or region larger than that covered by even a large local area network is called
a- LAN b- WAN
c- MAN ✓ d- GAN

19- __________ is a geographically dispersed telecommunications network
a- LAN b- WAN ✓
c- MAN d- GAN

20- Shared communication line in Bus topology is called
a- Token b- Ring
c- Hub d- Bus ✓

21- The device or computer to send or transmit data or information to receiver is called
a- Medium b- Sender ✓
c- Dispatcher d- Receiver

22- The __________ type of signal represented by "0" and "1"
a- Frame b- Analog
c- Digital ✓ d- Synchronous

23- A communications mode that is used to transmit information in one direction only is called
a- Half Duplex b- Full Duplex
c- One Way d- Simplex ✓

24- The source in which data travel form one place to another place is called
a- Channel b- Medium ✓
c- Path d- None of the above

25- The amount of information that can be sent over a single connection within any given period of time is called
a- Broadband b- Base band
c- Bandwidth ✓ d- All of the above

26- A process in which Analog signal convert into Digital Signals is
a- Modulation b- De Modulation ✓
c- Modulator d- None of the above

27- A device convert digital data into analog and vice versa is called
a- Converter b- Decoder
c- Modem ✓ d- Dispatcher

28- UTP stands for
a- Unshielded Twisted Pair ✓ b- Ultra Space Power
c- Ultra Twisted Pair d- None of the above

29- Computer machinery and software used to digitally create, collect, store, manipulate, and relay office information is called
a- Office Work b- Office Automation ✓
c- Digital work d- All of the above

30- The important services of E-Commerce
a- E Mail b- Web Conferencing

c- Electronic Shopping d- All of the above ✓

31- A software is used by architects, engineers, drafters, artists, and others to precision drawings or technical illustrations is called

a- Corel Draw b- Adobe Photoshop

c- CAD ✓ d- All of the above

32- Attempt to represent a real-life system with a Model to determine how a change in or more variables affects the rest of the system

a- Copy Cat b- Simulation ✓

c- Imitation d- None of the above

33- A type of education in which the student learns by executing special training program a computer is called

a- CAD b- CAM

c- CBT ✓ d- All of the above

34- A type of computer application that helps automates a factory

a- CAD b- CAM ✓

c- CBT d- All of the above

35- The major components of modern computer are

a- CPU b- Main Memory

c- I/O units d- All of the above ✓

36- The devices are used by a person or other system to communicate with a computer called

a- Communication devices b- I / O devices ✓

c- Message devices d- All of the above

37- Control Unit is the part of

a- ALU b- CBT

c- CPU ✓ d- None of the above

38- CPU stands for

a- Central Processing Unit ✓ b- Central Process Unit

c- Commercial Process Unit d- None of the above

39- ROM store data

a- Direct b- Permanent ✓

c- Temporary d- Provisional

40- A bus in which data transfer one place two another place is called

a- Data Bus ✓ b- System Bus

c- Control Bus d- Address Bus

41- A set of electronic signal pathways that allows information and signals to travel between components inside or outside of a computer is called

a- Data Bus b- System Bus

c- Control Bus d- Expansion Bus ✓

42- ________ is a special, high-speed storage area within the CPU

a- Memory b- RAM

c- Register ✓ d- ROM

43- A hardware register used to hold the results or partial results of arithmetic and logic operations is called

a- Accumulator ✓ b- Instruction Register

c- Status Register d- Stack Pointer

44- A program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all the other programs in a computer is called
a- Application Software b- Function Software
c- Controlling Software d- Operating System ✓

45- provides direct access to any byte on the chip
a- RAM ✓ b- ROM
c- Cache RAM d- Operating System

46- ____________ converts High level language into low level language
a- Google b- Assembler
c- Web Page d- Compiler ✓

47- Most computers have two separate memory caches; L1 cache, located on the ________, and L2 cache, located between the CPU and DRAM.
a- RAM b- ROM
c- CPU ✓ d- EEPROM

48- The type of virus infects a disk's boot sector the first portion of a hard drive is called
a- Boot sector virus ✓ b- RedLof virus
c- Worm virus d- All of the above

49- A program that when loaded infects, alters or destroys other programs is called
a- Infector b- Virus ✓
c- Bug d- Diseases

50- A virus written in the Macro language is called
a- Boot sector virus b- RedLof virus
c- Macro virus ✓ d- All of the above

51- A utility that searches a hard disk for viruses and removes any that are found
a- Detector b- Anti virus ✓
c- Bug Remover d- All of the above

52- ________ virus Infects 32-bit Windows 95/98/NT executable files
a- Boot sector virus b- RedLof virus
c- Chernobyl virus ✓ d- All of the above

53- Good passwords contain on
a- Alphabets b- Numbers
c- Alphanumeric ✓ d- All of the above

54- Data protection ACT Granted by __________ country
a- USA b- USSR
c- UK ✓ d- All of the above

55- The legal protection against copying and the specific rights allowing copying given to original works is called
a- Password b- Copy Right ✓
c- Virus d- None of the above

56- Most Data Protection ACT granted in
a- 1999 b- 1963
c- 2000 d- 1984 ✓

57- ________ is malicious software designed to damage or disrupt (disturb) computers, applications, and networks.
a- Spy Ware b- Hacker
c- Malware ✓ d- All of the above

58- ________ is a utility program that searches a hard disk for viruses and removes any that are found.
a- Virus b- Data Protection

c- Password d- Anti Virus ✓

59- A computer worm is a type of virus that replicates itself, but does not alter any files on your machine.
a- Boot sector virus b- RedLof virus
c- Worm virus ✓ d- All of the above

60- GUI stands for
a- Graphical User Interface ✓
b- Global User Interface
c- Graphical Usage Interface
d- None of the above

61- MS DOS is an example of _________ interface
a- GUI b- CLI ✓
c- MAC d- All of the above

62- _________ operating systems are used to control machinery, scientific instruments and industrial systems
a- Batch b- Single User
c- Real time ✓ d- All of the above

63- An icon present on the Windows desktop that enables users to view drives, folders, and files is called
a- My Documents b- My Computer ✓
c- Internet Explorer d- Opera Explorer

64- Windows Explorer is look like
a- My Documents b- Internet Explorer
c- My Computer ✓ d- All of the above

65- Internet Explorer was first introduced in
a- 2005 b- 1998
c- 1995 ✓ d- 1990

66- An area that runs across the bottom of the Windows desktop is called
a- Property bar b- Title bar
c- System Tray d- Task bar ✓

67- _________ a pictorial representation of a program or software function or feature
a- Picture b- Symbol
c- Icon ✓ d- Graphical Image

68- A temporary lineup of print requests waiting to be printed on a printer.
a- Print Request b- Print Queue ✓
c- Print Waiting d- None of the above

69- The _________ bar contains a slider that the user can click and drag to scroll through the window
a- Scroll bar ✓ b- Menu bar
c- Title bar d- None of the above

70- In _________ mode, the editor inserts all characters you type at the cursor position
a- Overtype b- Insertion ✓
c- Typing d- All of the above

71- In _________ font style small decorative line added as embellishment to the basic form of a character
a- San Serif b- Italic
c- Serif ✓ d- All of the above

72- Indentation command is the part of
a- Formatting b- Paragraph ✓

c- Tools d- None of the above

73- Presentation of the lines of a paragraph according to the margins is called
a- Arraignment b- Styling
c- Alignment ✓ d- All of the above

74- Letter paper size is
a- 8.5 x 11 Inches ✓ b- 8.27 x 11.69 Inches
c- 8.5 x 14 Inches d- None of the above

75- Excel is a spreadsheet application written and distributed by
a- Microsoft ✓ b- Sun
c- Goggle d- Java

76- In Excel built in formulas are called
a- Procedure b- Functions ✓
c- Modus Operandi d- All of the above

77- A single spreadsheet that contains rows and columns of data is called
a- Workspace b- Workbook
c- Work sheet ✓ d- None of the above

78- ____________ allow you to assign a name to a single cell or a range of cells
a- Formatting b- Named range ✓
c- Cell range d- None of the above

79- A toolbar provides many of the most common options for formatting selected text, such as font, font size, font weight, alignment, and color is called
a- Picture Toolbar b- Style Toolbar
c- Formatting Toolbar ✓ d- Standard Toolbar

80- Automatic adjustment of the number of words on a line of text, as they are being entered and displayed on the screen, to match the margin settings is called
a- Word Wrapping ✓ b- Alignment
c- Adjustment d- None of the above

81- The currently selected cell in MS-EXCEL is called
a- Passive Cell b- Active Cell ✓
c- Normal Cell d- None of the above

82- A worksheet can have up to ____________ rows
a- 65,000 b- 72,000
c- 65,536 ✓ d- None of the above

83- A ____________ is a mathematical expression that is used to carry out a calculation
a- Relationship b- Function
c- Formula ✓ d- None of the above

84- $D + $F is an example of ____________ reference of cell
a- Relative b- Accurate
c- Absolute ✓ d- All of the above

85- TODAY ( ) is a ____________
a- Value b- Function ✓
c- Formula d- Cell Reference

86- A manner in which data display in a cell is known as:
a- Cell Formatting ✓ b- Presentation
c- Formatting d- Style

87- Internet Explorer is an example of
a- Web Browser ✓ b- Hardware
c- Router d- Gateway

88 A software application that is used to locate and display Web pages

a- My Computer b- Web Browser ✓
c- Program d- All of the above

89- Every Web page is identified by a unique
a- Web Name b- Web address
c- URL ✓ d- None of the above

90- Home page of the website is also called
a- Welcome Page b- Index page ✓
c- Starting Page d- None of the above

91- FTP stands for
a- Frame Transfer Protocol b- Folder Transmit Program
c- File Transfer Protocol ✓ d- Folder Transfer Protocol

92- IP addressing is based on ______ bits
a- 32 ✓ b- 64
c- 16 d- None of the above

93- ______________ translate domain name into IP address
a- IP Addressing b- DNS Schemes ✓
c- TCP d- None of the above

94- A program that searches documents for specified keywords and returns a list of documents where the keywords were found is called
a- Locator Program b- Search Engine ✓
c- Web Searcher d- None of the above

95- Email almost used ______________ protocol
a- EMP b- STPP
c- SMTP ✓ d- All of the above

96- A discussion forum which is conducted by e-mail, rather than face-to-face is called
a- News Forum b- News Agency
c- News Group ✓ d- None of the above

97- Collection of Web pages are called
a- Web Location b- Web Browser
c- Web Site ✓ d- None of the above

98- World Wide Web established in
a- 1952 b- 1989 ✓
c- 1973 d- None of the above

99- A __________ is a document on the Web. Every Web page is identified by a unique URL (Uniform Resource Locator).
a- Website b- Webpage ✓
c- PDF Files d- All of the above

100- ____________ defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.
a- SMTP b- POP 3
c- TCP/ IP ✓ d- HTTP

****

SET-II

1. Which of the following is not necessary for a stand alone computer?
(A) RAM (B) Hard Disk
(C) Operating System
(D) LAN Card✓

2. Which among the following is the odd one out?
(A) RAM (B) ROM
(C) Cache✓ (D) Hard Disk

3. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
(A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
(C) Hacking✓ (D) Breach

4. Hard disk in a computer is a/an ___?
(A) Output Device (B) Processor
(C) Software
(D) Storage Device✓

5. A set of instructions that operates various parts of the Computer Hardware is called?
(A) Hardware Manager
(B) Device
(C) Software✓ (D) URL

6. In which year, was the 1st widely-available web browser, Mosaic, released?
(A) 1993✓ (B) 1995
(C) 1996 (D) 1998

7. The smallest unit of data in a computer is:
(A) Bit✓ (B) Kilobit
(C) Terabyte (D) Byte

8. "Digital Computer" was invented by:
(A) Howard Aiken✓
(B) Vannevor Bush
(C) John Harrison
(D) M.R. Bissel

9. Which is the biggest company of the computer software in the world?
(A) MSN (B) Google
(C) Yahoo **(D) Microsoft✓**

10. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
(A) Recycle Bin✓
(B) My Computer
(C) My Network Places
(D) Internet Explorer

11. Software programme that controls a place of hardware is called:
(A) Control Panel **(B) Driver✓**
(C) Messenger (D) Broswer

12. A programme used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer is called:
(A) Messenger (B) Internet
(C) Operating System
(D) Browser✓

13. In computer system, word "BOOT" is used for:
(A) To exit opened software
(B) To start up a software
(C) To shutdown system
(D) To start a computer✓

14. Windows 2007 is a(an):
(A) Application Software
(B) Word Processor
(C) Operating System✓
(D) None of these

15. URL is an abbreviation of:
(A) Uniform Resource Locator✓
(B) Uniform Room Locator
(C) Universal Resource Locator
(D) Universal Room Locator

16. In computer system, word 'BOOT' is used for:
(A) To start a computer✓

(B) To exit opened software
(C) To start up a software
(D) To shutdown system

17. **A collection of computers that are connected together is called:**
(A) Group (B) Meeting
(C) Network✓ (D) Team

18. **In a computer, the keyboard is used as a(n) ______ device.**
(A) Input✓ (B) Charging
(C) Output (D) Printing

19. **Which device is required for internet connection?**
(A) NIC Card (B) CD Drive
(C) Modem✓ (D) Mouse

20. **A normal CD-ROM can usually store upto ________ data.**
(A) 680 GB (B) 680 KB
(C) 680 Bytes **(D) 680 MB✓**

21. **Which of the following is not an operating system?**
(A) Oracle (B) DOS
(C) Linux✓ (D) Windows

22. **To create a table of columns and rows for mathematical calculation or statistical representation, which programme is used?**
(A) Auto CAD **(B) Excel✓**
(C) Word Pad (D) Word Perfect

23. **Hard copy of document is:**
(A) Save copy (B) Scanned copy
(C) Print out✓ (D) Display copy

24. **Internet is:**
(A) Display System
(B) Network of Networks✓
(C) Scanning Technology
(D) Search Engine

25. **________ is done to protect data and passwords.**
(A) Verification (B) Authentication
(C) Encryption✓ (D) Authorization

26. **WWW stands for ________**
(A) Wrestling & Wildlife Web
(B) World Wrestling Web
(C) World Wildlife Web
(D) Worldwide web✓

27. **Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as:**
(A) Trackers **(B) Cookies✓**
(C) Profiles (D) Codes

28. **The browsers _____ keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.**
(A) Trail **(B) Cache✓**
(C) Favorites (D) History

29. **A _______ certificate is a notice that guarantees a user or a website is legitimate.**
(A) Digital✓ (B) Protected
(C) Secure (D) Assigned

30. **Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is:**
(A) Watt **(B) GB✓**
(C) Newton (D) Ghz

31. **What are three most popular social networking websites today?**
(A) Zorpia, Netlog, Habbo
(B) Facebook, Bebo, Blogster
(C) Facebook, Myspace, Twitter✓
(D) Google, Yahoo, Bing

32. **In MS Word, shortcut 'Shift+Delete' is used to:**
(A) Create a shortcut to selected item
(B) Copy the selected item
(C) Rename the selected item
(D) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin✓

33. **From which menu, you can insert the Header and Footer?**
(A) Insert Menu✓ (B) View Menu
(C) Tools Menu (D) Format Menu

34. **Which of the following is not a search engine?**

(A) Yahoo.com (B) Altavista.com
(C) **Facebook.com**✓
(D) Google.com

35. **Which of the following is correct form of an email address?**
(A) **ppsc@punjab.gov.pk**✓
(B) Punjab.gov.pk@ppsc
(C) ppsc@http://www.punjab .gov.pk
(D) Ppsc: Punjab.com

36. **Within a browser, what does a 'Home' do?**
(A) **Displays the content of your designated start page**✓
(B) Enters your home address into text box
(C) Takes you to the previously visited site
(D) Adds your email address to your email message

37. **Which of the following is a URL?**
(A) **www.yahoo.com**✓
(B) Searchainternet.net
(C) Internet Explorer
(D) Netscape

38. **When you friend someone on a social networking site, what does this allow him to see?**
(A) Nothing, the same as everyone else
(B) He can see all of things you put on private so only friends can see
(C) **He can see just your picture**✓
(D) A and C

39. **Who is the founder of the social media network "Facebook"?**
(A) Steve Wozniak
(B) Bill Gates
(C) Steve Jobs
(D) **Mark Zuckerberg**✓

40. **The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is:**
(A) 2 and 2 (B) 2 and 1
(C) 1 and 2 (D) **1 and 1**✓

41. **What is the smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?**
(A) 12 (B) **8**✓
(C) 10 (D) 6

42. **What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?**
(A) 78 (B) **72**✓
(C) 75 (D) 68

43. **Selecting text means selecting ______.**
(A) A word
(B) An entire sentence
(C) **Whole document**✓
(D) None of these

44. **Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word?**
(A) Ctrl + Enter
(B) **Enter key**✓
(C) Shift + Enter
(D) Down cursor key

45. **Which of the following is a graphic solution for processor?**
(A) **Clip Art**✓ (B) Word Art
(C) Drop Cap (D) None of these

46. **The most widely used internet search engine in the world is:**
(A) MSN (B) **Google**✓
(C) Yahoo (D) YouTube

47. **Any crime that involves a computer and internet is:**
(A) Organized Crime
(B) **Cyber Crime**✓
(C) Professional Crime
(D) Social Crime

48. **The use of computer is attractive because of its:**
(A) Accuracy
(B) Reliability
(C) Speed
(D) **All of the above**✓

49. **A computer mainly consists of electronic:**

(A) Parts (B) Devices✓
(C) Chips (D) Circuits

50. **Modern computers compared to earlier computers are:**
(A) Faster and smaller✓
(B) Larger and stronger
(C) Slower but more reliable
(D) Faster and larger

51. **Find the odd man out.**
(A) Coaxial cable
(B) Microwaves✓
(C) Optical fiber
(D) Twisted pair wire

52. **To have your macro available to all new documents you create, store it in:**
(A) My Documents
(B) Quick Access
(C) The Normal Template✓
(D) The Macro Gallery

53. **To move to the previous cell in a table inserted in a document, press:**
(A) The Tab Key (B) Alt + Tab
(C) Shift + Tab✓ (D) Backspace

54. **To get step-by-step instructions as you go through the word mail merge process, use:**
(A) A template✓
(B) The mail merge wizard
(C) The mailing table
(D) A macro

55. **A ______ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.**
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report✓ (D) Table

56. **The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:**
(A) 40% (B) 42%
(C) 44%✓ (D) 46%

57. **When inserting a graphic into a worksheet, you could go to cell A1 by pressing:**
(A) SHIFT + HOME
(B) CTRL + HOME✓
(C) ENTER + HOME
(D) ALT + HOME

58. **To be compatible with previo versions of Microsoft Word, a Wor 2013 document shoud be saved wi this extension:**
(A) .docx **(B).doc✓**
(C) .txt (D) .rft

59. **Which option displays fill color alternate rows in an Excel Table?**
(A) Banded Rows✓ (B) First Row
(C) Last Row (D) Filled Rows

60. **What function displays row data in column or column data in a row?**
(A) Hyperlink (B) Index
(C) Transpose✓ (D) Rows

61. **When typing character search criter Excel matches fields based on:**
(A) Alphabetical order✓
(B) Capitalization
(C) Spelling
(D) Primary records

62. **When you insert a picture into document, the default text wrappi option is:**
(A) Line with text✓ (B) None
(C) Tight (D) Square

63. **What is the sum of this series 1, 2, 4,.... 99?**
(A) 1500 (B) 2000
(C) 2500 **(D) 3000✓**

64. **The most common types of stora devices are ______.**
(A) Magnetic✓ (B) Optical
(C) Flash (D) Persistent

65. **What category of functions is used this formula? = PMT (C10/12, C8, C 1)**
(A) Logical **(B) Financial✓**
(C) Payment (D) Statistical

66. **Each sector on a hard drive sto**

_______ bytes of data.

(A) 64 **(B) 512✓**

(C) 1,024 (D) 1 Giga

67. **What does an I-beam facilitate?**

(A) Locating text✓

(B) Highlighting text

(C) Draggig and selecting text

(D) Formatting text

68. **An unauthorized user is a network _____ issue.**

(A) Performance✓

(B) Reliability

(C) Security

(D) All of these

69. **Which of the following is not a major reason for an email bounce?**

(A) Bad user account name

(B) Bad domain name

(C) Stale file handle✓

(D) Domain server is down

70. **When you insert a comment in a document, the comment appears in a:**

(A) New window

(B) Sidebar

(C) Balloon✓

(D) Sticky note icon

71. **Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?**

(A) TOTAL (B) ADD

(C) SUM✓ (D) AVG

72. **The information inside your table needs to be sorted alphabetically. To do this, you go to:**

(A) Table Tools Design

(B) Page Layout

(C) Home tab > Paragraph group

(D) Tale Tools Layout✓

73. **Why might you hide worksheets in a workbook?**

(A) The file is smaller

(B) The file is larger

(C) Some data is private✓

(D) Some data is formatted

74. **User developed instructions for Excel are called:**

(A) Programs **(B) Macros✓**

(C) Procedures (D) All of these

75. **What term describes a picture that has been resized by a percentage?**

(A) Cropped (B) Flipped

(C) Stretched **(D) Scaled✓**

76. **How can words be separated in a range name?**

(A) With a space (B) With a comma

(C) With a period✓ (D) With a colon

77. **A word template stores common document:**

(A) Content **(B) Structure✓**

(C) Style (D) Theme

78. **In which view does a page break appear as a black dashed line on the screen?**

(A) Normal✓

(B) Page Break Preview

(C) Page Layout

(D) Custom

79. **If the code for JAVA is LCXC, what is the code for BASIC?**

(A) CBJTD **(B) DCUKE✓**

(C) EDVLF (D) FEWMG

80. **For what can you use Outlook Tasks?**

(A) Manage client data

(B) Send and receive email

(C) Schedule appointments and meetings

(D) Manage to do items✓

81. **What Do-while is an _______ loop.**

(A) Entry control **(B) Exit control✓**

(C) Entry enrolled (D) None of these

82. **What should follow the sheet name in a 3-D formula?**

(A) Colon

(B) Parentheses

(C) Period

(D) Exclamation point✓

83. Excel would evaluate the formula, =2010/58, and return this answer.
(A) 5 (B) 6.25
(C) 320✓ (D) 232

84. What do you see if you hover the mouse over a chart object?
(A) Key Tip **(B) ScreenTip✓**
(C) Chart Tip (D) Chart Key

85. Afzal mixed 40% kerosene solution to 25% kerosene solution hence obtaining 30% kerosene solution. In what ratio were the both solutions mixed?
(A) 3:1 (B) 2:3
(C) 2:1✓ (D) 3:2

86. Protecting a worksheet means:
(A) No cell in a worksheet can be changed
(B) Saving the workbook in a hidden folder
(C) No additional change can be made to a worksheet
(D) To lock cells in the worksheet so that a user cannot inadvertently change them✓

87. A driver drives 8 km South then 6 km W, and 2 km S again. She then drives 3 km E to avoid a traffic jam before driving 6 km N. How many kilometers is she from her starting point?
(A) 4 **(B) 5✓**
(C) 6 (D) 7

88. Which of the following is reliable communication?
(A) TCP✓ (B) IP
(C) UDP (D) None of these

89. What term describes shaped text?
(A) TextArt (B) TextWord
(C) WordArt✓ (D) WordText

90. If ADD = 9, BAD = 7, and CAD = 8, what is the value of ADA?
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 **(D) 6✓**

91. Which of the following will determine your choice of systems software for your computer?
(A) Is the applications software you want to use compatible with it? ✓
(B) Is it expensive?
(C) Is it compatible with your hardware?
(D) Both A and C

92. Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as:
(A) Updating (B) Batching
(C) Sorting✓ (D) Summarising

93. Before you create labels such as name tags, specify the size by selecting:
(A) Label options✓ (B) Layout
(C) Format (D) Templates

94. A man buys an item for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the item?
(A) Rs. 1090 (B) Rs. 1160
(C) Rs. 1190✓ (D) Rs. 1202

95. In a Rich Text content control field, the text:
(A) Can be formatted✓
(B) Cannot be formatted
(C) Is limited to lowercase
(D) Cannot contain space

96. In the formula, = 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 15 ÷ 25/5, Excel computes this first.
(A) 10÷5 (B) 5 ÷15
(C) 2.5/5✓ (D) 15 ÷25

97. Where is the address of the active cell displayed?
(A) Row heading (B) Status bar
(C) Name box✓ (D) Formula bar

98. Find odd man out.
(A) Japan (B) China
(C) London✓ (D) Canada

99. You can evenly adjust spacing in columns and rows by using the Table Tool called:
(A) Equalize **(B) Distribute✓**
(C) Mirror (D) Snap to Grid

100. This describes the size, weight and spacing of a character in a Word document:
(A) Font✓ (B) Typeface
(C) Points (D) Typography

101. When you want to combine cells in any given table row, you:
(A) Merge✓ (B) Simplify
(C) Join (D) Link

102. There are two different ways to insert content from one application into another–embedding and:
(A) Importing (B) Integrating
(C) Linking✓ (D) Bookmarking

103. What term describes a feature that gives Excel enhanced capability?
(A) Trend lining
(B) Enhancement bit
(C) Thumbnail
(D) Add-in✓

104. A cube has a volume of 8 cubic meters. If each side is doubled in length, what will its new volume be in cubic meters?
(A) 16 (B) 32
(C) 48 (D) 64✓

105. The best tool to use to create a hierarchical flow chart in Word is:
(A) WordArt (B) Shapes
(C) SmartArt✓ (D) Tables

106. A combination of instructions and keystrokes that are stored and used in documents is called:
(A) A shortcut✓ (B) A macro
(C) A keystroke (D) A function

107. What is the name for a webpage address?
(A) Directory (B) Domain
(C) URL✓ (D) Protocol

108. To what does the term "page orientation" refer?
(A) An application that displays web pages
(B) Combining two versions of the same document
(C) Code in a mail merge main document that shows where data will be inserted
(D) Whether a page is laid out vertically or horizontally✓

109. A ______ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
(A) MAN
(B) LAN✓
(C) WAN
(D) None of the above

110. Which is NOT a method of creating a table in MS Access?
(A) Datasheet View (B) Design View
(C) Layout View✓ (D) Template

111. When you are working on a document, Word automatically saves your document:
(A) Every 10 minutes✓
(B) Every 10 seconds
(C) When you close the document
(D) When you close the application

112. Where does Word insert a table of contents?
(A) On the first page of the report
(B) After the cover page
(C) At the insertion point
(D) Before the document title✓

113. When the Reviewing pane is open, the title of that pane is:
(A) Comments (B) Revisions✓
(C) Edits (D) Changes

114. Connections to the internet using a phone line and a modem are called ______ connections.
(A) Broadband (B) Dish
(C) Digital (D) Dial-up✓

115. Your ______ files store various versions of running programs.

(A) Cache (B) Memory
(C) Temp✓ (D) Static

116. The rules that dictate how the various parts of a formula are written in a table and elsewhere are called:
(A) Structure (B) Functions
(C) Exponents **(D) Syntax✓**

117. ________ is a technique that is used to send more than one call over a single line?
(A) Digitizing (B) Duplexing
(C) Multiplexing✓ (D) Streaming

118. What is the background for a chart called?
(A) Chart area✓ (B) Chart grid
(C) Legend area (D) Plot grid

119. What dialog box allwos you to change a field name in a PivotTable?
(A) Field Options (B) Field Pane
(C) Field Settings✓ (D) Field Structure

120. What is synonym for Contradict?
(A) Predict
(B) To Support
(C) External
(D) To oppose by words✓

121. The sort command of the data menu provides this capability:
(A) Multiple-row
(B) Multiple-column✓
(C) Multiple-field
(D) Multiple-table

122. You want to create a built-in cover page for your report. You go to the:
(A) Page layout tab
(B) Insert tab✓
(C) Reference tab
(D) Themes menu

123. Which view shows margins and the rulers?
(A) Normal
(B) Page layout✓
(C) Page setup
(D) Review

124. Data that is copied from an application is stored in the:
(A) Driver **(B) Clipboard✓**
(C) Terminal (D) Prompt

125. Data communication requires:
(A) Sender
(B) Receiver
(C) Transmission medium
(D) All of these✓

126. From what location are the 1st computer instructions available on boot up?
(A) ROM BIOS✓ (B) CPU
(C) boot.ini (D) CONFIG.SYS

127. If Excel disables and notifies you about a macro, how can you enable the macro?
(A) Click the option on the View tab
(B) Click the Macros button on the Developer tab
(C) Click the option in the security message panel✓
(D) Close and reopen the workbook exclusively

128. What is the binary value of 200?
(A) 10010110 (B) 11010110
(C) 10110110 **(D) 11001000✓**

129. To open a template in Word, first go to File and:
(A) Clik New✓ (B) Click Display
(C) Click Open (D) Click Search

130. A social security number or a telephone number is considered to be this type of entry in a worksheet:
(A) Numeric **(B) Text✓**
(C) Value (D) Formula

131. Which of the following functions is a database function?
(A) DSUM (B) DGLAZE
(C) DPART✓ (D) DGROUP

132. A word template stores common document:

(A) Content (B) **Structure✓**
(C) Style (D) Theme

133. Which of the following is fastest?
(A) Hard disk (B) Registers
(C) RAM (D) **Cache✓**

134. What is the name for a webpage address?
(A) Directory (B) **Domain✓**
(C) URL (D) Protocol

135. What is the shortcut to change the font?
(A) Ctrl+F (B) Alt+Ctrl+F
(C) Shift+Alt+F (D) **Ctrl+Shift+F✓**

136. Which of the following data types automatically generates a consecutive number?
(A) **Auto number✓** (B) Memo
(C) Number (D) Text

137. The three parts of an IF function are separated by _______.
(A) Dashes (B) Asterisks
(C) Semicolons (D) **Commas✓**

138. Which alignment choice spreads the data across the width of the cell?
(A) Center (B) Distributed
(C) **Justify✓** (D) Indent

139. The _____ interface transmits one bit at a time.
(A) Parallel (B) SCSI
(C) **Serial✓** (D) FireWire

140. The inner core of an optic fiber is ___ in composition.
(A) **Glass or plastic✓**
(B) Copper
(C) Bimetallic
(D) Liquid

141. In Microsoft Power Point, the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view?
(A) The space bar
(B) The mouse button
(C) The enter key
(D) **Esc key✓**

142. The following are examples of data types EXCEPT:
(A) **Functions✓** (B) Sound
(C) Video (D) Text

143. What is the filename extension for an Outlook data file?
(A) RTF (B) **PST✓**
(C) DAT (D) XLS

144. You can modify alignment, line spacing, and paragraph spacing in the:
(A) Layout Menu
(B) **Paragraph dialog box✓**
(C) Format tab
(D) Styles group

145. Smallest unit for memory is:
(A) **Bit✓** (B) Byte
(C) Character (D) Word

146. There are two methods you can use to move text-cut and paste or:
(A) Move and copy
(B) Select and shift
(C) Highlight and place
(D) **Drag and drop✓**

147. Which of these arithmetic operators takes the highest precedence?
(A) < (lesser than)
(B) > (greather than)
(C) / (division)
(D) **^ (exponentiation) ✓**

148. What does HTML mean?
(A) High Top Math Level
(B) Hyper True Math Language
(C) **Hyper Text Markup Language✓**
(D) Hyper Text Memory Language

149. In a laser printer, the _____ transfers the image to the paper.
(A) Laser (B) Roller
(C) Toner (D) **Drum✓**

150. There are ______ bits in one byte.
(A) 4 (B) **8✓**
(C) 16 (D) 32

151. Use the ______ button to reverse your

last change.

(A) Undo✓ (B) Cut
(C) Redo (D) Paste

152. To view Word field codes in your document, press:

(A) Alt+F9✓ (B) F4
(C) Shift+V (D) Shift+F1

153. What is defined by the handout master?

(A) Slide formatting
(B) Layout of audience handout notes✓
(C) Handout content formatting for Microsoft word export
(D) None of these

154. Indentation is a?

(A) Left margin
(B) Right margin
(C) Left space of paragraph✓
(D) Top

155. I/O is the short term for:

(A) Income/Outcome✓
(B) Input/Output
(C) Inner/Outer
(D) Incoming/Outgoing

156. A file which contains readymade styles that can be used for presentations is called?

(A) Auto Style✓ (B) Template
(C) Wizard (D) Pre-formatting

157. A message with replies on a newsgroup is often called a _______.

(A) Post (B) List
(C) Thread✓ (D) Comment

158. In MS Word, shortcut key CTRL+W is used to?

(A) Open the print dialog box
(B) Update the current web page
(C) Close the current window✓
(D) None of these

159. GUI stands for which of the following?

(A) Graphic User Interface✓
(B) Graphical User Interface
(C) Graphical User Interfaces
(D) Graphs Under Interplay

160. What is a web browser?

(A) A program that can display a web page
(B) A program used to view html documents
(C) It enables user to access the resources of internet
(D) All of these✓

161. Drive access time is measured in _______.

(A) Nanoseconds **(B) Milliseconds✓**
(C) Microseconds (D) Picoseconds

162. Which of the following protocol is used to access web pages on World Wide Web?

(A) TCP/IP (B) Gopher
(C) HTTP✓ (D) HTML

163. Microsoft PowerPoint is a:

(A) Database program
(B) Spreadsheet program✓
(C) Presentation program
(D) Word processing program

164. Changing to newer, usually more powerful or sophisticated versions of hardware components, is termed:

(A) Expansion (B) Plug-and-play
(C) Upgrading✓ (D) Upsizing

165. What is the function of print manager?

(A) Print queue (B) Print cancel
(C) Print stop **(D) All of these✓**

166. In Microsoft PowerPoint, to add a header or footer to your handout, you can use:

(A) The title master
(B) The handout master✓
(C) The slide master
(D) Text

167. In Microsoft Power, Point, two kinds of sound effects files that can be added to the presentation are?

(A).wav files and .mid files✓
(B).wav files and .gif files
(C) .wav files and .jpg files
(D).jpg files and .gif files

168. Which of the following terms refers to the ability of a computer to automatically configure a new hardware component that is added to it?
(A) Formatting
(B) Multiprocessing
(C) Multiprogramming
(D)Plug-and-play✓

169. The default font for Microsoft word is:
(A) Times New Roman
(B)Calibri✓
(C) Verdana
(D) Helvetica

170. You can customize all of your documents' properties in the:
(A) Preview Window
(B) Options Menu
(C) Page Layout Tab
(D)Backstage View ✓

171. What does the AVERAGE function calculate for a range of cells?
(A)Mean✓ (B) Sum
(C) Median (D) Mode

172. Which of the following is a spreadsheet?
(A)MS Excel✓ (B) MS Outlook
(C) MS PowerPoint (D) MS Word

173. What property works with the Protect Sheet commands?
(A)Locked✓ (B) Property
(C) Protection (D) Thumbnails

174. The browser's _______ keeps a list of web pages you have visited during the current session.
(A) History (B) Cache
(C)Favorites✓ (D) Trail

175. DNS refers to?
(A) Data Number Sequence
(B) Digital Network Service
(C) Domain Name Service✓
(D) Disk Numbering System

176. Which option in the Find/Replace dialog box makes a search task case-sensitive?
(A) Match strings **(B)Match case✓**
(C) String sensitive (D) Case sensitive

177. To place a sound into a Word document, you would use the _____ feature of Windows.
(A)OLE✓
(B) Clipboard
(C) Paste
(D) Task Switching

178. A virus that replicates itself is called _______.
(A) Bug **(B)Worm✓**
(C) Vaccine (D) Trojan Horse

179. To automatically insert the last date a document was saved, add:
(A)A Word Field✓ (B) A data field
(C) A numeric field (D) A function

180. A drive that can be removed or inserted while the computer is running is said to be ______.
(A) Robust
(B) Dynamic
(C) Hot swappable✓
(D) SCSI

181. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS-Word?
(A) Down Cursor Key
(B)Enter Key✓
(C) Shift + Enter
(D) Ctrl+Enter

182. A(n) _______ query locates data from one or more tables.
(A) Select (B) Summary
(C) Parameter✓ (D) Action

183. To add an internal card to a computer, it must have an open ___.

(A) Expansion slot✓ (B) Bay
(C) Bus (D) USB Port

184. Which function removes the decimal portion of a value?
(A) CUTOFF (B) ROUNDUP
(C) TRUNC✓ (D) TRIM

185. Data that is copied from an application is stored in the ______.
(A) Driver (B) Clipboard✓
(C) Terminal (D) Prompt

186. A combination of instructions and keystrokes that are stored and used in documents is called:
(A) A shortcut (B) A macro✓
(C) A keystroke (D) A function

187. Where is the address of the active cell displayed?
(A) Row heading (B) Status bar
(C) Name box✓ (D) Formula bar

189. Which term best describes Outlook?
(A) Database manager
(B) Messaging client✓
(C) Presentation client
(D) Spreadsheet manager

190. _____ memory loses its content, when power is lost.
(A) Non-volatile (B) Random✓
(C) Static (D) ROM

191. To send email to a large group at one time, a ______ can be used.
(A) Listserv✓ (B) Group
(C) Alias (D) Mail server

192. The first part of a complete URL is the ______ needed to access the web resource.
(A) Address (B) Name
(C) Location (D) Protocol✓

193. What is a motion path?
(A) A type of animation entrance effect
(B) A method of advancing slides
(C) A method of moving items on a slide✓
(D) All of these

194. Which of the following represents one billion characters?
(A) Byte (B) Gigabyte✓
(C) Kilobyte (D) Megabyte

195. Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called ____ keys.
(A) Adjustment (B) Function
(C) Modifier✓ (D) Alphanumeric

196. The ______ is the software tool to store or access data.
(A) Table (B) DBMS✓
(C) Query (D) Report

197. Free hard-disk space used to extend the capacity of RAM is termed:
(A) Cache
(B) Flash memory
(C) ROM
(D) Virtual memory✓

198. Using Find command in Word, we can search?
(A) Characters
(B) Formats
(C) Symbols
(D) Both A and C✓

199. The dots that run from a table of contents entry to the page number are called:
(A) A leader✓ (B) An outline
(C) A gutter (D) A connector

200. The unique identifier that is used when a Word form is connected to a database is called:
(A) A label (B) An identifier
(C) A sig. (D) A tag✓

201. This is the part of the computer system that one can touch:
(A) Hardware✓ (B) Data
(C) Software (D) Input

202. An IPv4 address consists of ____ bits.
(A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 32✓ (D) 64

203. If you have sent an email message,

what folder would you access to resend it?
(A) Drafts (B) Inbox
(C) Outbox **(D)Sent items✓**

204. Which of the following keystrokes updates a bibliography field?
(A) F3 (B) F5
(C) F7 **(D)F9✓**

205. Your _____ files store various versios of running programs.
(A) Cache (B) Memory
(C) Temp✓ (D) Static

206. Which of the following is not an example of a pointing device?
(A) Barcode reader✓
(B) Mouse
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Touchpad

207. _____ cable consists of an inner copper core and a second conducting outer sheath.
(A) Twisted-pair
(B) Coaxial✓
(C) Fiber-optic
(D) Shielded twisted-pair

208. Software mistakes during coding are known as?
(A) Errors (B) Failures
(C) Bugs✓ (D) Defects

209. A _____ is a major database object used to display information in a printable page format.
(A) Form (B) Query
(C) Report✓ (D) Table

210. _____ is an audio input device.
(A) Digital camera
(B) Microphone✓
(C) Video camera
(D) Speaker

211. _____ is an output device.
(A) Monitor
(B) Speaker
(C) Printer
(D) All✓

212. Printers and monitors are examples of:
(A) Input unit
(B) Storage unit
(C) Output unit✓
(D) Processing unit

213. _____ is not to related softcopy output.
(A) CRT
(B) Plotter, printer✓
(C) Monitor
(D) Screen

214. _____ works like a photocopying machine.
(A) Inkjet printer
(B) Bubble printer
(C) Laser printer
(D) Band printer

215. An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):
(A) Laser printer
(B) Impact printer
(C) COM printer
(D) Non-impact printer✓

216. Which function automatically totals a column or row of values?
(A) TOTAL (B) ADD
(C) SUM✓ (D) AVG

217. To _____ text, you select it, hold down the mouse button, and move the mouse.
(A) Cut (B) Draw
(C) Paste **(D)Drag✓**

218. This feature recognizes and corrects commonly misspelled words.
(A) AutoComplete (B) AutoFormat
(C) AutoCorrect✓ (D) Spell Check

219. Another word for pointer is _____.
(A) Pixel **(B)Cursor✓**
(C) Point (D) Monochrome

230. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document:

(A) URL (B) Hyperlink✓
(C) Reference (D) Anchor

231. To move to the end of a line of text, press the _____ key.
(A) Page up (B) Any
(C) Enter (D) End✓

232. This will eliminate gaps in justified text in a Word document:
(A) Hyphenation✓
(B) Hanging indents
(C) Pagination
(D) Cross-referencing

233. Which of the following protocol provides email facility among different hosts?
(A) FTP (B) SMTP✓
(C) HTTP (D) TELNET

234. Which of the following featuers determines how the contents of a cell are positioned in the cell?
(A) AutoComplete
(B) Cell Alignment
(C) Format✓
(D) Pick from List

235. You want to create a built-in cover page for your report. You go to the:
(A) Page Layout tab
(B) Insert tab✓
(C) References tab
(D) Themes menu

236. In Microsoft PowerPoint, the best place to find animated images for your presentation is:
(A) Microsoft Online
(B) PowerPoint tools and ins
(C) Word Clipart✓
(D) All of these

237. How are font sizes specified?
(A) Pixels (B) Spaces
(C) Points✓ (D) Picas

238. Which mathematical operator is represented by an asterisk ()?
(A) Exponentiation
(B) Addition
(C) Substraction
(D) Multiplication✓

239. Which of the following memory is non-volatile?
(A) RAM (B) ROM✓
(C) DRAM (D) SDRAM

240. CBT stands for?
(A) Computer Based Testing✓
(B) Computer Based Trade
(C) Certificate Based Training
(D) City of Big Towers

241. Objects on the slide that hold text are called?
(A) Place holders✓
(B) Object holders
(C) Auto layout
(D) Text holders

242. Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym _____.
(A) CD (B) RW✓
(C) DVD (D) ROM

243. DVD stands for:
(A) Demo Vehicle Disc
(B) Dynamic Vehicle Disc
(C) Dynamic Vehicle Demo
(D) Dynamic Versatile Disc✓

244. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
(A) Virus (B) Plagiarism
(C) Hacking✓ (D) Blackberry

245. One kilobyte is equal to _____ bytes.
(A) 100 (B) 1400
(C) 1000✓ (D) 1200

246. URL stands for _____.
(A) The title of the web page
(B) The title of memory card
(C) The World Wide Web
(D) Universal Resource Locator✓

247. Which of the following are the

extensions of a graphics file?
(A) JPEG (B) GIF
(C) BMP **(D) All of them✓**

248. Which kind of memory is the first to activate when the computer is activated?
(A) BIOS **(B) RAM✓**
(C) ROM (D) UPS

249. HTTP stands for________.
(A) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol✓
(B) Hyper Text Transfer Program
(C) Hyper-level Text of Transfer Program
(D) None of them

250. Information technology first started in ________.
(A) 1940 **(B) 1942✓**
(C) 1920 (D) 1948

251. The 'Bat' extension is usually used for kind of files:
(A) System files (B) Main files
(C) Back up files✓ (D) Graphic files

252. A DNS translates a domain name into ________.
(A) IP✓ (B) Hex
(C) Binary (D) URL

253. Which of the following is the section of a hard disk?
(A) Partition✓ (B) Room
(C) File (D) RAM

254. In analog computers, numbers are represented by magnitudes of________ quantities.
(A) Physical✓ (B) Mathematical
(C) Mechanical (D) Chemical

255. Programmes written to make computer function in a desired way are called:
(A) Instructions **(B) Software✓**
(C) Pacts (D) Codes

256. A computer derives its basic strength from:
(A) Speed **(B) Memory✓**
(C) Accuracy (D) All of the above

257. A computer cannot do anything without:
(A) Output device (B) Programme
(C) Input device **(D) Memory✓**

258. A computer consists mainly of electronic:
(A) Chips (B) Parts
(C) Devices✓ (D) Circuits

259. Who developed Computer Operating System "Windows"?
(A) Carlos Slim (B) Warren Buffet
(C) Bill Gates✓ (D) Steve Jobs

260. Steve Jobs earned fame during his association with:
(A) Apple✓ (B) Dell
(C) Intel (D) Microsoft

261. Who is the founder of social media network Facebook?
(A) Bill Gates (B) Steve Jobs
(C) Steve Wozniak
(D) Mark Zuckerberg✓

262. ____ is an input device.
(A) Speaker (B) Printer
(C) Plotter **(D) Mouse✓**

263. _____ is an output device.
(A) Joystick **(B) Monitor✓**
(C) Keyboard (D) Scanner

264. ____ is a processor.
(A) RAM (B) Modem
(C) Pentium✓ (D) ROM

265. CPU is the abbreviation of:
(A) Computing Processing Unit
(B) Central Processing Unit✓
(C) Computer Processing Use
(D) Computer Processing Unit

266. The display device on a computer; similar to a television screen is called:
(A) Motherboard **(B) Monitor✓**
(C) Laptop (D) Microprocessor

267. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an:
(A) Interpreter (B) Simulator
(C) Commander **(D) Compiler✓**

268. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?
(A) Main board
(B) Circuit board
(C) Motherboard✓
(D) Memory board

269. The system of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
(A) Microprocessor **(B) Modem✓**
(C) Disk controller (D) Serial interface

270. Who is called the father of computer?
(A) Charles Babbage✓
(B) Edward Aiken
(C) Samuel Kant
(D) Allan Perry

271. Steve Jobs was associated with which technology?
(A) Wrist Watch
(B) Diagnostic Radiology
(C) Computers✓
(D) Motor Cars

272. Computer memory is measured in____
(A) Millimeters (B) Kilowatts
(C) Gigabytes✓ (D) None of these

273. "Google" is a
(A) Computer Game
(B) Search Engine✓
(C) Music Programme
(D) Browser

274. Which among the following is the odd one out?
(A) Hard Disk✓ (B) RAM
(C) ROM (D) Cache

275. Time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called:
(A) Access time✓ (B) Analogue time
(C) Basic time (D) Starting time

276. A device which encodes characters by the depression of keys is known as:
(A) Hard drive (B) Printer
(C) Keyboard✓ (D) Mouse

277. The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary where date and instructions are stored is called:
(A) Hopper **(B) Memory✓**
(C) Interpreter (D) Recorder

278. An extremely small piece of silicon on which integrated circuits are fabricated is called:
(A) Hollerith Code **(B) Chip✓**
(C) Card reader (D) Feed

279. Who is the owner of the Microsoft computer company?
(A) Bill Clinton (B) Dick Cheney
(C) Bill Gates✓ (D) None of above

280. The name for the screen clarity is:
(A) Resolution✓
(B) Discrete
(C) Pixel
(D) LCD

281. Collection of raw facts and figures is called:
(A) Information
(B) Processing
(C) Data✓
(D) Output

282. Data processing is also called:
(A) Data computing✓
(B) Information technology
(C) Information system
(D) Calculating

283. An electronic device that accepts, processes data and produces information is called:
(A) Input device

(B) Computer✓
(C) Output device
(D) Operating system

284. ____ is category software(s).
(A) Application software
(B) System software
(C) Both (a) and (b)✓
(D) None of these

285. ____ is an example of packaged software.
(A) MS Word
(B) Front Page
(C) MS-Access
(D) All✓

286. ____ is not an application software.
(A) Internet
(B) Device driver✓
(C) Games
(D) Multimedia software

287. An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):
(A) LASER printer
(B) Impact printer
(C) COM printer
(D) Non-Impact Printer✓

288. CPU stands for:
(A) Centre Product Unit
(B) Central Programming Unit
(C) Control Program Unit
(D) Central Processing Unit✓

289. _ is secondary storage device.
(A) CD-ROM✓
(B) ROM
(C) Cache
(D) RAM

290. ___ is secondary storage device.
(A) Hard disk drive
(B) CD-ROM drive
(C) Tape drive
(D) All✓

291. The device driver is an example of:
(A) Application Software
(B) System Software✓

(C) Freeware
(D) Shareware

292. ______ is input device.
(A) Keyboard
(B) Touchpad
(C) Microphone
(D) All✓

293. ______ is not an example of input device.
(A) Speaker✓
(B) Scanner
(C) Mouse
(D) Digital camera

294. ______ key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.
(A) Alt
(B) Enter
(C) Ctrl
(D) Caps Lock✓

295. Computer is a combination of:
(A) Software
(B) Hardware
(C) Both (a) and (b)✓
(D) None

296. ______ is not a hardware component.
(A) Input device
(B) Secondary storage
(C) Processor
(D) Operating system✓

297. Another name of main memory is:
(A) Secondary memory
(B) Primary storage✓
(C) Permanent memory
(D) None

298. A set of instructions in a computer is:
(A) Software
(B) Program
(C) Hardware
(D) Both (a) and (b)✓

300. A program or set of programs that is specially designed to control the computer system is called:
(A) System Software✓

(B) Application Software
(C) Freeware
(D) Shareware

301. _____ key is used to cancel the current operation.
(A) Alt
(B) Caps Lock
(C) Esc✓
(D) Num Lock

302. Arrow keys are also known as:
(A) Function keys
(B) Cursor Control keys✓
(C) Toggle keys
(D) Special keys

303. _____ input device is not a pointing device.
(A) Scanner✓
(B) Pointing stick
(C) Digitizing tablet
(D) Touchpad

304. _____ pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever.
(A) Light pen
(B) Pointing stick
(C) Trackball
(D) Joystick✓

305. _____ pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger.
(A) Touchscreen✓
(B) Light pen
(C) Pointing stick
(D) Joystick

306. Imaging uses what device to input data.
(A) Tablet
(B) Icon
(C) Barcode reader
(D) Scanner✓

307. The barcode is called:
(A) Universal Product Code✓
(B) EBCDIC code
(C) ASCII code
(D) Unicode

308. _____ is a photoelectric scanner that translates the barcode symbols into digital code.
(A) MICR
(B) Barcode Reader✓
(C) OCR
(D) OMR

309. _____ devices is used check and process the test marks of students:
(A) OMR✓
(B) Barcode Reader
(C) An example of smart card
(D) MICR

310. All computers must have:
(A) Operating System✓
(B) Keyboard
(C) Word Processor
(D) Printer attached

311. Paint programs keep track of every _____ placed on the screen.
(A) Image (B) Object
(C) Pixel✓ (D) Color

312. Which of the following commands enables users to set slide timings?
(A) Set up Show
(B) Slide Transition✓
(C) Rehearse Timings
(D) Custom Animation

313. A television broadcast is an example of _____ transmission.
(A) Simplex✓ (B) Half-duplex
(C) Full-duplex (D) Automatic

314. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?
(A) Mesh **(B) Star✓**
(C) Bus (D) Ring

315. In Microsoft PowerPoint, in order to see all the slides on one screen use:
(A) View, Slide, Sorter✓
(B) View, Slide
(C) View, Master
(D) View, Slide show

****

SET-III

MODEL TEST NO.1

1. Who invented the microprocessor?
   - (a) Joseph Jacquard
   - (b) Herman H Goldstein
   - (c) **Marcian E Huff✓**
   - (d) George Boole
   - (e) None of these

2. Who built the world's first binary digit computer, Z1:
   - (a) Alan Turing
   - (b) **Konrad Zuse✓**
   - (c) George Boole
   - (d) Ken Thompson
   - (e) None of these

3. Who is largely responsible for breaking the German Enigma codes, created a test that provided a foundation for *artificial intelligence?*
   - (a) **Alan Turing✓**
   - (b) Jeff Bezos
   - (c) George Boole
   - (d) Charles Babbage
   - (e) None of these

4. Who created Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)?
   - (a) **Paul Zimmerman✓**
   - (b) Tim Berners-Lee
   - (c) Marc Andreessen
   - (d) Ken Thompson
   - (e) None of these

5. Which option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order?
   - (a) Rehearsal
   - (b) Slide show view
   - (c) Slide show setup
   - (d) **Custom slider show✓**
   - (e) None of these

6. Who co-created the UNIX operating system in 1969 with Dennis Ritchie?
   - (a) Bjarne Stroustrup
   - (b) Steve Wozniak
   - (c) Ken Thompson
   - (d) Niklaus Wirth
   - (e) **None of these✓**

7. Who co-founded Hotmail in 1996 and then sold the company to Microsoft?
   - (a) Shawn Fanning
   - (b) Ada Byron Lovelace
   - (c) **Sabeer Bhatia✓**
   - (d) Rya Tomlinson
   - (e) None of these

8. Who is credited with the idea of using punch cards to control patterns in a waving machine?
   - (a) Pascal
   - (b) Hollerith
   - (c) Babbage
   - (d) **Jacquard✓**
   - (e) None of these

9. Who developed Yahoo?
   - (a) **David Filo and Jerry Yang✓**
   - (b) Steve Case and Jeff Bezos
   - (c) Vint Cerf and Robert Kahn
   - (d) Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson
   - (e) None of these

10. On what date was the debut of the first IBM Personal Computer?

(a) January 21, 1979 (b) August 21, 1980
(c) **August 12, 1981✓** (d) January 12, 1982
(e) None of these

11. In which year was MIDI introduced?
(a) 1973 (b) 1977
(c) **1983✓** (d) 1987
(e) None of these

12. In what year did the Symantec Corporation first release Norton Antivirus?
(a) 1988 (b) **1990✓**
(c) 1995 (d) 1997
(e) None of these

13. When did IBM introduce the 20286 based PC/AT?
(a) 1982 (b) **1984✓**
(c) 1985 (d) 1989
(e) 1991

14. When was the X window system born?
(a) 1979 (b) 1981
(c) **1984✓** (d) 1986
(e) 1989

15. Which Intel chip was the first to support a 32-bit bus architecture?
(a) 286 (b) **386DX✓**
(c) 486SI (d) Pentium
(e) None of these

16. The Central Processing Unit is an embedded chip that acts as the 'brains' of a computer. What Intel chip was used in the Altair (the first real personal computer)?
(a) 6400 (b) 6502
(c) **8080✓** (d) 8286
(e) None of these

17. The IBM PC-XT was the first to include a hard drive. What was the capacity of this disk?
(a) 750 KB (b) 1.44 MB
(c) **10 MB✓** (d) 20 MB
(e) None of these

18. Who designed the first electronic computer – ENIAC?
(a) Von Neumann (b) Joseph M Jacquard
(c) **J.P. Eckert and J. W. Mauchly✓** (d) All of these
(e) None of these

19. Which was an early mainframe computer?
(a) UNIC (b) **ENIAC✓**
(c) BRAINIA (d) FUNTRIA
(e) None of these

20. Which American computer company is called *Big Blue?*
(a) **IBM✓** (b) Compaq Corp
(c) Microsoft (d) Tandy Svenson
(e) None of these

21. Which of the following word processors came first?
(a) Lotus Notes (b) WordPerfect
(c) WordStar (d) MS Word
(e) None of these

22. What was the first ARPANET message?
(a) **Lo✓** (b) Hello world

(c) Mary had a little lamb (d) Cyberspace, the final frontier

23. **In 1983, which person was the first to offer a definition of the term *'computer virus'*?**

(a) Smith (b) **Cohen✓**
(c) Norton (d) McAfee

24. **Which company created the most used networking software in the 1980s?:**

(a) Sun (b) IBM
(c) **Novell✓** (d) Microsoft
(e) None of these

25. **In what year was the "@" chosen for its use in e-mail address?**

(a) **1972✓** (b) 1976
(c) 1980 (d) 1984
(e) None of these

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MODEL TEST NO.2

1. **Where is the headquarters of Intel located?**

(a) Redmond, Washington (b) Tucson, Arizona
(c) **Santa Clara, California✓** (d) Richmond, Virginia
(e) None of these

2. **Where is the headquarters of Microsoft located?**

(a) **Santa Clara, California✓** (b) Tucson, Arizona
(c) Redmond, Washington (d) Richmond, Virginia

3. **'CD' computer abbreviation usually means:**

(a) Change Data Density (b) Copy
(c) **Compact Disc✓** (d) Command Description

4. **'DB' computer abbreviation usually means:**

(a) **Database✓** (b) Data Block
(c) Double Byte (d) Driver Boot

5. **What does DOCSIS stand for?**

(a) Data Over Cable Service Internet Standard (b) Data Over Cable Security Internet Standard
(c) Data Over Cable Secure International Standard (d) **Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification✓**

6. **The letters, 'DOS' stand for:**

(a) Data Out System (b) Disk Out System
(c) **Disk Operating System✓** (d) Data Operating System

7. **'DTP' computer abbreviation usually means:**

(a) **Desk Top Publishing✓** (b) Data Type Programming
(c) Digital Transmission Protocol (d) Document Type Processing

8. **What does ECP stand for?**

(a) Extra Compatible Part (b) **Extended Capabilities Port✓**
(c) Extended Connected Port (d) External Cordless Peripheral

9. **What is FMD?**

(a) Flash Media Driver (b) Flashing Media Diode
(c) **Flourescent Multi-Layer** (d) Fast Ethernet Measuring

Disc✓ Device

10. **What is a GPU?**
(a) Grouped Processing Unit
(b) Graphics Processing Unit
(c) Graphical Performance Utility✓
(d) Graphical Portable Unit

11. **What does ICMP stand for?**
(a) Internet Control Message Protocol✓
(b) Internet Connection Modem Protocol
(c) Internal Conflict Management Program
(d) Intranet Control Message Program

12. **What is LCP?**
(a) Link Control Protocol✓
(b) Local Connection Protocol
(c) Lost Connection Problem
(d) Laggy Connection Problem

13. **What is a MAC?**
(a) A Computer made by Apple
(b) Memory Address Corruption
(c) Mediocre Apple Computer
(d) Media Access Control✓

14. **What is NAT?**
(a) Network Address Translation✓
(b) Network Administration Tool
(c) Novell Address Transfer
(d) Newly Added Technology

15. **What is a NIC?**
(a) Netware Intranet Controller
(b) No Internet Connection
(c) Network Interface Card✓
(d) Network Interference Control

16. **'OS' computer abbreviation usually means:**
(a) Optical Sensor
(b) Open Software
(c) Operating System✓
(d) Order of Significance
(e) None of these

17. **What does PPTP stand for?**
(a) Point to Point Transmission Protocol
(b) Point to Point Transfer Protocol
(c) Point to Point Tunneling Protocol✓
(d) Point to Point Traffic Protocol

18. **What is RISC?**
(a) Runtime Instruction Set Compiler
(b) Remote Intranet Secured Connection
(c) Remodelled Interface System Computer
(d) Reduced Instruction Set Computer✓

19. **What does SSL stand for?**
(a) System Socket Layer
(b) Secure Socket Layer✓
(c) Superuser System Login
(d) Secure System Login

20. **What is TTL?**
(a) Time to Live✓
(b) Transparent Transfer Layer
(c) Technical Talk Language
(d) True Technology Live

21. **What is VCM?**

(a) Virtual Connection Manager (b) **Virtual Channel Memory✓**
(c) Voice Controlled Modem (d) Voice Communication Module

22. **Another word for the CPU is:**
(a) Decode (b) Execute
(c) Micro chip (d) **Microprocessor✓**

23. **'BAK' extension refers usually to what kind of life?**
(a) **Backup file✓** (b) Audio file
(c) Animation/movie file (d) MS Encarta document
(e) None of these

24. **'BAT' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) Compressed Archive file (b) System file
(c) Audio file (d) Backup file
(e) None of these

25. **'.INI' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) Image file (b) **System File✓**
(c) Hypertext related file (d) Image Color Matching Profile file
(e) None of these

****

MODEL TEST NO.3

1. **'JPG' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) System file (b) Animation/movie file
(c) MS Encarta document (d) Image file✓
(e) None of these

2. **'.MOV' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) Image file (b) **Animation/movie file✓**
(c) Audio file (d) MS Office documents

3. **'.MPG' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) WordPerfect Document file (b) MS Office document
(c) **Animation/movie file✓** (d) Image file
(e) None of these

4. **'.TXT' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) **Text file✓** (b) Image file
(c) Audio file (d) Adobe Acrobat file
(e) None of these

5. **'.TMP' extension refers usually to what kind of file?**
(a) Compressed Archive file (b) Image file
(c) **Temporary file✓** (d) Audio file

6. **Late for your investors meeting? How can you quickly apply professional formatting to your sales forecast worksheet?**
(a) Apply special (b) **Apply an Auto**

attributes using Format Painter

(d) Format Style✓

(c) Apply a selected background color

(d) All of these

(e) None of these

7. **Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?**

(a) Motorola (b) IBM

(c) AMD **(d) Intel✓**

(e) None of these

8. **What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?**

(a) Light pen (b) Mouse

(c) Terminal✓ (d) Digitizer

(e) None of these

9. **What excel feature can you use if you want to work with one record at a time?**

(a) Auto Complete (b) Auto Filter

(c) Data Form✓ (d) Sub Totals

(e) None of these

10. **Excel uses the _____ function when creating a data table.**

(a) Average (b) Count

(c) Sun **(d) Table✓**

(e) None of these

11. **You can copy cell formats from one cell to another by using the:**

(a) Backspace key (b) Default font

(c) Format painter✓ (d) Formatting toolbar

(e) None of these

12. **The accounting style shows negative numbers in:**

(a) Bold (b) Brackets

(c) Parentheses✓ (d) Quotes

13. **You can use drag and drop to embed excel worksheet data in a word document:**

(a) By dragging a range of excel data to the Word button on the taskbar while pressing Shift key

(b) By dragging a range of excel data to the Word button on the taskbar while pressing the Ctrl key

(c) By displaying both applications side-by-side and dragging a selected range of Excel data into the Word application window while pressing the Ctrl key

(d) Only (b) and (c)✓

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

14. **A _____ is a group of cells that forms a rectangle on the screen.**

(a) Range✓ (b) Formula

(c) Calculation (d) Range address

15. What term describes explanatory text attached to a cell?

(a) Callout (b) **Comment✓**
(c) Dialog (d) Extension

16. Which of the following methods cannot be used to enter data in a cell?

(a) Pressing an arrow key (b) Pressing the Tab key
(c) **Pressing the Esc key✓** (d) Clicking on the formula bar
(e) None of these

17. Before a disk can be used to store data, it must be:

(a) **Formatted✓** (b) Reformatted
(c) Addressed (d) None of these

18. What type of device is computer keyboard?

(a) Memory (b) **Input✓**
(c) Output (d) Storage
(e) Software

19. The original ASCII code used ____ bits of each bytes, reserving that last bit for error checking.

(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) **7✓** (d) 8
(e) 9

20. Which of the following will not cut information?

(a) **Pressing Ctrl+C✓** (b) Pressing Ctrl+X
(c) Clicking the Cut button on the standard (d) Selecting Edit > Cut from the menu

21. Which of the following is not a way to complete a cell entry?

(a) Pressing enter (b) **Pressing spacebar✓**
(c) Pressing any arrow key on the keyboard (d) Clicking the enter button on the Formula bar
(e) None of these

22. You can activate a cell by:

(a) Pressing the Tab Key (b) Clicking the cell
(c) Pressing an arrow key (d) **All of these✓**
(e) None of these

23. Text formulas:

(a) Replace cell references (b) Return ASCII values of characters
(c) Show formula error value (d) **Concatenate and manipulate text✓**

24. Binary circuit elements have:

(a) One stable state (b) **Two stable states✓**
(c) Three stable states (d) None of these

25. The octal equivalent of 111010 is:

(a) 71 (b) **72✓**
(c) 81 (d) 89

****

MODEL TEST NO.4

1. **The base 10 (or decimal – our normal way of counting) number 65535 is represented in hexadecimal as:**
   (a) 0xFFF (b) **0xFFFF✓**
   (c) 0xFFFFF (d) 0xFFFFFF
2. **Which statement is valid?**
   (a) **1 KB = 1024 bytes✓** (b) 1 MB = 2048 bytes
   (c) 1 Mb = 1000 kilobytes (d) 1 KB = 1000 bytes
3. **Which is the best view for getting your thoughts for a presentation out on the computer?**
   (a) **Outline view✓** (b) Slide view
   (c) Slide sorter view (d) Notes page view
4. **A computer programmer:**
   (a) **Does all the thinking for a computer✓** (b) Can enter input data quickly
   (c) Can operate all types of computer equipments (d) Can draw only flowchart
   (e) All of these
5. **Which of the following do not represent the category of a computer language?**
   (a) Low level language (b) **Medium level language✓**
   (c) High level language (d) All of these
6. **The LEN function does what?**
   (a) Compares the content in two cells (b) **Counts the number of characters in a cell✓**
   (c) Deletes extra space in text (d) All of these
   (e) None of these
7. **Which function converts miles to kilometers, kilograms to pounds, and so on?**
   (a) Change (b) Product
   (c) **Convert✓** (d) All of these
   (e) None of these
8. **Your presentation is ready to go, but you don't know if Power Point is installed on the computer, you will use to present with what's the safe way:**
   (a) Save your presentation as a web page (b) Set up your presentation to be *'browse as a kiosk'*
   (c) **Use the Pack and Go wizard✓** (d) All of these
9. **To balance your checkbook in Excel, your best method is:**
   (a) Use Excel to check your arithmetic (b) Copy your check amounts into Excel so that you'll have a neat printout to work on
   (c) **Download the Checkbook register templates from Templates on Microsoft Office Online✓** (d) All of these

10. **Which is the limitation of high level language?**
   (a) Lower efficiency (b) Machine dependence
   (c) Machine level coding (d) All of these

11. **To view a cell comment:**
   (a) **Position the mouse pointer over the cell✓** (b) Click the comment command on the view menu
   (c) Click the display comment command on the window menu (d) Click the edit comment command on the insert menu

12. **When you want to insert a blank imbedded excel object in a word document, you can:**
   (a) Click the office links button on the standard toolbar (b) **Click the object command on the insert menu✓**
   (c) Click the create worksheet button on the formatting toolbar (d) Click the import excel command on the file menu

13. **Different components on the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?**
   (a) Buses✓ (b) Conductors
   (c) Connectors (d) Consecutives
   (e) None of these

14. **The language that the computer can understand and execute is called:**
   (a) Application software (b) Machine language✓
   (c) System program (d) All of above
   (e) None of these

15. **Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?**
   (a) Magnetic drum (b) PROM✓
   (c) Floppy disk (d) All of these
   (e) None of these

16. **Which of following memories needs refresh?**
   (a) SRAM (b) DRAM✓
   (c) ROM (d) All of these

17. **Which of the following devices can be used to directly input printed text?**
   (a) OCR✓ (b) OMR
   (c) MICR (d) All of these
   (e) None of these

18. **The output quality of a printer is measured by:**
   (a) Dot per cm (b) **Dots per Inch✓**
   (c) Dot per square cm (d) Dots printed per unit time
   (e) None of these

19. **In analog computer:**
   (a) Input is first converted to digital form (b) Output is displayed in digital form
   (c) **Input is never converted to digital form✓** (d) All of these

(e) None of these

20. Which option in PowerPoint allows to carry slides from one computer to another?

(a) Save As (b) Save and Go

(c) **Pack and Go✓** (d) Web and Go

21. To save a workbook, you:

(a) Press Ctrl+F5 (b) Click Save on the Windows Start button

(c) **Click the save button on the standard toolbar from the menu✓** (d) Select Edit > Save

(e) None of these

22. You can edit a cell by:

(a) Select Edit>Save (b) Clicking the formula button

(c) Selecting Edit>Edit Cell from the menu (d) **Double clicking the cell to edit it in-place✓**

(e) None of these

23. You can select a single range of cells by:

(a) **Dragging over the desired cells✓** (b) Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desired cells

(c) Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key (d) Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and then pressing

24. High level language is so called because it is:

(a) Problem oriented language (b) Business oriented language

(c) Mathematically oriented language (d) **All of these✓**

(e) None of these

25. Which formula can add all the numeric values in a range of cells, ignoring those which are not numeric, and place the resulting a different cell?

(a) Count (b) Average

(c) **Sum✓** (d) None of these

****

MODEL TEST NO.5

1. **To name a constant, you use the _____ dialog box.**
   - (a) Create names
   - **(b) Define name✓**
   - (c) Paste name
   - (d) Format cells
   - (e) None of these

2. **Changing computer language of 1's and 0's to characters that a person can understand is:**
   - (a) Highlight
   - **(b) Decode✓**
   - (c) Clip art
   - (d) Execute
   - (e) None of these

3. **A worksheet range is a:**
   - (a) Command used for data modelling
   - (b) Range of values such as from 23 to 234
   - **(c) Group of cells✓**
   - (d) Group of worksheets
   - (e) None of these

4. **Which of the following items are examples of storage devices?**
   - (a) Floppy/hard disks
   - (b) CD-ROMs
   - (c) Tape devices
   - **(d) All of these✓**
   - (e) None of these

5. **The width of a processor's data path is measured in bits. Which of the following are common data paths?**
   - **(a) 8 bits✓**
   - (b) 12 bits
   - (c) 16 bits
   - (d) 32 bits
   - (e) None of these

6. **Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer?**
   - (a) RAM
   - **(b) ROM✓**
   - (c) ERAM
   - (d) RW/RAM

7. **What type of memory is not directly addressable by the CPU and requires special software called *Expanded Memory Specification* (EMS)?**
   - (a) Extended
   - **(b) Expanded✓**
   - (c) Base
   - (d) Conventional
   - (e) None of these

8. **A worksheet can have a maximum of _____ number of rows.**
   - (a) 256
   - (b) 1024
   - (c) 32,000
   - **(d) 65,535✓**

9. **A typical worksheet has _____ number of columns.**
   - (a) 128
   - **(b) 256✓**
   - (c) 512
   - (d) 1024

10. **How many characters can be typed in a single cell in Excel?**
    - (a) 256
    - (b) 1024
    - (c) 32,000
    - **(d) 65,535✓**

11. **Which of the following is problem oriented language?**
    - **(a) High level language✓**
    - (b) Machine language
    - (c) Assembly language
    - (d) Low level language
    - (e) None of these

12. **A compiler is a translating program which:**
    - (a) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
    - (b) Translates entire source program into machine language program
    - (c) It is not involved in program's
    - **(d) All of these✓**

execution

13. **Current SIMMs have either _____ or _____ connectors (pins).**
    (a) 9 or 32 (b) 30 or 70
    (c) 28 or 72 (d) **30 or 72✓**
    (e) None of these

14. **The storage subsystem in a microcomputer consists mainly of ____ or ____ media with varying capacities.**
    (a) Memory or video (b) **Magnetic or optical✓**
    (c) Optical or memory (d) Video or magnetic

15. **Which of the following is not an input device?**
    (a) OCR (b) Optical Scanners
    (c) Voice recognition device (d) **COM (Computer Output to Microfilm) ✓**

16. **The central processing unit (C.P.U) consists of:**
    (a) Input, output and processing (b) Control unit, processing, and primary storage
    (c) Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage (d) **Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit and primary storage✓**

17. **EBCDIC can code up to how many different characters?**
    (a) 16 (b) 32
    (c) 64 (d) 128
    (e) **256✓**

18. **An approach that permits the computer to work on several programs instead of one is:**
    (a) On-line thesaurus (b) Multiprogramming
    (c) **Overlapped processing ✓** (d) Outline processor

19. **A directly accessible appointment calendar is feature of a ____ resident package.**
    (a) CPU (b) ALU
    (c) Buffer (d) Memory✓
    (e) None of these

20. **The term gigabyte refers to:**
    (a) 1024 bytes (b) 1024 kilobytes
    (c) **1024 megabytes✓** (d) 12121 megabytes

21. **Which of the following processors use RISC technology?**
    (a) 486dx (b) 486sx
    (c) 6340 (d) Power PC✓

22. **A/An _____ device is any device that provides information sent to the central processing unit.**
    (a) **Input✓** (b) Output
    (c) CPU (d) Memory

23. **Documentation should include:**
    (a) Destination and users of the output data (b) Sources of input data
    (c) Information on the purpose of the workbook (d) All of these✓

24. **Files created with Lotus 1-2-3 have an extension:**
    (a) DOC (b) XLS

(c) 123✓ (d) WK1

25. To delete an embedded object, first:

(a) Double click the object (b) Select the object by clicking it

(c) Press the Shift + Delete keys (d) **Select it and then press the delete key✓**

****

MODEL TEST NO.6

1. **Comments can be added to cells using:**

(a) Edit > Comments (b) Insert > Comments

(c) File > Comments (d) View > Comments

2. **Which of the following is not a worksheet design criterion?**

(a) Efficiency (b) Auditibility

(c) **Description✓** (d) Clarity

(e) All of these

3. **To copy cell contents using drag and drop press the:**

(a) End key (b) Shift key

(c) Ctrl key (d) **Esc key✓**

4. **Which of the following is the latest version of Excel?**

(a) Excel 2000 (b) Excel 2002

(c) Excel ME (d) **Excel XP✓**

5. **When you copy a formula:**

(a) Excel erases the original copy of the formula (b) **Excel edits cell references in the newly copied formula✓**

(c) Excel adjusts absolute cell references (d) Excel doesn't adjust relative cell references

6. **The autofill feature:**

(a) Extends a sequential series of data (b) Automatically adds range of cell values

(c) Applies a border around the selected cells (d) **None of above✓**

7. **The size of an organization chart object:**

(a) Is determined by the presentation design and cannot be changed (b) Is determined by the presentation design but can be changed in PowerPoint

(c) Is dependent on the amount of text within the organization chart (d) **Only (b) and (c) ✓**

(e) (a), (b) and (c)

8. **Concatenation of text can be done using:**

(a) Apostrophe (') (b) Exclamation (!)

(c) Hash (#) (d) **Ampersand (&)✓**

(e) None of these

9. **Data can be arranged in a worksheet in a easy to understand manner using:**

(a) Auto formatting (b) Applying styles

(c) Changing fonts (d) **All of these✓**

10. Which of the following provides a means of printing out features notes with a miniature side on a printed page?

(a) Notes page (b) Outline view

(c) **Audience handout✓** (d) Slides with animation

11. The auto calculate feature:

(a) Can only add values in a range of cells (b) Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet

(c) **Provides a quick way to view the result of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells✓** (d) All of these

12. Excel uniquely identifies cells within a worksheet with a cell name:

(a) Cell names (b) Column numbers and row letters

(c) **Column letters and row numbers✓** (d) Cell locator coordinates

13. How can you display sales grouped by country, region, and sales persons, all at the same time?

(a) Using the Sort Descending command (b) **Using the Pivot table view command✓**

(c) Using the Find command on specified groups (d) All of these

14. Which of the following is not a valid data type in Excel?

(a) Label (b) **Character✓**

(c) Number (d) Data/time

(e) All of these

15. Excel worksheet cells work very similarly to what common elements of the windows graphical user interface?

(a) List boxes (b) **Text boxes✓**

(c) Combo boxes (d) Option buttons

16. Which of the following options is not located in the Page Setup dialog box?

(a) Margins (b) Page Orientation

(c) **Page Break Preview✓** (d) Headers and Footers

(e) All of these

17. You want to rack the progress of the stock market on a daily basis. Which type of chart should you use?

(a) Pie chart (b) Row chart

(c) **Line chart✓** (d) Column chart

(e) None of these

18. Without using the mouse or the arrow keys, what is the fastest way of getting to cell A1 in a spreadsheet?

(a) **Press Ctrl + Home✓** (b) Press Home

(c) Press Shift + Home (d) Press Alt + Home

19. Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit the contents of a cell?

(a) **Press the Alt key✓** (b) Clicking the formula bar

(c) Pressing the F2 Key (d) Double clicking the cell

(e) All of these

If you begin typing an entry into a cell and then realize that you don't want your entry placed into a cell, you:

(a) Press the Erase key (b) Press the Enter button

(c) Press the Editor Formula button (d) **Press Esc✓**

(e) None of these

The two basic types of record access methods are:

(a) **Sequential and random✓** (b) Sequential and indexed

(c) Direct and immediate (d) Online and real time

(e) None of these

A disadvantage of the laser printer is:

(a) It is quieter than an impact printer (b) It is very slow

(c) The output is of a lower quality (d) **None of these✓**

Modern computers are very reliable but they are not:

(a) Fast (b) Powerful

(c) **Infallible ✓** (d) Cheap

(e) None of these

Which 8-bit chip was used in many TRS-80 computers?

(a) Z-8000 (b) Motorola 6809

(c) Z-8808 (d) **Z-80✓**

Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?

(a) Main board (b) **Motherboard✓**

(c) Range board (d) Chip board

(e) None of these

****

MODEL TEST NO.7

1. **When you want to insert a blank embedded excel object in a word document, you can:**

   (a) **Click the object command on the insert menu✓** (b) Click the office links button on the standard toolbar

   (c) Click the create worksheet button on the formatting toolbar (d) Click the import excel command on the file menu

2. **In most of the IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drivers, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of the board?**

   (a) **Motherboard✓** (b) Range board

   (c) Memory board (d) Chip board

3. **A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an:**

   (a) Interpreter (b) CPU

   (c) **Compiler✓** (d) Simulator

4. **Where as a computer mouse moves over the table surface, the trackball is:**

   (a) **Stationary✓** (b) Difficult to move

   (c) Dragged (d) Moved in

small stems

5. **Which one of the following input device is user-programmable?**
   - (a) VDT
   - (b) Smart terminal
   - (c) Dumb terminal
   - (d) **Intelligent terminal✓**

6. **Which computer memory is used for storing programs and data currently being processed by CPU?**
   - (a) Mass memory
   - (b) **Internal memory✓**
   - (c) Non-volatile memory
   - (d) PROM
   - (e) None of these

7. **Computer instruction written with the use of English words instead of binary machine code is called:**
   - (a) Opcode
   - (b) Mnemonics
   - (c) Gray code
   - (d) **Symbolic code✓**
   - (e) None of these

8. **A computer program that translates one program instruction at a time into machine language is called a/an:**
   - (a) **Interpreter✓**
   - (b) CPU
   - (c) Compiler
   - (d) Simulator
   - (e) None of these

9. **What does the disk drive of a computer do?**
   - (a) Rotate the disk
   - (b) Read the disk
   - (c) Load a program from the disk into the memory
   - (d) **Only (b) and (c)**
   - (e) (a), (b) and (c)

10. **The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of a document is:**
    - (a) Editing
    - (b) Writing
    - (c) **Formatting✓**
    - (d) All of these
    - (e) None of these

11. **Which of the following memories needs refreshing?**
    - (a) SRAM
    - (b) **DRAM✓**
    - (c) ROM
    - (d) All of these
    - (e) None of these

12. **The language that the computer can understand and execute is called:**
    - (a) **Machine language✓**
    - (b) Application software
    - (c) System program
    - (d) All of these
    - (e) None of these

13. **An application suitable for sequential processing is:**
    - (a) Processing of grades
    - (b) Payroll processing
    - (c) **Only (a) and (b) ✓**
    - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

14. **Program designed to perform specific tasks is known as:**
    - (a) System software
    - (b) **Application software✓**
    - (c) Utility program
    - (d) Operating system
    - (e) None of these

15. **To copy formatting from one area in a worksheet and apply it to another area you would use:**
    - (a) The Edit > Copy Format and Edit > Paste Format
    - (b) The Copy and Apply Formatting dialog box located

	commands from the menu		under the Format > Copy and Apply menu
(c)	There is no way to copy and apply formatting in Excel – You have to do it manually	(d)	**The Format Painter button on the standard toolbar ✓**

16. **In a worksheet, you can select:**

(a) **Rows✓** (b) Columns
(c) The entire worksheet (d) All of these
(e) None of these

17. **When you link data maintained in an excel workbook to a word document:**

(a) The word document cannot be edit (b) The word document must contain a hyperlink
(c) The word document contains a copy of the actual data (d) **The word document contains a reference to the original source application✓**

18. **Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas?**

(a) Title bar (b) Menu bar
(c) **Formula bar✓** (d) Standard toolbar

19. **Which of the following professions has not been affected by personal computers?**

(a) Medical (b) Clerical and law
(c) Accounting (d) All of these
(e) **None of these✓**

20. **The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called:**

(a) **Sorting✓** (b) Classifying
(c) Reproducing (d) Summarizing
(e) None of these

21. **Symbolic logic was discovered by:**

(a) **George Boole✓** (b) Herman Hollerith
(c) Van Neumann (d) Blaise Pascal

22. **What was the nickname of the computer used by the Americans in 1952 for their H-bomb project?**

(a) ENIAC (b) EDSAC
(c) **MANIAC✓** (d) UNIVAC
(e) None of these

23. **The word length of a computer is measured in:**

(a) **Bits✓** (b) Millimeters
(c) Meters (d) Bytes
(e) None of these

24. **Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several:**

(a) Personal computers (b) Workstations
(c) **Dumb terminals✓** (d) Mainframes
(e) None of these

25. **When was Apple Macintosh II microcomputer introduced in the market?**

(a) 1964 (b) 1970
(c) **1983✓** (d) 1986
(e) 1990

****

MODEL TEST NO.8

1. **What is the name of the new colour laptop computer which is powered by a 386 processor at 33 MHz and is built by Epson?**
   - (a) AX3/33✓
   - (b) NEC-20
   - (c) Magnum 2000
   - (d) HCL-3000

2. **To hold row and column titles in place so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet, click the:**
   - (a) Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
   - (b) **Freeze panes command on the window menu✓**
   - (c) Hold titles command on the edit menu
   - (d) Split command on the window menu
   - (e) None of these

3. **To edit in an embedded excel worksheet object in a word document:**
   - (a) Edit the hyperlink
   - (b) Use the word menu bar and toolbars
   - (c) Edit the data in a excel source application
   - (d) **Use the excel menu bar and toolbars inside the word application✓**
   - (e) All of these

4. **To create a formula, you can use:**
   - (a) Values but not cell references
   - (b) Cell references but not values
   - (c) Values or cell references although not both at the same time
   - (d) **Value and cell references✓**
   - (e) None of these

5. **Status indicators are located on the:**
   - (a) Vertical scroll bar
   - (b) Horizontal scroll bar
   - (c) **Formula bar✓**
   - (d) Standard toolbar

6. **The quickest way to create a PowerPoint presentation is to use:**
   - (a) Auto creation wizard
   - (b) **Auto content wizard✓**
   - (c) Presentation wizard
   - (d) Word for window templates
   - (e) All of these

7. **A hybrid computer:**
   - (a) Resembles digital computer
   - (b) Resembles analog computer
   - (c) **Resembles both a digital and analog computer✓**
   - (d) None of these

8. **A file containing relatively permanent data is:**
   - (a) Random file
   - (b) **Master file✓**
   - (c) Sequential file
   - (d) Transaction file

9. **Which of the following is not true for a magnetic disk?**
   - (a) It is expensive relative to magnetic
   - (b) It provides only sequential access to

	tape		**stored data✓**
(c)	Users can easily update records by writing over the old data	(d)	All of these

10. **The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance:**

(a)	**Capacitance keyboard✓**	(b)	Mechanical keyboard
(c)	Qwerty keyboard	(d)	Dvorak keyboard

11. **Different components on the motherboard of a PC processor unit are linked together by sets or parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?**

(a)	Conductors	(b)	**Buses✓**
(c)	Connectors	(d)	Pointers

12. **Which of the following is the oldest spreadsheet package?**

(a)	**VisiCalc✓**	(b)	Lotus 1-2-3
(c)	Excel	(d)	StarCalc

13. **Rounding errors can occur:**

(a)	**When you use multiplication, division, or exponentiation in a formula✓**	(b)	When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
(c)	Because excel uses hidden decimal places in computation	(d)	When you show the results of formulas with different decimal places
(e)	None of these		

14. **You can copy data or formulas:**

(a)	With the copy, paste and cut commands on the edit menu	(b)	With commands on a shortcut menu
(c)	With buttons on the standard toolbars	(d)	**All of these✓**

15. **To locate a date, item for storage is:**

(a)	Field	(b)	Feed
(c)	Database	(d)	**Fetch✓**
(e)	None of these		

16. **On millisecond is:**

(a)	10 seconds	(b)	100 seconds
(c)	**1000 seconds✓**	(d)	10000 seconds

17. **An online backing storage system capable of storing larger quantities of data is:**

(a)	CPU	(b)	Memory
(c)	**Mass storage✓**	(d)	Secondary storage

18. **One of a class of storage devices that can access storage locations in any order is:**

(a)	DTE	(b)	**DASD✓**
(c)	DDE	(d)	DDE
(e)	None of these		

19. **Which is an item of storage medium in the form of circular plate?**

(a)	**Disk✓**	(b)	CPU
(c)	Printer	(d)	ALU

20. **Properly arranged data is called:**

(a)	File	(b)	Fields
(c)	Words	(d)	**Information✓**

21. **Another word for a daisy wheel printer is:**

(a) Petal printer (b) **Golf ball printer✓**
(c) Laser printer (d) Line printer

22. **A computer which CPU speed around 100 million instructions per second and with the word length of around 64 bits is known as:**
(a) **Super computer✓** (b) Mini computer
(c) Micro computer (d) Macro computer

23. **You cannot link excel worksheet data to a word document:**
(a) With the right drag method (b) With a hyperlink
(c) With the copy and paste special commands (d) **With the copy and paste buttons on the standard toolbar✓**
(e) All of these

24. **Which of the following is a popular DOS based spreadsheet package?**
(a) Word (b) Smart cell
(c) Excel (d) **Lotus 1-2-3✓**

25. **Excel probably considers the cell entry January 1, 2000 to be a:**
(a) Label (b) Value✓
(c) Formula (d) Text string
(e) None of these

MODEL TEST NO.9

1. **You can enter which types of data into worksheet cells?**
(a) **Labels, values, and formulas✓** (b) Labels and values but not formulas
(c) Values and formulas but not labels (d) Formulas only

2. **All worksheet formula:**
(a) Manipulate values (b) Manipulate labels
(c) **Return a formula result✓** (d) Use the addition operator
(e) None of these

3. **The Paste Special command lets you copy and paste:**
(a) Multiply the selection by a copied value (b) Cell comments
(c) Formatting options (d) **The resulting values of a formula instead of the actual formula✓**
(e) None of these

4. **An excel workbook is a collection of:**
(a) Workbooks (b) Worksheets
(c) Charts (d) **Worksheets and charts✓**
(e) None of these

5. **Perforated paper used as input of output media is known as:**
(a) **Paper tapes✓** (b) Magnetic tape
(c) Card punch (d) Punched

papers tape

(e) None of these

6. **Time during which a job is processed by the computer is:**

(a) Delay times (b) Real time

(c) **Execution time✓** (d) Down time

7. **Which of the following magazines covers only the IBM PC and its compatibles?**

(a) Byte (b) **PC Magazine✓**

(c) Personal Computing (d) Interface Age

(e) None of these

8. **The primary advantage of key-to-tape data entry system is:**

(a) A large percentage of editing can be performed at the time of data entry (b) Key verification is easily performed

(c) **The tape is reusable✓** (d) Keying errors can be detected as they occur

(e) None of these

9. **A hard copy would be prepared on a:**

(a) Line printer (b) Dot matrix printer

(c) Typewriter terminal (d) **All of these✓**

(e) None of these

10. **A typical personal computer used for business purposes would have ____ of RAM.**

(a) 4 KB (b) 16 K

(c) 64 K (d) **256 K✓**

(e) 836 K

11. **A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing, drawing and graphs:**

(a) Dot matrix printer (b) **Digital plotter✓**

(c) Line printer (d) All of these

12. **The terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal, and OCR reader is the:**

(a) Data collection terminal (b) OCR register terminal

(c) Video display terminal (d) POS terminal

13. **Which of the following does not affect the resolution of a video display image?**

(a) Bandwidth (b) Raster scan range

(c) Vertical and horizontal lines of resolution (d) **Screen size✓**

14. **Which of the following is not a basic step in creating a worksheet?**

(a) Save workbook (b) Modify the worksheet

(c) Enter text and data (d) **Copy the worksheet✓**

(e) Al of these

15. **How do you select an entire column?**

(a) Select Edit > Select > (b) **Click the column**

Column from the menu | heading letter✓

(c) Hold down the shift key as you click anywhere in the column
(d) Hold down the Ctrl key as you click anywhere in the column

16. **How can you print three copies of a workbook?**
(a) Select File > Properties from the menu and type 3 in the Copies to print text box
(b) **Select File > Print from the menu and type 3 in the Number of copies text box✓**
(c) Click the Print button on the standard toolbar to print the document then take it to Kinko's and have 2 more copies made
(d) Press Ctrl+P+3

17. **To create a formula, you first:**
(a) **Select the cell you want to place the formula into✓**
(b) Type the equals sign (=) to tell Excel that you're about to enter a formula
(c) Enter the formula using any input values and the appropriate mathematical operators that make up your formula
(d) Choose the new command from the file menu

18. **While inserting a diskette into the diskette drive of a PC, the diskette's label side should face:**
(a) Up✓ (b) North
(c) South (d) East

19. **In which year was UK's premier computing event called *'The Which Computer'* started?**
(a) **1980✓** (b) 1985
(c) 1986 (d) 1987
(e) 1989

20. **Which is considered a direct entry input device?**
(a) Optical scanner (b) Mouse and digitizer
(c) Light pen (d) Only (a) and (b)
(e) **(a), (b) and (c) ✓**

21. **A term used to describe interconnected computer configuration is:**
(a) **Multi-programming✓** (b) Modulation
(c) Multiprocessing (d) Micro program sequence
(e) None of these

22. **An input/output device at which data enters or leaves a computer system is:**
(a) Keyboard (b) **Terminal✓**
(c) Printer (d) Plotter

23. **A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as:**

(a) Path (b) **Address bus✓**
(c) Route (d) Connected bus

24. **A group of magnetic tapes, videos or terminals usually under the control of one master is:**
(a) Cylinder (b) Surface
(c) Track (d) **Cluster✓**

25. **Which is used for manufacturing chips?**
(a) Bus (b) Control unit
(c) **Semiconductors✓** (d) Only (a) and (b)
(e) (a), (b) and (c)

****

MODEL TEST NO.10

1. **3-D reference in a formula:**
(a) Cannot be modified (b) Only appears on summary worksheets
(c) Limits the formatting options (d) **Spans worksheets✓**

2. **Hyperlinks can be:**
(a) Text (b) Drawing objects
(c) Pictures (d) All of these
(e) None of these

3. **To activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press:**
(a) The Alt key (b) The Tab key
(c) The Enter key (d) The Shift key
(e) **None of these✓**

4. **Which button do you click to add up a series of numbers?**
(a) **The autosum button✓** (b) The formula button
(c) The quicktotal button (d) The total button
(e) None of these

5. **The auto calculate feature:**
(a) Can only add values in a range of cells (b) **Provides a quick way to view the results of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells✓**
(c) Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet (d) Only (a) and (b)
(e) (a), (b) and (c)

6. **Excel files have a default extension of:**
(a) **X1s✓** (b) X1w
(c) Xk1 (d) 123
(e) Ex1

7. **You can use the format painter multiple times before you turn it off by:**
(a) You can use the format painter button only one time when you click it (b) **Double clicking the format painter button✓**
(c) Pressing the (d) Pressing the

Ctrl key and clicking the format painter button | Alt key and clicking the format painter button

(e) None of these

8. **The chart wizard:**

(a) Can place a chart on a new chart sheet or on any sheet in the workbook
(b) **Can only place a chart on new chart sheet✓**
(c) Can only place a chart on a new blank worksheet
(d) None of these

9. **What chart object is horizontal or vertical line that extends across the plot area to make it easier to read and follow the values?**

(a) Category axis
(b) Data marker
(c) Data point
(d) **Gridline✓**

10. **The computer code the interchange of information between termination is:**

(a) BCD
(b) **ASCII✓**
(c) EBCDIC
(d) Only (a) and (b)
(e) (a), (b) and (c)

11. **When the formula bar is active, you can see:**

(a) The Edit formula button
(b) The Cancel button
(c) The Enter button
(d) **All of these✓**

12. **When a label is too long to fit within a worksheet cell, you typically must:**

(a) Shorten the label
(b) **Increase the column width✓**
(c) Decrease the column width
(d) Adjust the row height

13. **The name box:**

(a) Appears below the status bar
(b) Appears below the menu bar
(c) **Appears to the left of the formula bar✓**
(d) Shows the location of the previously active cell

14. **Comments put in cells are called:**

(a) Smart tip
(b) **Cell tip✓**
(c) Web tip
(d) Soft tip

15. **Which is used to perform 'what if analysis'?**

(a) Solver
(b) Goal seek
(c) Scenario Manager
(d) **All of these✓**

16. **You can use the formula palette to:**

(a) Format cells containing numbers
(b) **Create and edit formulas containing functions✓**
(c) Enter assumptions data
(d) Copy a range of cells

17. **What does Ctrl + B shortcut accomplish in MS-Word?**

(a) It converts selected text into the next larger size of
(b) It adds a line break to the document

the same font

(c) **It makes the selected text bold✓** (d) It applies Italic formatting to the selected text

18. **You can convert existing excel worksheet data as charts to an HTML document by using:**

(a) FTP wizard (b) **Internet assistant wizard✓**

(c) Intranet wizard (d) Import wizard

(e) None of these

19. **Which elements of worksheet can be protected from accidental modification?**

(a) Contents (b) Objects

(c) Scenarios (d) **All of these✓**

20. **Which of the following is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?**

(a) Mouse (b) Light pen

(c) Digitizer (d) **Terminal✓**

(e) None of these

21. **In which year was chip used inside the computer for the first time?**

(a) 1944 (b) 1964

(c) **1975✓** (d) 1984

(e) 1990

22. **Which of the following is/are considered to be video component?**

(a) Resolution (b) Color depth

(c) Refresh rate (d) **All of these✓**

23. **What was the name of the first commercially available microprocessor chip?**

(a) Intel 33 (b) Intel 308

(c) **Intel 4004✓** (d) Motorola 639

(e) None of these

24. **When was the first minicomputer built?**

(a) 1962 (b) **1965✓**

(c) 1966 (d) 1971

25. **The silicon chips used for data processing are called:**

(a) RAM chips (b) ROM chips

(c) Micro-processors (d) **PROM chips✓**

(e) None of these

****

COMPUTER GLOSSARY

A

ARPANET

Advanced Research Project Agency Network: A research oriented network developed by the Defense Advanced Research Agency of the Department of Defense (previously called DARPA) using the Internet protocols. ARPANET evolved into the Internet; the name ARPANET was officially retired in 1990.

Analog

Representing something in the real world. Analog is often used in comparison with digital, for example comparing analog and digital computers or analog or digital electrical signals.

Analog computers

Actually measure, analyze and compute using real physical measures and numbers.

Analog electrical signals

(Such as the radio frequencies used to transmit telecommunications information) are directly generated by physical stimuli in the form of light or sound waves.

Application Layer

The top layer of the network protocol stack. The application layer is concerned with the semantics of work, such as formatting electronic mail messages.

Ascenders

A text formatting term: The portion of any character which extends above the height of a lower case "m".

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange: The ANSI standard code for sending alphanumeric characters through electronic equipment such as computers and terminals. ASCII uses an 8-bit code for character representation; 7 data bits and a parity bit. IBM is big and powerful enough to stick with their own code for their mainframe computers: EBCDIC.

Assembler

The assembler language is a symbolic programming language which allows writing machine level instructions with simple mnemonics rather than numeric instructions. The term "the assembler" also refers to a program that translates symbolic machine language into actual machine language.

Asynchronous

A method of transmitting blocks (or packets) of data that permits arbitrary spacing between individual characters. Transmission is controlled by start and stop bits at the beginning of each block.

Authentication

The process by which a user's identity is checked within the network to ensure that the user has access to the requested resources.

Auto Reconstruction/Recovery

The ability to reconstruct the data automatically either after a hard drive has been replaced or without user intervention once a failure has been detected.

B

Bandwidth

The amount of data that can be carried on a wire or other transmission medium measured in bits per second, bps; directly related to the difference between the highest and lowest frequencies that can be carried on it. In other words, the range of useful frequencies of a communications signal or channel. See also base band and broadband.

Base band

A transmission medium through which digital signals are sent without frequency shifting. In general, only one communication channel is available at any given time.

BASIC

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code: A simple to learn and easy to use programming language.

Binary

A numbering system with only two digits; 0 and 1, where 0=off and 1=on.

BIOS

An Acronym for Basic Input/Output system. A low level set of interactions that allow your operating system to talk to the computer and its devices, such as your hard drive and keyboard.

Bit

A Binary digit: The smallest piece of data possible, a "1" or a "0". 8 bits make up a "byte"; one byte can represent a single character.

Bitmap

2-D array of pixels representing video and graphics.

Block

In communications, a group of individual data elements sent, received or stored as a unit to increase transmission efficiency. See also packet.

Also a text formatting term: In some text editors or word processing packages, there are block commands which allow you to mark a block of text to be treated or processed as a unit.

BPI

Bits per Inch per track: A measure of the recording density on magnetic computer tape. For example, on a nine track tape written at 1600 bpi, you can store 1600 bytes (200 80 character records) on an inch of tape.

BPS

Bits Per Second: A measure of the speed of transmission of computer data. See also Baud.

Bridge

A communications device which is used to connect two networks which communicate in an essentially similar manner. See also Gateway.

Broadband cable

A type of cable used in computer networks which can carry several messages at the same time, but which is somewhat difficult to install and manage. In contrast to base band cable, broadband cable multiplexes multiple independent signals onto one cable. For home Internet access, your principal broadband choices are cable modems, which run on Cable TV wiring, and several varieties of DSL (Digital Subscriber Line), which run on standard copper telephone lines.

Browser

Software used to navigate the Internet. Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer are today's most popular browsers for accessing the World Wide Web.

Byte

Eight bits forming a unit of data. Typically, each byte stores one character.

C

Cache

A small data-memory storage area that a computer can use to instantly re-access data instead of re-reading the data from the original source, such as a hard drive. Browsers use a cache to store web pages so that the user may view them again without reconnecting to the Web.

CAD-CAM

Computer Aided Drawing-Computer Aided Manufacturing. The instructions stored in a computer that will be translated to very precise operating instructions to a robot, such as for assembling cars or laser-cutting signage.

CD-ROM

Compact Disc Read-Only Memory. An optically read disc designed to hold information such as music, reference materials, or computer software. A single CD-ROM can hold around 640 megabytes of data, enough for several encyclopedias. Most software programs are now delivered on CD-ROMs.

Chat

Typing text into a message box on a screen to engage in dialog with one or more people via the Internet or other network.

Chip or Computer chip

A tiny wafer of silicon containing miniature electric circuits that can store millions of bits of information.

Client

A single user of a network application that is operated from a server. Client/server architecture allows many people to use the same data simultaneously. The program's main component (the data) resides on a centralized server, with smaller components (user interface) on each client.

Client-server computing

A distributed computing network system in which each transaction is divided into two parts: A front end client and a back end server, which are two different devices or programs.

CMOS

Stands for Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor and refers to the physical makeup of the memory chips used to contain the CMOS memory settings. The CMOS memory settings are used to semi-permanently store information about your hardware: memory amount, number and type of hard drives and floppy drives.

Compiler

A program that translates a high level symbolic language to a low level machine language, FORTRAN, Pascal, and PL/I are familiar compilers.

Cookie

A text file sent by a Web server that is stored on the hard drive of a computer and relays back to the Web server things about the user, his or her computer, and/or his or her computer activities.

CPU

Central Processing Unit: The "brain" of the computer which performs most computing tasks.

CRT

Cathode Ray Tube: A terminal with a TV screen and keyboard.

Cursors

A moving position-indicator displayed on a computer monitor that shows a

computer operator where the next action or operation will take place.

D

Data link Layer

It establishes, maintains, and releases data-link connections between elements in a network.

Database

A collection of similar information stored in a file, such as a database of addresses. This information may be created and stored in a database management system (DBMS).

Debug

The process of finding and eliminating software or hardware "bugs" (errors).

Desktop

Desktop is the main directory of the user interface. Desktops usually contain icons that represent links to the hard drive, a network (if there is one), and a trash or recycling can for files to be deleted. It can also display icons of frequently used applications, as requested by the user.

Desktop publishing

The production of publication-quality documents using a personal computer in combination with text, graphics, and page layout programs.

Directory

A list of files stored in the computer.

DIGITAL

The conversion of information into a binary format (1's and 0's or on's and off's), the smallest or simplest unit of information being a bit.

Disk

The names refer to the media inside the container A hard disc stores vast amounts of data. It is usually inside the computer but can be a separate peripheral on the outside.

Disk drive

The equipment that operates a hard or floppy disc.

DNS

(Domain Naming System) - A hierarchical system for assigning unique names to Internet hosts.

Documentation

The instruction manual for a piece of hardware or software.

Domain

Represents an IP (Internet Protocol) address or set of IP addresses that comprise a domain. The domain name appears in URLs to identify web pages or in email addresses.

Domain name

The name of a network or computer linked to the Internet. Domains are defined by a common IP address or set of similar IP (Internet Protocol) addresses.

DOS

Disk Operating System: The name of the operating systems on most brands of personal computer contains the acronym DOS. Often when DOS is used without further description, the operating system being referred to be either PC DOS, the operating system used to be used on most IBM personal computers, or MS DOS, the variety of DOS that runs on IBM compatible computers.

Download

The process of transferring information from a web site (or other remote location on a network) to the computer. It is possible to "download a file" or "view a download."

Driver

When information is passed from one type of device to another, usually the electrical and mechanical requirements of the two devices are different; software drivers are used to translate data which is to be sent another device so that device can properly process it.

Drop-down menu

A menu window that opens vertically on-screen to display context-related options. Also called pop-up menu or pull-down menu.

DSL

Digital Subscriber Line, a method of connecting to the Internet via a phone line. A DSL connection uses copper telephone lines but is able to relay data at much higher speeds than modems and does not interfere with telephone use.

Duplex

A computer communications term: Half duplex: data transmission in only one direction at a time; and Full duplex: simultaneous data transmission in both directions.

DVD

Digital Video Disc, Similar to a CD-ROM, it stores and plays both audio and video.

E

E-book

An electronic (usually hand-held) reading device that allows a person to view digitally stored reading materials.

EBCDIC

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code: A scheme of assigning characters to each of the 256 possible combinations of 8 bits (1 byte). Several other schemes are also used, such as BCD and ASCII.

E-Commerce

Conducting business transactions through electronic transmissions between computers. Typically used in reference to doing business over the internet.

Email

Electronic mail; messages, including memos or letters, sent electronically between networked computers that may be across the office or around the world.

Encryption

A type of network security in which information sent over the network is encoded so that only the intended users can access the information.

Emoticon

A text-based expression of emotion created from ASCII characters that mimic a facial expression when viewed with your head tilted to the left.

Ethernet

Base band protocol and technology for the cables and specialized circuitry which is used to physically connect the machines on medium speed (10 Mbps) local networks.

Ethernet card

A board inside a computer to which a network cable can be attached.

F

FAQ

(Frequently Asked Questions) FAQs are files of answers to commonly asked questions. Always read FAQs before asking obvious questions.

FAT

(File Allocation Table) This table information is stored in the Data

ction of a bootable disk (floppy or rd). It normally consists of the first 3 sectors.

ber Optics

ber Optics is a transmission medium nsisting of thin glass filaments. Light ams travel through the fiber-optic e, carrying large amounts of data er long distances.

le

collection of information stored in y of numerous forms on any of merous devices. A file may contain grams, data, or text.

le Server

le Server is a Computer that stores ta for network users and provides twork access to that data.

irewall

rewall is a System or combination of stems that enforces boundary tween two or more networks, ntrolling access from one to the ther.

irmware

lterable programs in semi permanent orage, such as some type of read-only flash reprogrammable memory.

oppy Disk

small portable flexible magnetic disk ed for data storage on many crocomputers. Floppies come in 3 d a half and 5 and a quarter inch es, with several densities and mats.

oter

text formatting term: One or more es of text that appear at the bottom every page.

reground.

RTRAN

rmula Translating language: An old t still very common programming guage used in the scientific field. FORTRAN was the first high-level language to become widely used.

Freeware

Freeware Software that is made available for download and to use completely free of charge.

FTP

(File Transfer Protocol) A protocol that allows a user on one host to access and transfer files to and from another host over a network.

Full Screen

This term refers to the ability of a system to manipulate and edit the text on the screen as a whole, as opposed to one line at a time.

Full Duplex

A circuit or device permitting transmission in two directions at the same time.

Function keys

On a computer keyboard, the keys that start with an "F" that are usually found on the top row. They are meant to perform user-defined tasks.

G

Gateway

Gateway is a communications device/program that passes data between networks with similar functions but dissimilar implementations.

GIF

Graphics Interchange Format.

Gigabit Ethernet

The newest version of Ethernet, which supports data transfer rates of one gigabit (1,000 megabits) per second.

Graphics

A generic term used to describe the pictorial representation of data.

Graphic devices include printers, plotters, or special terminals.

GSM
(Global System for Mobile Communications) Comprehensive network specification that includes transmission scheme, network architecture, and network services.

GUI
(Graphical user interface), A graphics based means of communicating with a program, especially an operating system or window manager.

H

Hacker
The current popular meaning of the term is to describe those who break into computer systems or networks, destroy data, steal copyrighted software, and perform other destructive or illegal acts.

Half duplex
Half duplex is a method of communication between two computers (or devices) that allows transmission in only one direction at a time.

Hard copy
Usually hard copy means paper, but presumably can mean any printed computer output, such as microfilm.

Hardware
Hardware is the physical devices that make up a computer system.

Hard disk
A magnetic disk storage device used on larger microcomputers. Hard disks are similar to the disk storage on mainframes, and are permanently installed in the micro.

Header

A text formatting term: One or more lines of text that appear at the top of every page of a document.

HELP

Help is an online system of information about various commands and programs, available on all of our mainframe interactive systems, and also internally in many interactive software packages.

Heterogeneous network

A network running multiple network layer protocols.

Host

Any end user computer system that connects to a network.

Hosting

A service must be hosted in some process. A host is an application that controls the lifetime of the service. Services can be self-hosted or managed by an existing hosting process.

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol, the protocol for transfer of hypermedia documents that is the foundation of the World-Wide Web.

HTML

(Hypertext Markup Language), a simple-hypertext publishing language based on computing's lowest common denominator, ASCII.

Hub

Hub is a hardware device that serves as the junction where individual PCs and other network devices connect to each other.

Hyperlink

Hyperlink is a "hot spot" within an HTML document. Hyperlinks can be clicked by the viewer to cause a "jump" to another document or other resource on the same or another Web server.

I

...is a small graphic representing an ...t, action, or modifier of some sort.

...itute of Electrical and Electronic ...eers), an international ...ssional society issuing its own ...dards. The IEEE is a member of ... American National Standards ...ute (ANSI) and International ...dards Organization (ISOs).

...mail programs provide an Inbox, a ...al mail folder or mailbox that ...s your incoming mail messages. ...e email program will allow you to ...d, reply to, save, or delete the ...sages in your Inbox.

...ut

...s the information that a computer ...particular computer program takes

...ernet

...net is the global network through ...h computers communicate. The ...net includes the World Wide Web, ...et user groups and newsgroups.

...ranet

...net is a private network of ...puters. There are many intranets ...ered all over the world. Some are ...ected to the Internet via gateways.

...rface

...hared boundary defined by a ...on physical interconnection and ...l characteristics and meanings.

...rupt

...pt is a signal which causes the ...ne's hardware to break the ...al program flow and transfer ...l to a specific interrupt handling ...e. Once the interrupt has been

processed, the interrupted program is resumed.

Internet Explorer

IE is Microsoft's WWW browser for Windows.

I/O

Input/Output: The receiving or sending of data to or from the computer.

IP

Internet Protocol is the network layer protocol of the transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) suite.

IP Address

IP is short for Internet Protocol, using TCP (Transmission Control Protocol). An address is 4 octets of numbers, each octet ranges for 0 to 255. The address is unique for each connection on the network.

ISDN

Integrated Services Digital Network is a carrier-provided service that enables a variety of switched digital data and voice transmission to be accommodated simultaneously.

ISO

International Standards Organization is an international organization involved in writing communications standards.

ISP

(Internet Service Provider) - An organization which provides access to the Internet typically for a fee. All major metropolitan areas in the world have numerous individual ISPs which will provide Internet service.

ITU

(International Telecommunication Union)- A European-based, international advisory committee recommending worldwide standards for transmission.

J

JPEG

(Joint Photographic Experts Group) is a compression algorithm for 24-bit color images, giving compression ratios of up to 20:1 with very little degradation.

Justification

A text formatting term: Adjusting the spacing within a line of text such that each line of text begins - "left justified" - or ends - "right justified" - at the same place.

K

Kbps

1024 (or kilo) Bits per Second: A measure of the speed of transmission of computer data.

Keyboard

Computer input device, similar to a typewriter keyboard on a typewriter but with extra function keys. Smaller keyboards with only math's related keys are typically called "keypads".

Kilobyte

A thousand bytes.

L

LAN

(LOCAL AREA NETWORK) A bus or ring connected, limited distance network that serves the data communication needs of users within a building or several buildings in proximity to each other.

Landscape Printing

The rotation of a page design to print text and graphics from left to right horizontally across the 11 inch width of the paper.

Laptop

Laptop computer is a Portable computer as powerful as a desktop system which can run for a short time on batteries.

Layout

The arrangement of text and graphics on a page.

LCD

(Liquid Crystal Display) is a type of monitor where each pixel on the screen is displayed by a specific set of liquid crystal cells.

Line printer

A text formatting term: A printer which prints pages (even graphics) one line at a time, as opposed to a page printer, which prints an entire page at once.

LISP

LIST Processor: A high level, list processing language commonly used in artificial intelligence and computer research.

Login or Logon

Logon is a process of initiating an interactive computer session. During login, you tell the computer which system you want to use and who you are. You will also enter your private password during login.

Logout or Exit or Logoff

The logout command is used to tell the computer that you are done with an interactive session.

Low Level Format

Writing zeros to the entire hard drive which removes all partitions, clusters, boot sectors, all data is removed.

M

Malware

Malicious software that is intentionally installed to an operation system for harmful purposes, Trojans, viruses

worms. Adware that the computer user did not agree to or have knowledge that it was being installed.

MAN

(Metropolitan Area Network) is a network that provides regional connectivity within a metropolitan area (such as city). MANs are categorized between Local Area Networks (LANs) and Wide Area Networks (WANs).

Menu bar Item

The word that are printed across the top of this window about the tool bar (if any) Files Edit View Help. Menu Items are the items in the menu that pops up when you click on a Menu Bar Item

Message

A message is a self-contained unit of data that may consist of several parts, including a body and headers.

Mega

In most areas M stands for a million, but in computer usage M represents 1024K or 2 to the 20th power.

Mail folders and Mailboxes

Places where your mail program stores email messages. Modern email programs provide the same services (read, reply, save, or delete) to other mail folders that they provide for the Inbox.

Mainframe

Mainframe computer is a large multi user computer.

Memory

The part of a computer system which is used to run programs. The word memory is used to refer to the capacity of the system.

Microcomputer

Micro computer is a Small computer, inexpensive enough to be purchased by individuals and small businesses. It's also called personal computers.

MIDI

(Musical Instrument Digital Interface) is a Industry standard connection for digital control of musical devices.

Modem

(Modulator, Demodulator) is a device that connects a computer to a phone line and allows the computer to communicate with other computers through the phone system.

Monitor

Monitor is a screen for viewing computer information.

Motherboard

Motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer that contains the slots and sockets which interfaces, drives and peripheral devices plug into. On most PCs, memory can be directly added to the motherboard and you may also be able to upgrade to a faster PC by replacing the CPU. Motherboard is sometimes abbreviated as mob0.

Mouse

Device used to control a pointer on the computer screen.

MPEG

(Moving Pictures Expert Group) is an international standard for video compression and desktop movie presentation.

Multimedia

The use of text, pictures, audio, and or video to communicate information is called Multimedia.

MIME

(Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions). The standard for attaching binary files to e-mail messages, allowing audio, video, graphics, word-processor documents etc. to be attached to e-mails

Millennium Bug

The set of problems occurring on January 1, 2000 and other related dates caused by shortsighted programming that coded the years with only 2 digits.

N

NetBEUI

(NetBIOS Extended User Interface) - An enhanced version of the NetBIOS protocol used by network operating systems such as LAN Manager, LAN Server, Windows for Workgroups and Windows NT.

Network

A group of computers and/or other devices (called nodes) linked together by cables or telephone lines. Computers joined in this way often share printers and memory storage devices.

Network Address

Every node on network has one or more associated addresses, including at least one fixed hardware address, such as "ae-34-2c-1d-69-f1 etc. Assigned by device's manufacturer. Most nodes also have protocol specific addresses assigned by network manager.

Network Layer

Network layer is a layer in the Open System Interconnection (OSI) reference model. The network layer provides address resolution and routing protocols.

Network Adapter

Network Adapter is a device to connect a computer to other computers in a network for high speed communication.

Notebook

A small laptop computer with similar price, performance, and battery life.

Null modem

A box or cable which joins two computing devices directly rather than over a network.

O

OSI

(OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION REFERENCE MODEL): The reference model, also referred to as OSIRM, provides a framework for communication that relies on standard non-proprietary interconnection protocols (protocol stack).

Offline

Logically or physically disconnected from the computer. For example, a reel of tape is offline storage.

Online

Connected and accessible to the computer. For example, most disk storage at UIC is online and is therefore easily and quickly accessed.

Operating System

The program that manages a computer's resources and performs basic tasks, e.g. recognizing keyboard input, sending output to the display screen or printer, managing files and directories, controlling peripheral devices, and allocating system resources to other software programs running on the computer.

Output

Data transferred from a computer's internal storage unit to some storage or output device.

P

Packet

The unit of data sent across a network -- a sequence of bits including data and call control signals (headers), arranged

in a specific format, which is sent (switched) together as a single identity.

PAP

(Password Authentication Protocol), Authentication scheme for PPP links. Password can be specified for both devices on remote link. Failure to authenticate results in dropped connection prior to start of data transmission.

Pascal

Pascal is a modern block-structured programming language, with a simple and well defined syntax. Pascal was designed to be a simple language for teaching purposes, and is widely used as such. See Programming Languages at the ACCC.

Password

All computer sub accounts must have a private password to identify the account's ownership when logging on.

PC

(Personal Computer) In popular usage, refers to a computer running under the Microsoft Windows operating system.

PDA

(Personal Digital Assistant) is a small, portable, battery-powered computer. Most have a pen interface and come with a detachable stylus rather than a mouse. Currently, the most popular PDA is the Palm Pilot.

Peripherals

Any device which is attached to a computer system or LAN. Devices such as printers, disks and tape drives which are often attached to computers or LANs.

Pixel

A single point in a graphic image. Computer monitor display screens consist of thousands (or millions) of pixels, arranged in rows and columns.

Plug-in

Plug in Software that adds features to a larger piece of software.

PPP

(Point-to-Point Protocol) is a protocol that allows the user to connect directly onto the internet using a standard telephone line and high-speed modem, features error detection and data protection, unlike older internet working systems such as SLIP.

Print server

Like a file server, a print server allows the machines on a LAN to share a single printer and also handles the printing queue for the printer.

Presentation Layer

Presentation layer is The Open System Interconnection (OSI) layer that determines how application information is represented or encoded while in transit between two end systems.

Processor

The processor (also called Central Processing Unit or CPU) is the part of the computer that actually works with the data and runs the programs.

Program

A series of instructions for a computer, telling it what to do or how to behave. The terms "application" and "app" mean almost the same thing. "Program" is also the verb that means to create a program.

Protocols

A set of rules or procedures implemented in both hardware and software to facilitate communications provide a well defined interface between different systems. The protocol govern format, timing, sequencing, error handling. A converter is device which translates one to another.

Public Domain

Software that is free to be used distributed or modified. It has been given up to the public free of copyright restrictions.

R

RAM

Random Access Memory: The memory that is available on a computer for storing data and programs that are currently being processed. It is automatically erased when the power is turned off. Information in the RAM which needs to be stored for future use must be saved onto a disk or a tape.

Random Access

The process of selecting information in a arbitrary order, not based on the physical order or sequence of its storage.

Remote Access

Access to network resources not located on same physical Ethernet

Repeater

A device that automatically amplifies, restores, or reshapes signals before retransmission to compensate for distortion and/or attenuation.

Resolution

The number of dots per inch used to represent a graphics image. The term "pixels" is also used for "dots" in this context. High resolution images look smoother and have more dots per inch than do low resolution images.

RGB (Red Green Blue)

The additive colors used by computers to display colors. White is 100% of all three colors, black is 0% of all three.

ROM

Read Only Memory: Stored permanent systems instructions which are never changed; ROM is generally installed by the manufacturer as part of the system. See also RAM and memory.

RJ-45 Port

The standard 8-pin connector found in hubs and NICs. Twisted -pair cable runs between two RJ-45 ports.

Router

Router is a computer or network device which transfers packets of data from one network to another.

S

Sans Serif

A text formatting term: Type styles without serifs, such as Helvetica, Avant Garde, and Geneva.

Sequential Access

Reading data from a file whose records are organized on the basis of their successive physical positions. To reach a specific record, all records previous to that record must be read, in order. Magnetic computer tapes are sequential access storage device.

Serif

A text formatting term: A line crossing the main strokes of a letter. Type styles that have serifs include Times, Courier, New Century Schoolbook, Bookman, Palatino and New York.

Server

A computer or software package that provides a specific kind of service to client software running on other computers. An ISP's servers allow users to connect to the Internet.

Server Computer

Server Computer that provides resources to be shared on network, such as files (file server) or terminals (terminal server).

Shareware

software which can be used free of charge for a trial period, after which a registration fee must be paid in order to continue to use it.

Simplex Mode

Simplex data transmission is in only one direction.

SMTP

(Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) - Specifies the format of messages that an SMTP client on one computer can use to send electronic mail to an SMTP server on another computer.

Software

The programs and data that make computer hardware function.

Software Package

A program or set of programs that usually perform a specific function.

Spreadsheet

Type of program used to perform various calculations, especially popular for financial applications.

STP

(Shielded Twisted Pairs), General term for shielded cabling systems that are designed specifically for data transmission.

Subnet Mask

A bit mask used to select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing also known as Address Mask.

Synchronous transmission

A method of data transmission in which characters are sent at a fixed rate, with the transmitter and receiver synchronized.

Supercomputer

A large mainframe computer; usually reserved for computers with the fastest speeds and largest memory. These computers usually have an architecture that is different from regular mainframes.

T

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol - The protocol that computers use to communicate over the Internet. This protocol is common to all operating systems, so it can be used by Windows to communicate with UNIX and all others for local networking as well.

TFT

(Thin Film Transistor) A type of LCD flat-panel display screen, in which each pixel is controlled by from one to four transistors.

TELNET

The network terminal protocol: A protocol in the Internet suite for opening interactive sessions from a local host computer to another computer on the network which is physically remote and which may have a different operating system than the local host.

Terminal

A computer input/output device which allows a person to interactively communicate with the computer. Most terminals have typewriter style keyboards and a CRT screen for displaying your commands and the computer responses.

Text Editor

Text Editor is an interactive program that allows you to input, update, delete and store information on the computer. The information may be programs, data, or actual textual material such as letters or dissertations.

Text-formatting

The (automatic) layout of a text for the printed page. When used in conjunction with text editors, text formatting programs allow computers

to be used for preparing documents: letters, papers, manuscripts, theses, resumes, and the like.

Text wrap

Text wrap is an ability to wrap text around graphic images on a page layout. Some desktop publishing systems have an automatic text wrap feature that will shorten lines of text when a graphic image is encountered. In other systems, you need to change the length of lines by changing the column margins or by inserting hard carriage returns to shorten the lines.

Thick wire

Thick Wire is a Half-inch diameter coax cable.

Thin wire

Thin coaxial cable similar to that used for television/video hookups.

Token passing or token ring

A transmissions protocol in which a token (a control block) circulates around a ring, passing from one machine on the ring to the next.

Transponder

Transponder is a combination receiving and transmitting antenna on a communications satellite. A frequency converter is also including in the transmit/receive package which converts the up linked signal frequency to a transmission or downlink frequency.

Tree

Tree is a data structure similar to a linked list, except that each element carries with it the address of two or more other elements, rather than just one. Trees are an efficient way of storing items which must be searched for and retrieved quickly.

Transport Layer

Transport Layer contains protocols that establish, control and terminate network connections between data structure endpoints on source and destination hosts.

Trojan

Trojan is a computer program which carries within itself a means to allow the program's creator access to the system using it. A Trojan normally will not do any damage by itself.

Twisted pair

Twisted Pair cable is a type of data communications cable that consists of pairs of insulated wires which have been twisted together in a regular spiral pattern. A relatively low-speed transmission medium which is commonly used for telephone and, increasingly, for data networks.

U

UNIX

UNIX is a common operating system, popular for running servers on the Internet. It is an interactive time-sharing operating system (OS) invented in 1969 by Ken Thompson of Bell Labs.

Upload

To transfer information stored in the user's system to a remote computer system.

URL

Universal Resource Locator. The particular format for hypertext pointers used by HTML on the WWW.

User

User is an any person who uses a computer or a particular software or hardware system. More specifically, user is sometimes used to refer to the user's computer identification tag, used as an address for electronic mail. Its form depends on individual computer center conventions.

UTP

(Unshielded Twisted Pair), it is a General term for all cabling systems that are not shielded and are used for transmission of data.

V

VGA

(VIDEO GRAPHICS ADAPTER), a video display standard for computer monitors which evolved from the CGA (computer graphics adapter) and EGA (enhanced graphics adapter) standards of the early 1980's. In 1987, IBM introduced the PC-AT computer which adopted a new display standard called VGA which allowed computer monitors to show integrated lifelike pictures using multiple shades of color. This standard uses progressive line scanning.

Virus

A program that when loaded infects, alters or destroys other programs. Some virus programs cause major trouble and some are nothing more than annoying pranks.

V LAN

(Virtual Local Area Network), A network architecture that allows geographically distributed users to communicate as if they were on a single physical Local Area Network (LAN) by sharing a single broadcast and multicast domain.

VPN

(Virtual Private Network), Public network service in which a customer is provided a network that appears as though it were a private network. The advantage of VPNs over the dedicated private networks is that the VPNs allow a dynamic use of the network resources and offer very reliable, high-speed and less expensive communications.

W

WAN

(Wide Area Network), is a network that typically spans nationwide distances and usually utilizes public telephone networks.

Web Browser

Web Browser is a program that can retrieve HTML documents from Web servers using the HTTP protocol and format them for display. A browser also knows how to interpret hyperlinks within the body of an HTML document and use them to navigate from one HTML document to another on the same or another Web server. Cello, Lynx, Mosaic, Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator are examples of Web browsers.

Web Client

A common presentation Internet navigator, normally an Intel-based personal computer or notebook attached to an Internet connection.

Web Server

Web Server is an Internet-based distributed-processing system. The Web server is conducting a background process called the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which implements a reduced version of the Internet's FTP (File Transfer Protocol) commonly used for packaging and transferring files across the Internet.

WAV

(Waveform Audio) is a common audio file format for Windows computers (.wav).

Word Processor

Type of program used in the production of textual documents, like letters and memos. Heavier duty work can be done with a Desktop Publisher.

WYSIWYG

What you see is what you get. To display a document being edited exactly the same way it will be displayed on the web or in print.

Worm

Worm is a computer program, which replicates itself and is self-propagating. Worms, as opposed to viruses, are meant to spawn in network environments. Worms usually are designed to slow down a network or even crash it.

Word Wrap

Automatic adjustment of the number of words on a line of text, as they are being entered and displayed on the screen, to match the margin settings.

Workstations

Micro or minicomputers which are nodes on a computer network and which can be used to perform a number of tasks by using their own resources as well as by tapping into the other devices which are shared on the network.

WWW

A network of information servers, principally the ones using HTTP to serve up HTML documents. The servers are linked, not in any tight or formal sense, but because an HTML document from one server might contain pointers to documents on many other servers.

Z

Zip

A type of file compression used most often on the Internet. The file extension for a zipped file is .ZIP.

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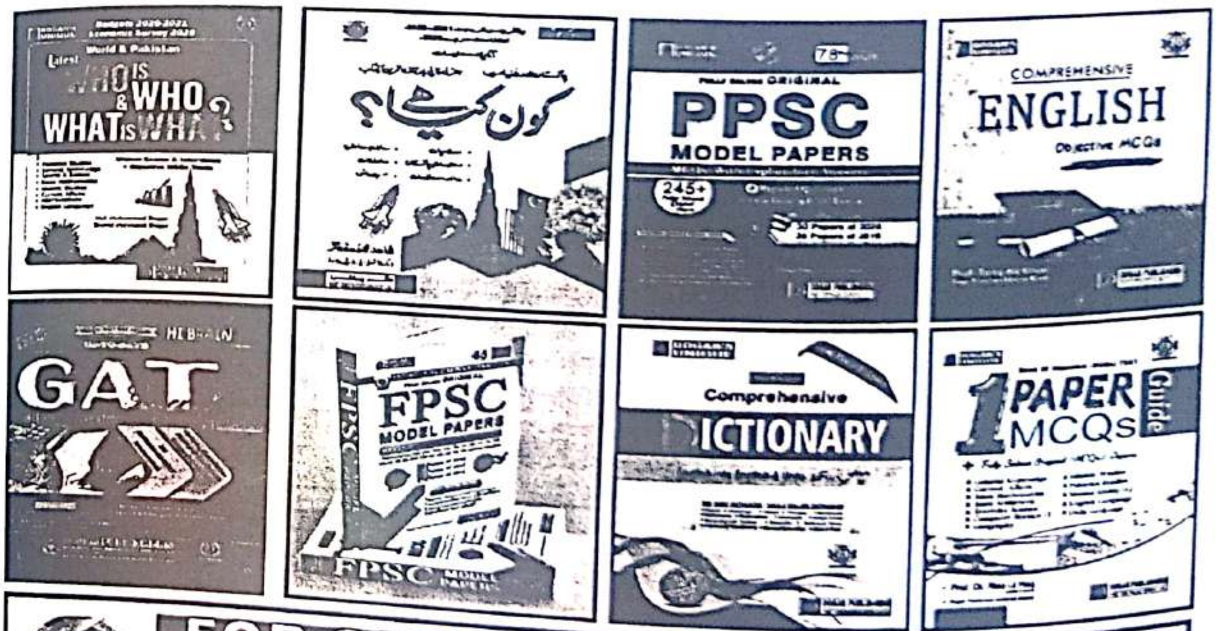

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General Knowledge:

World Geography

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH

Estimated age	About 4500 million years	
Superficial area	510, 100, 500 sq. km.	(196, 950, 0[illegible]
Land surface	148, 951, 000 sq. km.	(57, 510, 000 [illegible]
Water surface	(71% of the total area)	361, 150, 000 s[illegible]
Equatorial circumference	40,075 km	(24902m.)
Polar diameter	12714 km.	(7900 m.)
Distance from the Sun	149.6 million km.	(92, 857, 000 m.)
Highest point of the Earth's land surface	Mt. Everest	(8,850 meters) (29, 035 ft.)
Lowest point of the Earth land surface	Shores of the Dead Sea, Israel – Jordan 396 meters (1299 feet) below sea level	
Greatest ocean depth	Marinas Trench, east of the Philippines	11033m. (36, 198 feet) below sea level.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD

Mountain	Country	Feet	Metres
Everest	Nepal/Tibet	29,035	8,850
K-2 (Godwin Austen)	Pakistan	28,250	8,611
Kanchenjunga	India/Nepal	28,169	8,586
Lhotse I	Nepal/Tibet	27,940	8,516
Makalu I	Nepal/Tibet	27,766	8,463
Cho Oyu	Nepal/Tibet	26,906	8,201
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	26,795	8,167
Mansalu I	Nepal	26,781	8,163
Nanga Parbat	Pakistan	26,660	8,125
Annapurna	Nepal	26,545	8,091
Gasherbrum I	Pakistan/China	26,470	[illegible]
Broad Peak	Pakistan/China	26,400	[illegible]
Gosainthan (Shishma Pangma)	Tibet	26,397	[illegible]
Gasherbrum II	Pakistan/China	26,360	[illegible]
Annapurna II	Nepal	26,041	[illegible]
Gyachung Kang	Nepal	25,910	[illegible]
Disteghil Sar	Pakistan	25,858	[illegible]
Himalchuli	Nepal	25,801	[illegible]
Nuptse	Nepal	25,726	[illegible]
Nanda Devi	India	25,663	[illegible]
Masherbrum	Kashmir	25,660	[illegible]
Rakaposhi	Pakistan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanjut Sar	Pakistan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kamet	India/Tibet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Namcha Barwa	Tibet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulugh Muztagh	Tibet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kungur	China	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tirich Mir	Pakistan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saser Kangri	India	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mountain	Country	Feet	Metres
Makalu II	Nepal	25,120	7,657
Minyan Konka	China	24,900	7,590
Kula Kangri	Bhutan	24,783	7,554
Chang-tzu	Tibet	24,780	7,553
Muztagh Ata	China	24,757	7,546
Skyang Kangri	Kashmir	24,750	7,544
Communism Peak	Tajikistan	24,590	7,495
Jongsong Peak	Nepal	24,472	7,459
Pobeda Peak	Kyrgyzstan	24,406	7,439
Sia Kangri	Kashmir	24,350	7,422
Haramosh Peak	Pakistan	24,270	7,397
Istoro Nal	Pakistan	24,240	7,388

Note: All these mountain peaks are located in Asia. The highest elevation points of all the continents are as under:

HIGHEST ELEVATION POINTS OF THE WORLD

Continent	Highest Point	Location	Feet	Metres
Asia	Mt. Everest	Nepal/Tibet	29,035	8,850
S. America	Mt. Aconcagua	Argentina	22,834	6,960
N. America	Mt. McKinley	U.S.(Alaska)	20,320	6,194
Africa	Mt. Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,340	5,895
Europe	Mt. Elbrus	Russia	18,510	5,642
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	Ellsworth Mts	16,066	4,897
Australia	Mt. Kosciusko	New South Wales	7,310	2,228

PRINCIPAL DESERTS OF THE WORLD

Name	Country	Area in Sq. miles
Sahara	North Africa	3500000
Libyan	North Africa	450000
Australian	Australia	-
Great Victoria	Australia	150000
Syrian	Syria/Arabia	100000
Arabian	Arabia	70000
Gobi	Mongolia	500000
Rub'al Khaii	Arabia	250000
Kalahari	Botswana	225000
Great Sandy	Australia	150000
Takla Makan	China	140000
Arunta	Australia	-
Kara Kum	S.W. Turkistan (Russia)	120000
Nubian	North Africa	100000
Thar	N.W. India	100000
Kizil Kum	Central Turkistan	100000

LARGEST ISLANDS OF THE WORLD

Name	Area in sq. miles	Location
Greenland	840000	North Atlantic Ocean
New Guinea	317000	South West Pacific
Borneo	287400	S.W. Pacific
Malagassy Republic	227800	Indian Ocean
Baffin Island	183810	Arctic Ocean
Sumatra	182860	Indian Ocean

Great Britain	88619	N. Atlantic
Honshu	87293	N.W. Pacific
Ellesmere	76600	Arctic Ocean
Victoria Island	74400	Arctic Ocean
Celebes	72987	Indian Ocean
New Zealand (South)	58093	S.W. Pacific
Java	48763	Indian Ocean
New Zealand (North)	44281	S.W. Pacific
Newfoundland	42734	N. Atlantic
Cuba	41634	Caribbean Sea
Iceland	39698	N. Atlantic
Ireland (incl N. Ireland)	31839	N. Atlantic
Dominican Rep.& Haiti	29530	Caribbean Sea
Sakhalin	28597	N.W. Pacific
Tasmania	26215	S.W. Pacific
Sri Lanka	25332	Indian Ocean

PRINCIPAL OCEANS OF THE WORLD

Ocean	Area in Sq. km	Greatest Depth in Feet
Pacific Ocean	165,250,000	36200
Atlantic Ocean	82,440,000	30246
Indian Ocean	73,440,000	24442
Arctic Ocean	14,090,000	17881
	SEAS	
Mediterranean Sea	2,505,000	16470
South China Sea	3,447,000	18241
Bering Sea	2,270,000	13750
Caribbean Sea	2,754,000	25197
Gulf of Mexico	1,544,000	14370
Sea of Okhotsk	1,528,000	11400
East China Sea	1,248,000	9840
Hudson Bay	1,233,300	850
Sea of Japan	1,008,000	12280
North Sea	575,000	2170
Black Sea	461,000	7360
Red Sea	438,000	7370
Baltic Sea	422,000	1440
Yellow Sea	404,000	300

Greatest Ocean Depth: Mariana Trench, east of the Philippines (11033 m (36198 feet) below sea level
Mean Depth of the Sea: 12009 feet.
Largest and the Oldest Ocean: Pacific Ocean

MAJOR RIVERS OF THE WORLD (By Length)

River	Location	Miles	Km
Nile	Africa	4,145	6,673
Amazon	Peru	4,000	6,440
Mississippi–Missouri	USA	3,740	6,021
Changjiang (Yangtze)	China (Asia)	3,720	5,989
Yenisei–Angara	Russia	3,650	5,877
Amur–Argun	China (Asia)	3,590	5,780
Ob–Irtysh	China	3,360	5,410
Plata–Parana	Brazil	3,030	4,878
Huang He (Yellow)	China	2,903	4,674
Congo (Zaire)	Congo	2,900	4,669

River	Location	Miles	Km
Lena	Russia	2,730	4,395
Mackenzie	South America	2,635	4,242
Mekong	Asia	2,600	4,186
Niger	Africa	2,600	4,186
Missouri	USA	2,533	4,078
Mississippi	USA	2,348	3,780
Murray-Darling	Australia	2,330	3,751
Volga	Russia	2,290	3,687
Madeira	S. America	2,013	3,241
Sao Francisco	S. America	1,988	3,201
Yukon	Alaska	1,979	3,186
Rio Grande	USA-Mexico	1,885	3,035
Purus	S. America	1,860	2,995
Tunguska, Lower	Russia	1,860	2,995
Indus	Asia	1,800	2,898
Danube	Europe	1,776	2,859
Brahmaputra	Asia	1,770	2,850
Salween	Asia	1,750	2,818

PRINCIPAL LAKES OF THE WORLD

Lake	Country	Sq. Km
Caspian Sea (salt)	RUSSIA - Iran	393,898
Superior	USA - Canada	82,814
Victoria	Kenya Uganda Tanzania	69,485
Aral (salt)	RUSSIA	68,682
Huron	USA - Canada	59,596
Michigan	USA	58,016
Tanganyika	Tanzania Zambia Zaire	32,893
Great Bear	Canada	31,792
Baikal	RUSSIA	31,492
Great Slave	Canada	28,438
Erie	USA - Canada	25,745
Winnipeg	Canada	24,341
Malawi	Malawi - Mozambique	23,310
Ontario	USA - Canada	19,529
Balkhash	RUSSIA	18,260
Ladoga	RUSSIA	18,130
Chad	Nigeria Niger Chad	15,540
Onega	RUSSIA	9,842
Eyre (salt)	Australia	9,324
Rudolf (salt)	Kenya	9,065
Titicaca	Peru - Bolivia	9,065
Athabasca	Canada	8,081
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	7,697
Reindeer	Canada	6,389
Issyk: Kul	RUSSIA	6,190
Koko: (salt)	China	5,957
Torrens (salt)	Australia	5,775

HIGHEST WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

Waterfall	Location	Feet	Meters
Angel	Venezuela	3,281	1,000

Waterfall	Location	Feet	Meters
Tugela	South Africa	3,000	914
Cuquenan	Venezuela	2,000	610
Sutherland	New Zealand	1,904	580
Takkakaw	Columbia	1,650	503
Ribbon (Yosemite)	California	1,612	491
Upper Yosemite	California	1,430	436
Gavarnie	France	1,384	422
Vettisfoss	Norway	1,200	336
Widow's Tear (Yosemite)	California	1,170	357
Staubbach	Switzerland	984	300
Middle Cascade (Yosemite)	California	909	277
King Edward VIII	Guyana	850	259
Gersoppa	India	829	252
Kaieteur	Guyana	822	251

WORLD'S LARGEST DAMS

Dam	Location	Volume (Thousands)		Year Completed
		Cubic Meters	Cubic Yards	
Syncrude	Canada	540,000	706,320	UC
Chapeton	Argentina	296,200	311,539	UC
Pati	Argentina	238,180	276,026	UC
New Cornelia Tallings	United States	209,500	274,445	UC
Tarbela	Pakistan	121,720	159,210	1973
Kambaratinsk	Kyrgyzstan	112,200	146,758	1976
Fort Peak	Montana	96,049	125,628	UC
Lower Usama	Nigeria	93,000	121,644	1940
Cipasang	Indonesia	90,000	117,720	1990
Ataturk	Turkey	84,500	110,522	UC
Yacyreta-Apipe	Paraguay/ Argentina	81,000	105,944	1990
				UC
Guri (Raul Leoni)	Venezuela	78,000	102,014	1986
Rogun	Tajikistan	75,500	98,750	1985
Oahe	South Dakota	70,339	92,000	1963
Mangla	Pakistan	65,651	85,872	1967
Gardiner	Canada	65,440	85,892	1968
Afsluitdijk	Netherland	63,400	82,927	1932
Oroville	California	59,639	78,008	1968
San Luis	California	59,405	77,700	1967
Nurek	Tajikistan	58,000	75,861	1980

Note: UC = Under Construction

Expected Questions FOR COMING EXAMS.

1. Who was the leader of the 1958 coup in Iraq, which led to proclamation of Iraq as a Republic?
(A) Saddam Hussain (B) Nuri Al Said
(C) Abdul Karim✓ (D) Abdul Rahman

2. Major Shabbir Sharif was awarded Nishan-e-Haider posthumously. Which other mode for bravery was he awarded during his career in the Army?
(A) Tamgha-e-Basalat
(B) Nishan-e-Shujaat
(C) Hilal-e-Jurat (D) Sitara-e-Jurat✓

3. Which Indian personality served as the President of the UN General Assembly in 1953-54?
(A) S. Radha Krishnan
(B) Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
(C) V.K Menon
(D) Vijayalakshami Pandit✓

4. In which organ of the United Nations, all member states of the UN are represented?
(A) Economic and Social Council
(B) General Assembly✓
(C) Security Council
(D) Human Rights Council

5. Ustad Allah Baksh was a famous _______ of Pakistan.
(A) Classical singer (B) Sitar player
(C) Tabla player (D) Painter✓

6. UNFCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) was adopted during the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro (1992). When did it come into force?
(A) March 1994✓ (B) August 1995
(C) October 1996 (D) January 1994

7. De Beers is one of the biggest name in diamond industry. Who was the founder of De Beers Consolidated Mining Company?
(A) John Cecil Rhodes✓
(B) Joseph D. Rockefeller
(C) Krugger (D) Robert Johnson

8. Who was the first UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) Mary Robinson✓
(B) Jose Ayla Lasso
(C) P.B. Samuel (D) Wilfard Hansen

9. The Treaty of European Union (1992) is also known as:
(A) Treaty of the Hague
(B) Treaty of Brussels
(C) Measurement Treaty✓
(D) None of these

10. King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud named the Kingdom of Hejaz and Najd as Saudi Arabia in:
(A) 1924 (B) 1930
(C) 1932✓ (D) 1936

11. Headquarter of the African Union (AU) is located in:
(A) Johannesburg (B) Cairo
(C) Dakar (D) Addis Ababa✓

12. Which of the following Indian Nobel Prize winners is associated with economics?
(A) V.S Naipaul (B) Amartya Sen✓
(C) C.V. Roman (D) Rabindranath Tagore

13. When was the first Nobel Prize awarded?
(A) 1892 (B) 1900
(C) 1901✓ (D) 1904

14. The Presidency of the United Nations Security Council rotates (in alphabetical order) among its members every:
(A) 6 months (B) 3 months
(C) 2 months (D) Month✓

15. UNESCO which deals with Education, Science and Culture, has its headquarters in:
(A) New York (B) Vienna
(C) Paris✓ (D) Geneva

16. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1992) deals with?
(A) International trade
(B) Rights and status of women✓
(C) Rights and protection of children
(D) Population control

17. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy of Pakistan won an Oscar Award for best dcumentary film. What was the title of the film?
(A) Acid Burns (B) Desperate Women
(C) Dark Shadows (D) Saving Face✓

18. "Chauburji" in Lahore is one of the famous monuments belonging to the Mughal period. It was reportedly built a gateway to a beautiful garden built for Princess Zebunnissa. She was an accomplished daughter of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Shahjahan (B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir (D) Aurangzeb✓

19. "World Economic Forum", which holds its annual sessions in Davos, Switzerland, was founded by:
(A) Henry Kissinger (B) Konrad Adenau
(C) W. Senwad✓ (D) None of these

20. When was the right to vote was given to women in Switzerland?

(A) 1935 (B) 1950
(C) 1965 **(D) 1971✓**

21. the Leaning Tower of Pisa is located in which country?
(A) Switzerland **(B) Italy✓**
(C) Malta (D) The Netherlands

22. U Thant was the first UN Secretary General from Asia. To which country did he belong to?
(A) Thailand (B) Cambodia
(C) Japan **(D) Burma✓**

23. On which river, the Baglihar Dam is constructed by India?
(A) Chenab✓ (B) Jhelum
(C) Indus (D) Setluj

24. Which one of the following countries expelled the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1970?
(A) Syria (B) Lebanon
(C) Israel **(D) Jordan✓**

25. Which actor played the role of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the feature film "Jinnah" directed by Jamil Dehlavi?
(A) N. Wadia (B) Ben Kingsley
(C) Christopher Lee✓
(D) Peter O Togie

26. The Oscar Award winning film 'Slumdog Millionaire" is based on the book "Q and Q" written by:
(A) Hanif Qurershi (B) Shashi Tharor
(C) Vikas Swarup✓ (D) Manesh Bahl

27. What was the real name of the famous Pakistani actor Santosh Kumar?
(A) Nazir Baig (B) Syed Mushtaq Rizvi
(C) Syed Musa Raza✓(D) Younus Khan

28. Climate Change Conference COP21 was held in Paris. Where was COP20 held?
(A) Lima✓ (B) Kyoto
(C) Montreal (D) New York

29. Which of the following species is endemic to Pakistan?
(A) Indus River Dolphins✓
(B) Snow Leopards
(C) Gypsy Vultures (D) Houbara Bustard

30. Which animals are most illegally traded in the world?
(A) Elephants (B) Rhinoceros
(C) Pangolins✓ (D) Turtles

31. Reshma was a legendary folk singer of Pakistan. She died of cancer in Lahore in:
(A) Nov. 2013✓ (B) Nov. 2012
(C) Jan. 2009 (D) Dec. 2014

32. Famous TV drama "Waris" was written by?
(A) Atta-ul-Haq Qasmi
(B) Dr. Anwar Sajjad
(C) Amjad Islam Amjad✓
(D) Younis Butt

33. What was the rank of former Foreign Minister, Gohar Ayub Khan, when he left the Army?
(A) Captain✓ (B) Major
(C) Colonel (D) Brigadier

34. Who was the American Ambassador who died along with President Zia-ul-Haq, in plane crash in 1988?
(A) Tom Simon (B) Robert M Samuel
(C) Arnold Backer (D) Arnold Lewis Raphel

35. Kamran Baradari is one of the oldest Mughal monuments and located in Lahore. Who exactly was Kamran?
(A) Brother of Queen Noorjahan
(B) Son of Babar / step brother of Humayun✓
(C) First husband of Noorjahan
(D) Brother of Sher Shah Suri

36. The youngest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was elevated as Maharaja at a tender age of about 5 years. What was his name?
(A) Naunahal Singh (B) Kharrak Singh
(C) Daleep Singh✓ (D) Langa Singh

37. Khudadad Khan was the first South Asian soldier in the British Army to receive the highest military award for gallantry, the Victoria Cross, during the First World War. In which country was the fighting where he performed the act of bravery, which earned him the Victoria Cross?
(A) France (B) Austria
(C) Belgium✓ (D) Netherlands

38. Deosai National Park is remarkable as it is one of the highest plateaus in the world with an average elevation of 4,114 meters. In which region of Pakistan is it located?
(A) Balochistan (B) Potohar-Punjab
(C) Gilgit Baltistan✓(D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

39. G.T. Road is one of the main highways of Pakistan. What does G.T stand for?
(A) General Traffic **(B) Grand Trunk✓**
(C) General Turner (D) None of these

40. How many administrative divisions are there in Punjab?
(A) 8 (B) 6
(C) 3 **(D) 9✓**

41. Which one of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(A) Dera Ghazi Khan✓
(B) Layyah
(C) Rajanpur (D) Bahawalpur

42. Lal Suhanra National Park is located near:
(A) Multan **(B) Bahawalpur✓**
(C) D.G. Khan (D) Sahiwal

43. Hingol National Park, located in Makran District, Balochistan, is famous for its:
(A) Thick forest cover(
B) Archeological sites✓
(C) Mud (D) All of these

44. Falkland Islands of the Malvinas Islands are disputed between the United Kingdom and:
(A) Brazil (B) Russia
(C) Argentina✓ (D) Peru

45. Grassland plants located in Argentina are called:

(A) Prairies (B) Downa
(C) Steppes **(D) Pampas✓**

46. **Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the:**
(A) Pacific Ocean (B) Indian Ocean
(C) Mediterranean Sea✓
(D) None of these

47. **Taj Mahal is located on the bank of river:**
(A) Jamna (Yamuna)✓
(B) Ganga
(C) Nerbada (D) Brahmaputra

48. **The capital of Kosovo is:**
(A) Zagreb **(B) Pristina✓**
(C) Sarajevo (D) Bratislava

49. **Usain Bolt holds the world record for 100 meters race. To which country does he belong to?**
(A) Barbados **(B) Jamaica✓**
(C) USA (D) Kenya

50. **Detroit, USA is associated with ________ industry.**
(A) Automobile✓ (B) Computer
(C) Toys (D) Electronics

51. **Faiz Ahmad Faiz was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in 1962. In which year did Abdul Sattar Edhi receive the Lenin Peace Prize?**
(A) 1988✓ (B) 1990
(C) 1992 (D) 1995

52. **Who said "Right is a reasonable claim recognized by the society and enforced by the state."**
(A) Laski **(B) Bosanquet✓**
(C) Green (D) Mars

53. **Who among the following argues that the fault lines of civilization are the breeding grounds of conflicts in the 21st century?**
(A) Francis Fukuyama
(B) Samuel Huntington✓
(C) Henry Kissinger (D) Nelson Mandela

54. **The "Zero Sum Game" as employed by the supporters of 'game theory" assumes that:**
(A) The loss of one party is the gain of the other party
(B) The loss of one party is the loss of the other party as well
(C) The gain of one party is the gain of the other party
(D) The gain or loss of one party has nothing to do with the gain or loss of the other party✓

55. **Zagreb is the capital of:**
(A) Bosnia (B) Kosovo
(C) Croatia✓ (D) Serbia

56. **Maslow's "Needs Hierarchy" theory relates to:**
(A) Motivation✓ (B) Leadership
(C) Communication (D) Upward mobility

57. **Who said "man is by nature a political animal"?**
(A) Winston Churchill (B) Karl Marx
(C) Aristotle✓ (D) Plato

58. **During the British rule, the only British King to visit India and hold his Darbar was:**
(A) Edward VII **(B) George V✓**
(C) James II (D) Edward

59. **Ramsar Convention provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for conservation and wise use of wetlands. The Convention was adopted in 1971 in Ramsar, which is a city located in:**
(A) Iran✓ (B) Egypt
(C) Morocco (D) Iraq

60. **"Facebook" is one of the most poplar social networking service. When was it launched?**
(A) 1998 (B) 2000
(C) 2003 **(D) 2004✓**

61. **Famous Urdu poet Mustafa Zaidi was by profession a:**
(A) University Professor (B) Businessman
(C) Lawyer **(D) Civil Servant✓**

62. **Article 257 of the Constitution relates specifically to Jammu and Kashmir. According to the Article when the people of Jammu and Kashmir accede to Pakistan then:**
(A) They shall become citizens of independent Kashmir
(B) Kashmir shall become a province of Pakistan
(C) People of Kashmir shall determine the relationship between the state and Pakistan✓
(D) Kashmir shall become an autonomous region

63. **The first battle of Panipat was fought between:**
(A) Alexander and Porus
(B) Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi✓
(C) Babar and Rana Sanga
(D) Humayun and Sher Shah Suri

64. **India tested its first nuclear device on:**
(A) 15 May 1972 **(B) 15 May 1974✓**
(C) 11 May 1998 (D) 20 May 1999

65. **HDI (Human Development Index) as an indicator of the well-being of a country, was the brainchild of:**
(A) Amartya Sen (B) Muhammad Yunas
(C) M.B. Lodhi **(D) Mahboob-ul-Haq✓**

66. **Zimbabwe was earlier known as:**
(A) Southern Rhodesia✓
(B) Gold Coast
(C) Salisbury (D) Southern Land

67. **Which public holiday is celebrated in the USA on 4 July every year?**
(A) Constitution Day **(B) Independence Day✓**
(C) Blacks Day (D) New Deal

68. **Which country in the Middle East is the Hashemite Kingdom?**
(A) Jordan✓ (B) Kuwait
(C) Syria (D) Yemen

69. **Which body of people is sometimes referred**

to as the "Fourth Estate"?
(A) Judiciary (B) Executive
(C) The Press✓ (D) Senate

70. "Kindergarten" refers to?
(A) A nursery school✓
(B) A small garden
(C) A children playground
(D) A children's ward in hospital

71. What did Burma change its name to in 1989?
(A) Myanmar✓ (B) Rangoon
(C) Yangoon (D) Naypyidaw

72. What is meant by "cock and bull story"?
(A) True story (B) A lengthy tale
(C) Story told by an idiot
(D) An unbelievable tale✓

73. Rule of thumb means:
(A) Mark of thumb on a legal paper
(B) An easily applied procedure for making a determination✓
(C) An easy choice (D) An unknown rule

74. Renaissance movement started firstly in:
(A) France **(B) Italy✓**
(C) United Kingdom (D) Sweden

75. GDP stands for:
(A) Gross Daily Product
(B) Gross Domestic Product✓
(C) Gross Domestic Purchase
(D) Gross Daily Purchase

76. The capital of Tajikistan is:
(A) Dodoma (B) Dushanbe
(C) Astana✓ (D) Tashkent

77. World Water Day is celebrated on:
(A) 22nd March✓ (B) 22nd June
(C) 22nd July (D) 22nd April

78. One who is capable of dealing with many subjects is called:
(A) Genius (B) Intellectual
(C) Versatile✓ (D) Vulnerable

79. What is the one word substitution for a person who is unable to pay his debt?
(A) Poor (B) Vagabond
(C) Solvent **(D) Insolvent✓**

80. The Great Persian Empire was founded by:
(A) Darius-I (B) Raza Shah Pehlvi
(C) Cyrus the Great✓
(D) Shah Abbas

81. The palace of Persepolis in Iran was destroyed in 331 B.C. by:
(A) A flood
(B) Alexander the Great✓
(C) Genghis Khan (D) Ottoman Turks

82. The palace of King Nebuchadnezzar was situated in the city of:
(A) Nineveh **(B) Babylon✓**
(C) Khorasan (D) Khums

83. The world famous "Golden Gate Bridge" is situated in:
(A) London (B) Paris
(C) San Francisco✓ (D) Sydney

84. "The Last Supper", a famous Renaissance painting was a masterpiece of:
(A) Titan (B) Michelangelo
(C) Leonardo da Vinci✓
(D) Raphael

85. The international secretariat of Amnesty International is situated in:
(A) New York **(B) London✓**
(C) Geneva (D) Paris

86. Which is called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?
(A) Denmark (B) Belgium
(C) Norway✓ (D) Canada

87. Wimbledon, known for lawn tennis courts, is in:
(A) New York **(B) London✓**
(C) Washington (D) Geneva

89. Britain's highest military award is:
(A) Victoria Cross✓ (B) Iron Cross
(C) Military Cross (D) Medal of Honour

90. The book "A Farewell to Arms" was written by:
(A) Ernest Hemingway✓
(B) Charles Dickens
(C) Huxley (D) Thomas Hardy

91. The oldest monarchy in the world is that of:
(A) Japan✓ (B) Nepal
(C) UK (D) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

92. The 1st satellite was launched by:
(A) France **(B) USSR✓**
(C) Japan (D) UK

93. Which of the following agencies related to UNO was in existence before the World War II?
(A) WHO (B) FAO
(C) ILO✓ (D) IMF

94. The first SAARC Summit was held at:
(A) New Delhi **(B) Dhaka✓**
(C) Islamabad (D) Male

95. Which is called "Key to the Mediterranean"?
(A) Gibraltar✓ (B) Egypt
(C) Morocco (D) Tunisia

96. Which of the following is known as "Land of White Elephants"?
(A) Netherlands (B) Indonesia
(C) Thailand✓ (D) Belgium

97. "Hansard" is the official verbatim report of the:
(A) British Parliament✓
(B) US Parliament
(C) Swiss Parliament (D) Indian Parliament

98. Who said, "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven?"
(A) Milton✓ (B) William Shakespeare
(C) Tennyson (D) William Wordsworth

99. Vasco de Gama was the native of:
(A) United Kingdom **(B) Portugal✓**
(C) Spain (D) Greece

100. Which country is separated from Ethiopia by the Red Sea?
(A) Jordan (B) Iraq
(C) Kuwait **(D) Yemen✓**

101. The term paper gold is associated with:

(A) Deficit budgeting
(B) Special drawing rights in international monetary system✓
(C) Special facility for World Bank
(D) Gold standard

102. **Income that is saved and not invested is known as:**
(A) Capital **(B) Deposit✓**
(C) Hoarding (D) None of these

103. **European Union consists of:**
(A) 20 members **(B) 28 members✓**
(C) 30 members (D) 25 members

104. **KGB was the national security agency of:**
(A) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(B) UK
(C) Ukraine **(D) Soviet Union✓**

105. **Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865?**
(A) Edward Jenner **(B) Joseph Lister✓**
(C) Henry William (D) John Sleeman

106. **"Stare decisis" is essentially the doctrine of:**
(A) National security **(B) Precedent✓**
(C) Strategic depth (D) Rule of law

107. **Which country is the largest producer of platinum?**
(A) South Africa✓ (B) USA
(C) Russia (D) Canada

108. **The country traditionally known for its neutrality?**
(A) Sweden **(B) Switzerland✓**
(C) France (D) China

109. **Which is the sport most commonly associated with Spain?**
(A) Football **(B) Bull Fighting✓**
(C) Archery (D) Baseball

110. **London is situated on the bank of river?**
(A) Tyne (B) Seine
(C) Thames✓ (D) Cam

111. **The headquarters of OPEC countries is at:**
(A) Vienna✓ (B) Jakarta
(C) The Hague (D) Berlin

112. **The only Hindu State in the world is:**
(A) Sri Lanka **(B) Nepal✓**
(C) Bhutan (D) India

113. **In which year, UNO was established?**
(A) 1944 **(B) 1945✓**
(C) 1946 (D) 1935

114. **Which continent has no desert?**
(A) Australia **(B) Europe✓**
(C) Asia (D) Africa

115. **Which Pakistani poet got 'Lenin Prize'?**
(A) Habib Jalib (B) Ahmad Faraz
(C) Faiz Ahmad Faiz✓
(D) None of these

116. **When RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) was replaced by ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)?**
(A) 1982 **(B) 1985✓**
(C) 1986 (D) 1990

117. **Inflation means that:**
(A) Money falls in value **(B) Rises in value✓**
(C) Money becomes scarce
(D) None of these

118. **Who among the following is associated with the Theory of Laissez Faire?**
(A) Adam Smith✓ (B) Marshal
(C) Keynes (D) Max Muller

119. **America's Cup is associated with which of the following sports?**
(A) Sailing✓ (B) Hockey
(C) Canoeing (D) Tennis

120. **Which of the following archeological sites, was discovered in 1955?**
(A) Kot Diji✓ (B) Mohenjo-Daro
(C) Harappa (D) Taxila

121. **Which of the following glaciers is located in Karakoram Range?**
(A) Siachin (B) Hispar
(C) Biafo **(D) All of these✓**

122. **The 'Babusar Pass" connects:**
(A) Abbottabad and Gilgit
(B) Chitral and Gilgit✓
(C) Gilgit and Hunza (D) Swat and Dir

123. **Which of the following fort was built by Mughal Emperor Zaheer-ud-Din Babar in the 16th century A.D?**
(A) Bala Hissar, Peshawar✓
(B) Rohtas Fort, Jhelum
(C) Ranikot Fort, Hyderabad
(D) Attock Fort, Attock

124. **Which of the following districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of copper?**
(A) Loralai (B) Sibbi
(C) Khuzdar **(D) Chaghi✓**

125. **Pakistan's first nuclear power plant was setup at Karachi in 1974 with the assistance of:**
(A) China (B) France
(C) Canada✓ (D) North Korea

126. **The only national elections held on non-party basis were in:**
(A) 1977 **(B) 1985✓**
(C) 1988 (D) 1990

127. **Who is considered the first poet of Punjabi language?**
(A) Bulleh Shah
(B) Baba Farid Ganj Shakr✓
(C) Ghulam Farid (D) Sultan Bahu

128. **'Karakoram Highway' in Pakistan is of:**
(A) 730 km **(B) 804 km✓**
(C) 1170 km (D) 1230 km

129. **Cawnpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in:**
(A) 1909 (B) 1910
(C) 1913✓ (D) 1915

130. **"Mast Tawakli" was a prominent poet of:**
(A) Balochi✓ (B) Pushto
(C) Sindhi (D) Saraiki

131. **Which of the following dams is situated at the highest altitude?**
(A) Wali Tangi Dam✓ (B) Tanda Dam
(C) Khanpur Dam (D) Warsak Dam

132. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of:
(A) Khairpur✓ (B) Dadu
(C) Larkana (D) Thatta

133. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of:
(A) Suhrawardia order✓
(B) Naqshbandia order
(C) Chistia order (D) Qadiria order

134. Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?
(A) Hatf✓ (B) Anza
(C) Ghauri (D) Shaheen

135. Pakistan Aeronautical Complex at Kamra was completed with the financial and technical assistance of:
(A) USA (B) Canada
(C) France (D) None of these✓

136. The largest desert of the Pakistan is:
(A) Thar✓ (B) Thal
(C) Cholistan (D) Kharan

137. The oldest barrage on Indus River is:
(A) Guddu Barrage
(B) Sukkur Barrage✓
(C) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
(D) Taunsa Barrage

138. Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) in:
(A) 1994 (B) 1995✓
(C) 1997 (D) 2000

139. The National Animal of Pakistan is:
(A) Horse (B) Deer
(C) Dolphin (D) Markhor✓

140. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) consist of:
(A) Five Agencies (B) Six Agencies
(C) Seven Agencies✓
(D) Eight Agencies

141. Which of the following institutions was first introduced in the 1973 Constitution?
(A) National Finance Commission
(B) National Economic Council
(C) Council of the Common Interests
(D) All of the above✓

142. On September 9, 1958, Pakistan acquired Gwadar from:
(A) Oman✓ (B) Bahrain
(C) Iran (D) None of these

143. Pakistan China Boundary Agreement was signed on:
(A) February 6, 1961 (B) March 3, 1963✓
(C) March 27, 1965 (D) June 3, 1967

144. Which public holiday is celebrated in the USA on 4 July every year?
(A) New Deal (B) Constitution Day
(C) Independence Day✓
(D) Black Day

145. Which country in the Middle East is the Hashemite Kingdom?
(A) Kuwait (B) Jordan✓
(C) Egypt (D) Syria

146. Which body of people is sometimes referred to as 'the Fourth Estate"?
(A) Senate (B) Judiciary
(C) Executive (D) The Press✓

147. "Kindergarten" refers to?
(A) A children's ward in hospital
(B) A nursery school✓
(C) A small garden
(D) A children's playground

148. The Great Persian Empire was founded by:
(A) Shah Abbas (B) Darius-I
(C) Raza Shah Pehlvi (D) Cyrus the Great✓

149. The place of Persepolis in Iran was destroyed in 331 B.C. by:
(A) Ottoman Turks (B) A flood
(C) Alexander the Great✓
(D) Genghis Khan

150. Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country?
(A) Cuba (B) Canada✓
(C) Portugal (D) Russia

151. In which State of U.S.A is the Harvard University?
(A) Florida (B) California
(C) Massachusetts✓ (D) New York

152. Who among the following is associated with the Theory of Laissez Faire?
(A) Max Muller (B) Adam Smith✓
(C) Marshal (D) Keynes

153. America's Cup is associated with which of the following sports?
(A) Tennis (B) Sailing✓
(C) Hockey (D) Canoeing

154. Which of the following archaeological sites, was discovered in 1955?
(A) Taxila (B) Kot Diji✓
(C) Mahenjo Daro (D) Harappa

155. Which of the following glaciers is located in Karakoram Range?
(A) Biafo (B) Siachin
(C) Hispar (D) All of the above✓

156. The letters in the Urdu language are:
(A) 42 (B) 27
(C) 37✓ (D) 39

157. Which of the following countries has the largest area in the world?
(A) China (B) Canada
(C) U.S.A (D) Russia✓

158. Which of the continents has the lowest population growth rate?
(A) Asia (B) Europe✓
(C) North America (D) Africa

159. Horticulture is the:
(A) Growing of bushes
(B) Cultivation of flowers and fruits✓
(C) Growing of small plants
(D) Cultivation of spices

160. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in:
(A) Iran✓ (B) China
(C) Libya (D) Iraq

161. A country which has no coastline is called:

(A) Landlord Country (B) Balkan Country
(C) Landlocked Country✓
(D) Protectorate Country

162. **Which of the following mountains separates Asia from Europe?**
(A) Atlas Mountains **(B) Ural Mountains✓**
(C) Hindukush Mountains
(D) Alps Mountains

163. **Formosa is the old name of:**
(A) Bangkok (B) Cambodia
(C) Rhodesia **(D) Taiwan✓**

164. **Pakistan purchased Gwadar from:**
(A) Qatar (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Iran **(D) Oman✓**

165. **London is situated on the bank of river:**
(A) Thames✓ (B) Delaware
(C) Nile (D) None of these

166. **The largest ocean of the world is:**
(A) Pacific Ocean✓ (B) Indian Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean (D) None of these

167. **Which of the following sea separates Asia from Africa?**
(A) Red Sea✓ (B) Arabian Sea
(C) Yellow Sea (D) None of these

168. **Baglihar Dam is constructed in Occupied Kashmir on river:**
(A) Ravi (B) Indus
(C) Jhelum **(D) Chenab✓**

169. **Pakistan's peacekeeping forces served under United Nations for the first time in:-**
(A) Kosovo (B) Sudan
(C) Somalia **(D) Congo✓**

170. **Smallest country in Central Asia is:**
(A) Turkmenistan **(B) Tajikistan✓**
(C) Kazakhstan (D) Uzbekistan

171. **Which of the following countries has the largest number of airports?**
(A) USA✓ (B) India
(C) UK (D) China

172. **"Easy Jet" is the airline of:**
(A) Turkey **(B) UK✓**
(C) Malaysia (D) Spain

173. **The name United Nations was coined by:**
(A) Austin Mills (B) Stalin
(C) F.D. Roosevelt✓ (D) Winston Churchill

174. **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established in:**
(A) 1973 (B) 1967
(C) 1969✓ (D) 1971

175. **When the stock market is going down, it is called:**
(A) Bearish✓ (B) Bullish
(C) Crashing (D) Slumberous

176. **"Diego Garcia" is United States 'Naval Base' in:**
(A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean **(D) Indian Ocean✓**

177. **"No dynasty lasts more than three generations" is the theory of:**
(A) Polybius (B) Imam Ghazali
(C) Herodotus **(D) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓**

178. **After U.S, which country is the second largest arms seller in the world?**
(A) Germany (B) Britain
(C) Russia✓ (D) France

179. **A condominium is:**
(A) A particular territory over which joint dominion is exercised by two or more external powers✓
(B) A state of chaos
(C) A state enjoying dominion status
(D) A state with a federal form of government

180. **A vassal state is:**
(A) A state which is a member of the Commonwealth
(B) One which is completely under the suzerainty of another state✓
(C) A protectorate
(D) None of the above

181. **Pinpoint the world's oldest democratic country.**
(A) France (B) United States
(C) Great Britain **(D) Greece✓**

182. **Identify the wrong statement.**
(A) Liver secretes bile
(B) Pancreas secretes insulin
(C) Mammary glands secrete milk
(D) Lachrymal glands secrete saliva✓

183. **What is 'Scotland Yard'?**
(A) A museum of natural history in U.K.
(B) Royal family's graveyard in England
(C) British Criminal Investigation Department✓
(D) A palace of British Queen in Scotland

184. **"Bay of Biscay" is situated between:**
(A) Estonia and Latvia
(B) France and Spain✓
(C) Sweden and Finland
(D) Italy and Greece

185. **The world's smallest state by area is:**
(A) Nauru (B) Monaco
(C) San Marino **(D) Vatican City✓**

186. **Which city is the oldest inhabited capital in the world?**
(A) Tehran (B) Cairo
(C) Damascus✓ (D) Athens

187. **'Temple Trees' is an official residence of the:**
(A) Prime Minister of Sri Lanka✓
(B) King of Nepal
(C) King of Bhutan (D) President of Maldives

188. **The famous oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the creation of:**
(A) Florence Nightingale
(B) Leonardo da Vinci✓
(C) Pablo Picasso (D) None of the above

189. **"Transworld Airways" is an airline of:**
(A) Russia (B) U.K.
(C) France **(D) USA✓**

190. **Which of the following country's parliament is called 'Cortes'?**
(A) Germany (B) Canada
(C) Norway **(D) Spain✓**

191. **The first international organization was:**
(A) **League of Nations✓** (B) United Nations
(C) Commonwealth Organization
(D) None of the above

192. **Three Persian Gulf islands, Abu Mussa, The Greater and Lesser are disputed between:**
(A) Qatar and Bahrain (B) Iran and Iraq
(C) **Iran and U.A.E.✓** (D) Iraq and Kuwait

193. **Pope Benedict, the religious leader of Roman Catholic Church belongs to:**
(A) Poland (B) Britain
(C) **Germany✓** (D) France

194. **Which of the following countries first introduced paper currency in the world?**
(A) France (B) US
(C) Greece (D) **China✓**

195. **The world's largest copper producer is:**
(A) Russia (B) China
(C) **Chile✓** (D) Brazil

196. **"Lion" is the national emblem of:**
(A) Belgium (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Norway (D) **All of the above✓**

197. **The game of 'Hockey' was originated from:**
(A) Greece (B) Pakistan
(C) **England✓** (D) Australia

198. **What is "Jingoism"?**
(A) Promotion of peace in the world
(B) Political philosophy of state control over all means of production
(C) Injustice done to the poor segment of society
(D) **Extreme nationalism and patriotism✓**

199. **The world's most populous city is:**
(A) **Tokyo✓** (B) Mexico City
(C) Beijing (D) New York

200. **The longest reigning monarch of the present world is:**
(A) The King of Sweden
(B) **The King of Japan✓**
(C) The King of Bhutan
(D) The King of Thailand

201. **"Order of the Rising Sun" is the highest military award of:**
(A) UK (B) **Japan✓**
(C) USA (D) Norway

202. **According to Global Dynamism Index (GDI), the world's most dynamic economy is of: -**
(A) Germany (B) America
(C) China (D) **Australia✓**

203. **Which country's economic growth rate is fastest at present?**
(A) Chile (B) Argentina .
(C) **China✓** (D) India

204. **"A Tale of Two Cities" is a famous novel of:**
(A) D.H. Lawrence (B) **Charles Dickens✓**
(C) Leo Tolstoy (D) None of these

205. **"Taipei" is the capital of: -**
(A) **Taiwan✓** (B) North Korea
(C) South Korea (D) Cambodia

206. **Eiffel Tower is located in:**
(A) Rome (B) London
(C) **Paris✓** (D) New York

207. **The largest number of women received Nobel Prize in the category of:**
(A) Physics (B) Peace
(C) Medicine (D) **Literature✓**

208. **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was started in:**
(A) **1961✓** (B) 1979
(C) 1980 (D) 1982

209. **The headquarters of International Labour Organization (ILO) is located in:**
(A) Rome (B) **Geneva✓**
(C) Paris (D) New York

210. **The theory of 'Clash of Civilizations' was presented by:**
(A) **Samuel P. Huntington✓**
(B) Francis Fukuyama
(C) Michael W. Doyle
(D) Fouad Ajmi

210. **The world's largest natural gas deposits are in:**
(A) Brazil (B) US
(C) **Russia✓** (D) China

211. **"Petra" is the news agency of:**
(A) Qatar (B) Poland
(C) Syria (D) **Jordan✓**

212. **Britain's secret intelligence service is called:**
(A) **MI6✓** (B) Mossad
(C) KGB (D) BIA

213. **In chronological order, which of the following personalities comes first?**
(A) Epicurus (B) Plato
(C) Aristotle (D) **Socrates✓**

214. **Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from:**
(A) **Syria✓** (B) Egypt
(C) Lebanon (D) Jordan

215. **"Alexandria" is the seaport of:**
(A) **Egypt✓** (B) Greece
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

216. **The largest among the following is:**
(A) A Solar System (B) **Galaxy✓**
(C) The Earth (D) The Sun

217. **'McMahon Line' is a boundary between:**
(A) China and Nepal (B) Germany and Poland
(C) India and Nepal (D) **China and India✓**

218. **The world's oldest National Anthem is of:**
(A) **Japan✓** (B) China
(C) Iran (D) Greece

219. **Which of the following international organization has no headquarters?**
(A) D-8 (B) GCC
(C) OAU (D) **G-8✓**

220. **The world's oldest written language is:**
(A) Latin (B) **Chinese✓**
(C) Japanese (D) Cambodian

221. **The world's largest mammal is:**
(A) **Whale✓** (B) Tiger
(C) Camel (D) Giraffe

222. **Freetown is the capital of:**
(A) Uganda (B) **Sierra Leone✓**

(C) Senegal (D) Rwanda

223. **Which one is not the official language of United Nations?**
(A) Russian (B) Spanish
(C) Arabic **(D) German✓**

224. **"Kwacha" is the currency unit of:**
(A) Chad **(B) Zambia✓**
(C) Peru (D) Cuba

225. **The world's first international airline operated its first flight on May 17, 1920 was:**
(A) Delta (USA) **(B) KLM (Netherlands)✓**
(C) Aeroflot (Russia) (D) Lufthansa (Germany)

226. **Among the SAARC countries, the smallest by area and population is:**
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Bhutan
(C) Nepal **(D) Maldives✓**

227. **After US, the most Atomic Reactors are in:**
(A) France✓ (B) Russia
(C) Japan (D) UK

228. **May 31 is observed throughout the world as:**
(A) Non Smoking Day✓
(B) Environment Day
(C) Human Rights Day
(D) Press Freedom Day

229. **The world's largest wool producing country is:**
(A) South Africa (B) China
(C) Russia **(D) Australia✓**

230. **Serena Williams is a famous player of:**
(A) Badminton (B) Basketball
(C) Tennis✓ (D) Athletics

231. **Senkaku Island is disputed between:**
(A) Russia and Japan (B) China and Japan
(C) China and South Korea✓
(D) Japan and South Korea

232. **The painter of Mona Lisa was:**
(A) Henry Smith **(B) Leonardo da Vinci✓**
(C) F.A. Bartholdi (D) None of these

233. **The length of the M6 D.G. Khan to Kakkar Motorway is:**
(A) 491km **(B) 67 km✓**
(C) 437 km (D) None of these

234. ***Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by:**
(A) Hafeez Jallundhri✓(B) Firdausi
(C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**(D)** None of these

235. **Headquarter of World Health Organization is located in:**
(A) Paris **(B) Geneva✓**
(C) Vienna (D) None of these

236. **M-8 Motorway is from:**
(A) Ratodero to Gwadar✓
(B) Ratodero to Karachi
(C) Ratodero to Sukkar **(D)** None of these

237. **Which is the longest Motorway in Pakistan?**
(A) M9 (B) M5
(C) M2 **(D) M8✓**

238. **Pisa Tower is located in:**
(A) Poland (B) Germany
(C) Italy✓ (D) France

239. **Hezbollah, an Islamic party of Lebanon was established in:**
(A) 1987 (B) 1978
(C) 1980 **(D) 1982✓**

240. **The capital of Cyprus is:**
(A) Valetta **(B) Nicosia✓**
(C) Zagreb (D) None of these

241. **Headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization (established in 1945) is located in:**
(A) Vienna **(B) Rome✓**
(C) Geneva (D) None of these

242. **Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order):**
(A) Raja Bir Mal **(B) Todar Mal✓**
(C) Hari Krishan (D) Raja Ram Das

243. **Strait of Bosphorous connects:**
(A) Black Sea and Sea of Marmara✓
(B) Black Sea and Red Sea
(C) Black Sea and Baltic Sea
(D) None of these

244. **Which of the following regions of the world is most thickly populated?**
(A) North and South America
(B) East Asia
(C) South Asia✓ (D) North-West Europe

245. **Damascus is situated on the bank of:**
(A) Barada River✓ (B) Rhine River
(C) Nile River (D) None of these

246. **Paris is situated on the bank of:**
(A) Rhine River **(B) Seine River✓**
(C) Spree River (D) None of these

247. **The foreign phrase *De fecto* means:**
(A) Argument against
(B) Rightful
(C) In fact✓ (D) None of these

248. **Mt. Arartat is the longest peak of:**
(A) Chile (B) Britain
(C) North Korea **(D) Turkey✓**

249. **Dome of Rock is located in:**
(A) Iraq **(B) Jerusalem✓**
(C) Lebanon (D) Jordan

250. **Abyssinia is the old name of which of the following countries?**
(A) Ceylon (B) Malaya
(C) Ethiopia✓ (D) Rhodesia

(A) Elbe (B) Ottawa
(C) Angora✓ (D) Avon

252. **Who is the founder of Taoism?**
(A) Hung Fe (B) Lun Yu
(C) Tao-te-Cheng✓ (D) Lao-tse

253. **Bhutan is known as:**
(A) Land of thunderbolt✓
(B) Land of rivers
(C) Land of pagodas
(D) Land of the flying fish

Pakistan Studies:

Pakistan Basic Facts

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Father of the Nation	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
President	Dr. Arif Alvi (9.9.2018)
Prime Minister	Imran Khan (18.8.2018)
Capital	Islamabad
Area	796,096 sq. km. (307,374 sq. mi) Punjab 205,345 Sindh 140,914 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 74,521 Balochistan 347,190 Federally Administered Tribal Areas 27,220 Islamabad (Capital) 906
Population	212.72 million (2019)
Ethnic Composition	96.4% Muslims, 3.6% Other Minorities (Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Ahmadis, Buddhists, Kalash, Bahais, Zoroastrians, Atheists etc.)
Per Capita Income	US$ 1641 (2019)
Currency	Pak Rupee
Exports	Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items, carpets, sports goods, fruits, handicrafts, sea food (Fisheries)
Imports	Industrial equipment, vehicles, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil
Languages	Urdu (National language), English (Official) & other Languages include: Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi, Pushto, Hindku, Kashmiri, Potohari, Brahvi, Balti, Seraiki, Shina, etc.
Languages Percentage	Punjabi : 48% Sindhi : 12% Seraiki : 10% Urdu : 8% Pushto : 8% Balochi : 3% Hindku : 2% Brahvi : 1% English & Other Languages = 8% [A total of 77 languages are spoken in Pakistan 72 of them are ancient local languages. 35% of languages face multi-natural threats of extinction)]
Literacy Rate	62 (2019)
Government	Parliamentary form
Parliament	It consists of two Houses i.e., the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House). The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a pro... continuity in the national affairs. It consists of 104 members ... Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) ... Federal Capital form its electoral college. The National Assembly comprises of a total number of 342 ... which 272 are general, 60 reserved for women and 10 non-...
Federal Ombudsman	Also called "Wafaqi Mohtasib" with its Headquarters in Islamabad ... Regional Offices in Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi, Sukkur, Quetta, Faisalabad, Dera Ismail Khan ... Federal Ombudsman ... functioning on 8th August, 1983.
National Flag	Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent ... star in the middle. The flag symbolises Pakistan's ... to Islam and Islamic world.
National Anthem	Approved in June 1954 ... Verses composed by Abul Asar Hafeez Jull... Ahmed G. Chagla. Duration: 80 seconds

National Tree	Cedrus Deodara (Deodar)
National Dress	Shalwar Kameez
National Juice	Sugarcane Juice
National Sweetmeat	Gulab Jaman
National Bird	Chukor
National Mammal	Indus River Dolphin
National Slogan	Pakistan Zinda Bad
National Game	Hockey
National Poet	Allama Iqbal
National Animal	Markhor
State Emblem	The State Emblem consists of: The crescent and star which is symbol of Islam. The shield in the centre shows four major crops. Wreath surrounding the shield represents cultural heritage. Scroll contains Quaid's motto: Unity, Faith, Discipline.
National Flower	Jasmine
National Fruit	Mango (Summer), Guava (Winter)
Flora	Pine, Oak, Poplar, Maple, Mulberry
Fauna	The Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara, Black Buk, Neelgai, Markhor, Marcopolo Sheep, Green turtles, River and Sea Fish, Crocodile, Water Fowls
Popular Games	Cricket, Hockey, Football, Billiards, Snooker, Volleyball, Tennis, Badminton, Kabbadi, Wrestling
Tourist Resorts	Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Gilgit, Skardu, Kalam, Naran, Khyber Pass, Lahore, Islamabad, Neelam Valley, Shandur Pass, Shangrila, Kalash.
Archaeological Sites	Moenjodaro, Harappa, Taxila, Kot Diji, Mehrgarh, Thatta, Amri, Rehman Dheri, Soan Valley, Rohtas Fort.
Major Cities	Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sukkur, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Gilgit.
Agriculture	Major crops are cotton, wheat, rice and sugarcane
Total Cropped Area	22.14 million hectares
Industry	Textiles, cement, fertiliser, steel, sugar, electric goods, shipbuilding
Chambers of Commerce & Industry	37
Energy	Major sources: Oil, Coal, Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear and Liquid Petroleum Gas WAPDA's total installed power generating capacity: 22,797 MW CNG Stations: 3331
Health	Hospitals: 1207, Dispensaries: 5,382 Doctors (registered): 1,67,759 Dentists (registered): 13,716 Nurses (registered): 86,183
Education	Primary schools: 1,63,000 Middle schools: 41,456 High schools: 24,822 Arts & science colleges: 1,500 Professional colleges: 161 Universities: 203 (2014)
Transport & Communication	Total length of roads: 2,63,775 km Pakistan Railways network: 7,791 km Railway stations: 781 Pakistan International Airlines: Covers 30 international and 23 domestic stations. Major Airports: 13 - Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar, Rahim Yar Khan, Sialkot, Multan, Faisalabad, Gwadar, Bahawalpur, Turbat, DG Khan.
Seaports	International : 3 - Karachi, Gwadar and Bin Qasim Domestic: 2 - Minora

	and Pasni
Communications	Post offices: 13,000, telephone connections: 7.38 million, public call offices: 10,000, mobile phone connections: 15 crore 70 lac. Mobile Phone users: 7 crore.
Employment	Total labour force: 52.7 million, Agriculture Sector: 45.1%, Manufacturing & Mining Sector: 13%, Others: 41.9%
Media	*a. Print Media* Dailies: 424 Weeklies: 718 Fortnightlies: 107 Monthlies: 553 *b. News Agencies* APP (official) PPI & NNI (Pvt.) *c. Electronic Media* Pakistan Television: Six TV centres at Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi & Multan covering 90% population. Registered TV sets: 3,759,800 Viewership: 115 million Radio Stations: Total 25, Home services in 20 languages. External services cover 70 countries in 15 languages F.M. Radio Stations: 188
Banks	**Central Bank:** State Bank of Pakistan **Other Banks:** National Bank of Pakistan, Habib Bank Ltd., Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd., First Woman Bank, Mehran Bank, Bank of Punjab, United Bank Ltd., Sindh Bank Ltd. **Specialised Banks:** Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, Federal Bank for Co-operatives, Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan, The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Banker's Equity and National Development Finance Corporation **First Islamic Bank:** Meezan Bank Ltd. **Islamic Banks:** 6 entire, 12 general banks, 1300 branches in 87 cities. [In 2001, Islamic banking system started in Pakistan]. **Islamic Bank Braches:** 2322 **Total Banks:** 38 **Foreign Banks:** 7 **Commercial Banks Branches:** 8,886
Micro-Finance Banks	Khushhali Bank Ltd; The First Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Tameer Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Pak-Oman Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Rozgar Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Network Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Finca Micro-Finance Bank Ltd
Famous Mountain Peaks	K-2 (Mt. Godwin Austin): 28,250 ft/8611 m (2nd in World) Nanga Parbat: 26,660 ft./8126 m (8th in World) Gasherbrum-1: 26,470 ft/8068 m (llth in World)
Famous Mountain Passes	The Khyber Pass The Kurram Pass The Tochi Pass The Gomal Pass The Bolan Pass The Lowari Pass
Rivers	The Indus 3896 km Jhelum 825 km Chenab 1242 km Ravi 901 km Sutlej1551 km Beas (Tributary of Sutlej) 398 km
Famous Glaciers	Siachin 75 km Batura 55 km Baltoro 62 km
Deserts	Thar: (Sindh) Cholistan: (Punjab) Thal: (Punjab)
Lakes	Manchar Sindh Keenjar Sindh

	Hanna Balochistan Saif-ul-Maluk Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Satpara Gilgit-Baltistan Kachura Gilgit-Baltistan
Major Dams	Mangla Dam Punjab Tarbela Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Warsak Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
National Debt	649.1 billion rupees (Jan. 2019)

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Pakistan is an important Muslim Republic of South Asia. It is located between the latitudes of 23°30' and 36°45' north and between the longitudes of 61° and 75°31' east.

Q. ***What is the length of Pakistan's common boundaries with its neighbours?***

Ans. Pakistan shares 595 km long border with China in the north, 2252 km long border (Durand Line) with Afghanistan in the North West, 805 km long boundary with Iran in South West and 1610 km long border with India in the East. The southern border of Pakistan consists of 700 kilometres long coastline which runs along the Arabian Sea from the border of Iran in the West to the Rann of Kutch in the East.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Pakistan is a large country. It stretches over 1600 kms north to south and about 800 kms broad east to west covering an area of 796,096 square kms. Pakistan is divided into the following six types of natural regions:

(i) The Northern Mountain Ranges
(ii) The Western Mountain Ranges
(iii) The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau
(iv) The Baluchistan Plateau
(v) The Indus Plain
(vi) The Coastal Region

(i) The Northern Mountain Ranges

The northern mountain ranges consist of the Himalaya mountains, the Karakoram mountains and the Hindukush mountains. The Himalayas lie towards the north and have an average height of 7000 metres. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this range with a height of 8126 metres/26660 feet. The Karakoram mountains guard the western side of Pakistan. K-2 (8611 metres/28250 feet) is the highest peak of Karakoram mountains. Renowned Karakoram Highway which connects Pakistan with China passes through this range. The Hindukush mountains cover the North West side of Pakistan. Its major portion lies in Afghanistan.

(ii) The Western Mountain Ranges

Pakistan's western mountain ranges consist of Koh-i-Sufaid, Waziristan hills, Sulaiman mountains and Kirthar hills.

(iii) The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau

The salt range lies on the west bank of river Jhelum and runs from Bakralla hills to the Sulaiman Range.

(iv) The Baluchistan Plateau

The Baluchistan Plateau lies west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills. It has an average height of 600 to 900 metres.

(v) The Indus Plain

The Indus plain consists of the belt which stretches from the salt range in the north to the Arabian Sea in the South. This plain is irrigated by the Indus River.

(vi) The Coastal Region

Pakistan shares a 700 km long coastline with the Arabian Sea.

Q. ***Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?***

Ans. K-2 is the highest peak with a height of 8611 metres/28250 feet.

Q. ***What is the Karakoram Highway?***

Ans. Karakoram Highway is the land route which connects Pakistan with China through the

Karakoram mountains.

Q. ***What is the height of Nanga Parbat and Tirich Mir Peaks?***

Ans. Nanga Parbat (8126 metres/26660 feet); Tirich Mir (7700 metres/25260 feet).

Q. ***Give the location of Soan Valley.***

Ans. The Soan Valley is located in the salt range which lies between the Jhelum and Indus River in the northern Punjab.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Politically Pakistan consists of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan), Tribal Areas and Federally Administered Area of Islamabad. The country is divided into the following 28 divisions and 118 districts In addition, the FATA comprises of 13 Tribal Areas which cover 27220 sq. kms.

Sr.#	Province	Divisions	Districts
1.	Punjab	9	36
2.	Sindh	6	24
3.	KP	8	25
4.	Baluchistan	6	32
5.	Islamabad	-	1
Total	**PAKISTAN**	**29**	**118**

Note: *(i) On 3rd Nov. 2008, Sahiwal was made the 9th division of Punjab.*
(ii) On 26th Jan, 2009, Chiniot was made the 36th district of Punjab Province. It was inaugurated on July 1, 2009.
(iii) On 28th Jan., 2011, a new district "Torghar" was established in KP.
(iv) On 12th Oct. 2013, Sindh Government divided Thatta District into 2 parts, with the new district of "Sujawal".
(vi) Sindh Government created a new Bhambhore Division comprising Thatta, Sujawal and Badin Districts on April 24, 2014.

(i) Divisions and Districts of Punjab

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Lahore	Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana	4
2.	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal	4
3.	Faisalabad	Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh, Chiniot	4
4.	Sargodha	Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar	4
5.	Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin	6
6.	Multan	Multan, Vehari, Khanewal, Lodhran	4
7.	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan	3
8.	D.G. Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Liah, Muzaffargarh	4
9.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Okara	3
TOTAL			**36**

(ii) Divisions and Districts of Sindh

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Karachi	Karachi	1
2.	Sukkur	Sukkur, Khairpur, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze	4
3.	Hyderabad	Shaheed Benazirabad, Hyderabad, Dadu, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Matiari, Jamshoro,	7
4.	Larkana	Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kamber Shahdadkot, Kashmore	5
5.	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas, Thar, Sanghar, Umerkot	4
6.	Bhambhore	Thatta, Sujawal, Badin	3
TOTAL			**24**

(iii) Divisions and Districts of KP

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Peshawar	Peshawar, Nowshehra	2

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Kohat	Kohat, Karak, Hangu	3
2	D.I. Khan	Dera Ismail Khan, Tank	2
3	Malakand	Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir	7
4	Hazara	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Batagram, Kohistan, Torghar	6
5	Mardan	Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi	3
6	Bannu	Bannu, Lakki Marwat	2
7			
TOTAL			25

(iv) Divisions and Districts of Baluchistan

Sr.No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Chaghai, Qilla Abdullah, Noshki	5
2	Kalat	Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Mastung, Awaran, Washuk	7
3	Sibi	Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Harnai, Lehri	6
4	Zhob	Sherani, Musakhail, Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Qilla Saifullah	6
5	Naseerabad	Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Jhal Magsi, Sohbatpur	5
6	Makran	Kech, Panjgur, Gwadar	3
TOTAL			32

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

(Population according to 1998 Census)

Sr.#	Names of Tribal Areas	Area in Sq. kms	Population
1	Peshawar Tribal Area	261	53,841
2	Kohat Tribal Area	446	88,456
3	D.I. Khan Tribal Area	3229	38,990
4	Bannu Tribal Area	877	19,593
5	Bajaur Agency	1290	595,227
6	Kurram Agency	3380	448,310
7	Mohmand Agency	2296	334,453
8	Khyber Agency	2776	546,730
9	N. Waziristan Agency	4707	361,246
10	S. Waziristan Agency	6620	429,841
11	Orakzai Agency	1538	225,441
12	Lakki Marwat Tribal Area	-	6,987
13	Tank Tribal Area	-	27,216
TOTAL		27220	3,176,331

FEDERAL CAPITAL ISLAMABAD

Population according to 1998 Census (E)

Sr.No.	Name of District	Area in Sq.kms	Population
1	Islamabad	906	805,000
TOTAL		906	805,000

Q. What is the number of districts in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Baluchistan provinces?

Ans. There are 36 districts in Punjab, 24 districts in Sindh, 25 districts in KP and 32 districts in Baluchistan Province.

AREA

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 sq.km.

Sr.No.	Names of Province	Area in Sq.km.	Percentage of Total Area
1	Punjab	205,345	25.8
2	Sindh	140,914	17.7
3	KP	74,521	9.4
4	Baluchistan	347,190	43.6
5	Islamabad	906	0.1
6	FATA	27,220	3.4
TOTAL		796,096	100.0

Q. ***Which is the largest province of Pakistan in respect of area?***

Ans. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan with an area of 347190 sq. kms. Punjab ranks second with 205,345 sq. kms.

Q. ***Which is the smallest province of Pakistan in respect of area?***

Ans. KP is the smallest province with an area of 74521 square kilometres.

Q. ***Give the areas of FATA and Federal Area of Islamabad.***

Ans. FATA covers 27220 square kms. whereas the Federal area of Islamabad extends over 906 sq. kms.

Expected Questions FOR COMING EXAMS.

1. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of:
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) NWFP (now KP)✓ (D) Balochistan

2. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by:
(A) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Syed Ameer Ali✓
(D) Mohsin-ul-Mulk

3. Under which act, the Muslims' demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British Government?
(A) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
(B) The Indian Councils Act, 1909✓
(C) The Government of India Act, 1919
(D) The Government of India Act, 1935

4. The constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by:
(A) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(D) Justice Shah Din

5. Which of the following amendments were proposed by Quaid-i-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims?
(A) The Muslims should be given one third representation in the Central Legislature
(B) For ten years, the Muslims should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population
(C) Residuary powers should be given to the provinces
(D) All of the above✓

6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" from the year:
(A) 1911✓ (B) 1913
(C) 1922 (D) 1925

7. What was the significances of 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League?
(A) Quaid-i-Azam presented Fourteen Points
(B) Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address✓
(C) Lahore Resolution was passed
(D) Quaid-i-Azam was elected as permanent President of All India Muslim League

8. Which of the following leaders helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
(A) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(B) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan

(D) Maulana Hasrat Mohani

9. **Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that:**
(A) The System of Dyarchy will be abolished
(B) The System of Separate Electorate will be retained for the Muslims
(C) Congress will represent low caste Hindus in the elected bodies
(D) The Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement✓

10. **In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the:**
(A) United Provinces (UP)✓
(B) Sindh Province
(C) Punjab Province
(D) Central Provinces (CP)

11. **The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the RESIGNATION of Congress Ministries on:**
(A) 12 September, 1939
(B) 22 September, 1939
(C) 12 December, 1939
(D) 22 December, 1939✓

12. **Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:**
(A) 1933✓ (B) 1935
(C) 1937 (D) 1938

13. **When did Quaid-i-Azam say that "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted forever"?**
(A) When Congress launched non-cooperation movement in 1920
(B) When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928✓
(C) After failure of Third Round Table Conference in 1932
(D) Whe the Lahore Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940

14. **By "Satyagraha", Gandhi appealed for:**
(A) Boycotting English/foreign goods
(B) Hunger strike till death
(C) Civil disobedience✓
(D) Social ostracism

15. **Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940, was seconded from Sindh Province by:**
(A) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(B) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(C) Abdullah Haroon✓
(D) Nawab Muhammad Ismail

16. **Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:**
(A) 1940 (B) 1941
(C) 1942✓ (D) 1944

17. **Who presided over the Simla Conference in 1945?**
(A) Lord Minto
(B) Lord Wavell✓
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Lord Mountbatten

18. **In the Interim Government of 1946, the Minister of Health was:**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Jag Jivan Ram
(C) Asif Ali
(D) Ghazanfar Ali Khan✓

19. **After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:**
(A) Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad✓
(D) Mian Muhammad Shafi

20. **The Hindus had launched 'Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:**
(A) The Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867
(B) Partition of Bengal 1905✓
(C) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy 1919
(D) All of the above

21. **The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress Ministries 1937-39, was compiled by:**
(A) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
(B) Raja Muhammad Mehdi✓
(C) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(D) M. Sharif

22. **The British parliament passed Indian Independence Act on:**
(A) 3 June 1947✓ (B) 14 June 1947
(C) 14 July 1947 (D) 24 July 1947

23. **Which of the following leaders had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940:**
(A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓
(B) Chaudhri Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
(C) Dr. Muhammad Alam
(D) Sir Sikandar Hayat

24. **The first Urdu newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was:**
(A) Mashriq **(B) Imroze✓**
(C) Watan (D) None of these

25. **The first foreign head of the state visited Pakistan after independence was the President of:**
(A) India **(B) Indonesia✓**
(C) Iran (D) China

26. **Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of: -**
(A) Balochistan (B) Punjab
(C) Sindh **(D) N.W.F.P. ✓**

27. **Kanpur Mosque Tragedy had taken place in:**
(A) 1915 (B) 1909
(C) 1910 **(D) 1913✓**

28. **On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became a member of:**
(A) Paris Club
(B) IMF
(C) World Bank
(D) None of the above✓

29. **Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January:**
(A) 1963 (B) 1951
(C) 1959 **(D) 1961✓**

30. **On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first: -**
(A) Postal Stamp✓ (B) Coin
(C) Currency Note
(D) All of the above

31. **The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was: -**
(A) Kalat (B) Swat
(C) Hunza **(D) Bahawalpur✓**

32. **The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:**
(A) 1959 **(B) 1956✓**
(C) 1957 (D) 1958

33. **Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948.**
(A) Noor Talpur (B) Nisar Khoro
(C) Ayub Khoro✓ (D) Rahim Talpur

34. **Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?**
(A) Dr. Ali Khan
(B) Khan Abdul Qayyaum Khan
(C) Dr. Khan Sahib✓
(D) Abdur Rehman Hoti

35. **M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in:**
(A) 1920✓ (B) 1917
(C) 1918 (D) 1919

36. **Name the person who took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.**
(A) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah✓
(B) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

37. **Name the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948:**
(A) Hamida Khoro
(B) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah✓
(C) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(D) None of them

38. **Name the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.**
(A) Sir George Canningham✓
(B) Sir Francis Moody
(C) Allan Perry Keane
(D) Sir Francis Messervy

39. **The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:**
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal✓
(D) Quaid-e-Azam

40. **Khilafat Movement was launched in the Subcontinent in:**
(A) 1920 (B) 1917
(C) 1918 **(D) 1919✓**

41. **The first President of the All India Muslim League was:**
(A) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(B) Nawab Saleemullah
(C) Sir Agha Khan✓
(D) Nawab Viqar ul Mulk

42. **Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP).**
(A) Frontier University
(B) Peshawar College
(C) Islamia High School Peshawar
(D) Islamia College Peshawar✓

43. **Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the Partition Plan was announced in 1947?**
(A) Attlee✓ (B) Churchill
(C) Stanley Baldwin (D) Anthony Eden

44. **By the end of August 1947, all the Hindu majority states had acceded to India except:**
(A) Hyderabad (B) Junagarh
(C) Both of them✓ (D) None of them

45. **Who was the first Governor of Punjab?**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Francis Moody✓
(C) Mian Amin-ud-Din
(D) I.I. Chundrigar

46. **Who was Punjab's first Inspector General, Police?**
(A) Mian Anwar Ali
(B) A.B. Awan
(C) S.N. Alam
(D) Qurban Ali Khan✓

47. **The Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the Simon Commission. Who led the breakaway section of the Muslim League, which supported the Simon Commission?**
(A) Mian Barkat Ali
(B) Mian Ejaz Shafi
(C) Mian Muhammad Shafi✓
(D) Mian Ahmad Ali

48. **In 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the Communal Award granting separate electorate to the depressed classes. Name the British Prime Minister.**
(A) C. Attlee
(B) Harold McMillan
(C) Winston Churchill
(D) Ramsay Macdonald✓

49. **When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issued the pamphlet "Now or Never" in 1933, where was he studying?**
(A) Harvard **(B) Cambridge✓**
(C) Oxford (D) Aligarh

50. **In 1911, on the occasion of his coronation at the Delhi Darbar, King George V announced the:**
(A) Annulment of partition of Bengal✓
(B) Partition of Bengal
(C) Separate electorate

(D) None of these

51. **The Jallianwala massacre took place in:**
(A) April 1920 **(B) April 1919✓**
(C) December 1919 (D) April 1921

52. **An Interim Government was formed in India in 1946, who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Government?**
(A) Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lord Wavell
(D) None of them✓

53. **When was the Kashmir issue taken to the United Nations by India?**
(A) 1 Jan 1948✓ (C) 11 Nov 1947
(D) 16 Dec 1947 (B) None of these

54. **The three Round Table Conferences were held in London during ______**
(A) 1935 - 1937 (B) 1929 - 1931
(C) 1928 – 1930 **(D) 1930 – 1932✓**

55. **Allama Iqbal gave his idea of a country for Indian Muslims in December 1930 at ______.**
(A) Delhi (B) Lucknow
(C) Abbottabad **(D) Allahabad✓**

56. **Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?**
(A) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(B) I.I. Chundrigar
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

57. **Who was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?**
(A) Iskandar Mirza✓
(B) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(C) Ch. Muhammad Zafarullah
(D) Ayub Khan

58. **Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was ______.**
(A) Islamic Scholar **(B) Politician✓**
(C) Preacherr (D) Poet

59. **All Indian Muslim League was founded in ______.**
(A) 1906 in Dhaka✓
(B) 1908 in Calcutta
(C) 1903 in Chittagong
(D) 1900 in Lahore

60. **The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on ______.**
(A) 20 January 1954
(B) 21 March 1956
(C) 23 March 1956✓
(D) 7 October 1958

61. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in ______.**
(A) 1881 (B) 1878
(C) 1870 **(D) 1876✓**

62. **Lucknow Pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League in ______.**
(A) 1916✓ (B) 1920
(C) 1918 (D) 1922

63. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remained the Governor General of Pakisan for almost:**
(A) 13 months✓ (B) 11 months
(C) 12 months (D) 10 months

64. **Which area of Punjab with Muslim majority was awarded to India by the Boundary Commission in 1947?**
(A) Hoshiarpur (B) Jalandhar
(C) Amritsar **(D) Ferozepur✓**

65. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his law practice in:**
(A) Kolkata **(B) Bombay✓**
(C) Delhi (D) Karachi

66. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the Governor General of Pakistan on:**
(A) 17th August 1947
(B) 15th August 1947✓
(C) 16th August 1947
(D) 14th August 1947

67. **The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 in:**
(A) Allahabad **(B) Dhaka✓**
(C) Lahore (D) Delhi

68. **Who succeeded Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the Governor General of Pakistan?**
(A) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Sikandar Mirza
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓

69. **Which of the following leaders took part in Presidential Election?**
(A) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah✓
(B) Begum Qazi Esa
(C) Begum Liaqat Ali Khan
(D) Shaista Ikramullah

70. **In 1906, the Muslim League was founded at:**
(A) Allahabad (B) Karachi
(C) Dacca✓ (D) Lahore

71. **Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?**
(A) M.R. Kiyani
(B) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
(C) Mian Abdul Rashid✓
(D) A.R. Cornelius

72. **Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was a ______ by profession.**
(A) Dentist✓ (B) Lawyer
(C) Economist (D) Doctor

73. **Who is called "Sher-e-Bengal" amongst the following leaders?**
(A) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(B) A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq✓
(C) Ch. Khaleez-uz-Zaman
(D) Sh. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman

74. **In 1930, the first Round Table Conference was held in:**

(A) Dehli (B) Simla
(C) London✓ (D) Lahore

75. **Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in response to:**
(A) Nehru Report✓
(B) Lucknow Pact
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) 3rd June Plan

76. **Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in:**
(A) 1916 (B) 1914
(C) 1911 **(D) 1913✓**

77. **Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?**
(A) Rashid Naqvi
(B) Saeed Hamid
(C) Zahid Hussain✓
(D) Ishrat Kamal

78. **Who composed the verses of the National Anthem?**
(A) Ab'ul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri✓
(B) Josh Malih Abadi
(C) Ahmad Nadim Qasmi
(D) Faiz Ahmad Faiz

79. **Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947?**
(A) Liquat Ali Khan✓
(B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(C) Fazl-e-Haque
(D) Quaid-e-Azam

80. **Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?**
(A) Lord Attlee
(B) Mountbatten
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Lord Curzon✓

81. **To reconcile Hindus and Muslims, a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by:**
(A) Akbar✓ (B) Humayun
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

82. **Who was the leader of "Quit India Movement"?**
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(B) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Mahatma Gandhi✓
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

83. **Objectives Resolution was presented by:**
(A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) Ch. Rehmat Ali

84. **What was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death?**
(A) Diabetes (B) Cancer
(C) Tuberculosis✓ (D) Heart attack

85. **Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in:**
(A) 1973 **(B) 1956✓**
(C) 1962 (D) 1952

86. **The Lahore Resolution was passed in:**
(A) 1945 (B) 1938
(C) 1940✓ (D) 1935

87. **Which name is associated with Khilafat Movement?**
(A) Ch. Rahmet Ali
(B) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(C) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar✓
(D) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

88. **Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his Law practice in:**
(A) Bombay✓ (B) Karachi
(C) Calcutta (D) Delhi

89. **The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was:**
(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Sir Cyril Radcliffe✓
(D) Sir Stafford Cripps

90. **'K' in Pakistan stands for:**
(A) Karakuram (B) Khyber
(C) Kashmir✓ (D) Karachi

91. **Pakistan became a member of the United Nations in:**
(A) Jan. 1948 **(B) Sept. 1947✓**
(C) Dec. 1947 (D) Aug. 1947

92. **All India Muslim League came into being in:**
(A) 3 Nov.1930
(B) 29 Dec. 1906
(C) Aug. 1947
(D) 30 Dec. 1906✓

93. **Lahore Resolution was passed on:**
(A) 23 March 1940✓ (B) 14 Aug. 1947
(C) 14 Aug. 1947 (D) 20 March 1940

94. **Objectives Resolution was passed on:**
(A) Sept. 1947 (B) 14 Aug. 1947
(C) 12 March 1949✓ (D) 23 March 1940

95. **Nehru Report was presented by:**
(A) Patel
(B) Motilal Nehru✓
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Gandhi

96. **Separate Electorate was granted to the Muslims by the British under the:**
(A) Act of 1861 (B) Act of 1919
(C) Act of 1935 **(D) Act of 1909✓**

97. **The first session of All India Muslim League was held at:**
(A) Lahore (B) Aligarh
(C) Karachi✓ (D) Dacca

98. **The Quaid-i-Azam became ______ of Pakistan.**
(A) President
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor-General✓
(D) None of those

99. **______ was the founder of Two Nations Theory.**
(A) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(B) Allama Iqbal
(C) The Quaid-i-Azam

(D) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓**

100. **Who was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'?**
(A) **The Quaid-i-Azam✓**
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Gandhi

101. **Who was Cyril Radcliffe?**
(A) Judge (B) Professor
(C) **Lawyer✓** (D) Doctor

102. **State Bank of Pakistan came into operation on:**
(D) Aug. 1947 (B) **July 1948✓**
(C) Dec. 1948 (A) Jan. 1949

103. **Who was appointed as Pakistan's first woman ambassador?**
(A) **Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan✓**
(B) Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz
(C) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(D) Begum Shaista Ikramullah

104. **Who was the Prime Minister when Pakistan's first Constitution was framed?**
(A) Feroz Khan Noon
(B) **Ch. Muhammad Ali✓**
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) M. Ali Bogra

105. **Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in:**
(A) 1889 (B) 1881
(C) **1886✓** (D) 1880

106. **Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 under the supervision of:**
(A) Lord Canning
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) **Lord Curzon✓**
(D) Lord Mayo

107. **Before Mountbatten, who was the Viceroy?**
(A) **Wavell✓** (B) Canning
(C) Mayo (D) Curzon

108. **The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were in:**
(A) 1924 (B) **1919✓**
(C) 1913 (D) 1911

109. **The Cripps Mission came to India in:**
(A) 1946 (B) **1942✓**
(C) 1944 (D) 1940

110. **What was the role of the Quaid-i-Azam for enacting the Rowlett Act?**
(A) None of the above
(B) **Opposed it✓**
(C) Proposed it
(D) Supported it

111. **Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?**
(A) Ghulam Muhammad
(B) **Hari Singh✓**
(C) Sheikh-Abdullah
(D) Gulab Singh

112. **Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature?**
(A) Indian Councils Act 1909
(B) Indian Councils Act 1919
(C) **Government of India Act 1935✓**
(D) None of the above

113. **Quaid-i-Azam wanted three law lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to the:**
(A) Communal Award
(B) **Boundary Commission✓**
(C) August Offer
(D) None of the above

114. **Who was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?**
(A) **Quaid-i-Azam✓**
(B) Liqauat Ali Khan
(C) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-din
(D) None of these

115. **When Radcliffe Award was announced?**
(A) **17t August 1947✓**
(B) 18th July 1947
(C) 15th August 1947
(D) 17th June 1947

116. **What document was drafted first to give pace to constitution making process?**
(A) 1973 Constitution
(B) 1962 Constitution
(C) **Objectives Resolution✓**
(D) 1956 Constitution

117. **When did the Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution?**
(A) **12th March 1949✓**
(B) 22th March 1948
(C) 22th May 1949
(D) 22th March 1947

118. **When did Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?**
(A) **October 1953✓** (B) April 1953
(C) September 1953 (D) January 1953

119. **Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?**
(A) Governor
(B) **Prime Minister✓**
(C) President
(D) Speaker

120. **What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?**
(A) **Constitutional Formula✓**
(B) Pakistan Report
(C) Third Report
(D) New Law of Pakistan

121. **On which date, first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?**
(A) **23rd March 1956✓**
(B) 23rd March 1953
(C) 23rd March 1955
(D) 13th March 1952

122. **On which date, Pakistan become member of the United Nations?**
(A) 20th Sep 1950
(B) 13th Sep 1949
(C) 18th Sep 1948
(D) **30th Sep 1947✓**

123. **Bengal was divided into two provinces in 1905 by ________.**
(A) Sir James Oliver
(B) Viceroy Curzon✓
(C) Lord Linlithgow
(D) Lord Ripon

124. **Chairman of the first session of the all India Muslim League was:**
(A) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
(B) Sir Agha Khan
(C) Nawab Saleemullah
(D) Sir Adamjee Pirbhai✓

125. **After the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan, who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?**
(A) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
(B) Ms. Fatima Jinnah
(C) Abdul Rab Nishter
(D) Ghulam Muhammad

126. **The All India Muslim League was founded in:**
(A) 1910 (B) 1995
(C) 1906✓ (D) 1900

127. **The Boundary Commission appointed at the time of independence was headed by:**
(A) Lord Radcliffe✓
(B) Lord Wawell
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Stafford Cripss

128. **Who became the Governor General of Pakistan after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?**
(A) Mohammad Ali Bogra
(B) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
(C) Ghulam Mohammad
(D) Liaquat Ali Khan

129. **Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded by:**
(A) Ch Rehmat Ali
(B) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓

130. **The first President of Muslim League was:**
(A) Maulana Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk✓

131. **Govt. of Pakistan constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting National Anthem in December ________.**
(A) 1948✓ (B) 1950
(C) 1949 (D) 1947

132. **The search for suitable words of National Anthem with the music set by A.G. Chagla finally ended with the approval on 13th August ________.**
(A) 1956 **(B) 1954✓**
(C) 1955 (D) 1953

133. **Simla Deputation (October 1906) comprised of ________ Muslim leaders.**
(A) 50 **(B) 35✓**
(C) 40 (D) 18

134. **Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was buried in?**
(A) Makkah (B) Lucknow
(C) Jerusalem✓ (D) Delhi

135. **The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by:**
(A) Maulvi A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq
(B) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan
(C) Sir Zafrullah Khan
(D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓

136. **Which Muslim woman participated in all the three Round Table Conferences?**
(A) Banu Begum
(B) Amjadi Begum
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Begum Shah Nawaz✓

137. **Which woman was part of the delegation first sent to UNO after the creation of Pakistan?**
(A) Fatima Jinnah
(B) Fatima Sughra
(C) Begum Salma Tasadduq
(D) Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan✓

138. **Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition?**
(A) Ranjeet Singh (B) Gulab Singh
(C) Hari Singh✓ (D) Gureet Singh

139. **The 'Day of Deliverance' by All India Muslim League was observed on:**
(A) 14th September, 1939
(B) 10th November, 1939
(C) 20th October, 1939
(D) 22nd December, 1939✓

140. **In 1946, the mission sent by British Govt. was called:**
(A) Boundary Commission
(B) Cripps Mission
(C) Cabinet Mission✓
(D) Simon Commission

141. **The most important and famous Urdu newspaper published from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was:**
(A) Zamindar✓ (B) Nawa-i-Waqt
(C) Koh-i-Noor (D) Hamdard

142. **English newspaper "Comrade" in India was published from:**
(A) Calcutta **(B) Delhi✓**
(C) Madras (D) Lucknow

143. **On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid-e-Azam signed the Lucknow Pact. Who signed it on behalf of the Congress?**
(A) A.K. Azad
(B) Mahatama Gandhi
(C) A.C. Mujamdar✓
(D) Motilal Nehru

144. **Who resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in sheer protest against the Rowlatt Act?**

(A) Mian Shafi (B) Nehru
(C) Quaid-e-Azam✓ (D) Gandhi

145. **Who was appointed the 1st Secretary of All India Khilafat Committee?**
(A) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Maulana Shaukat Ali✓
(C) Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani
(D) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

146. **The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by:**
(A) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(B) Agha Khan✓
(C) M.A. Jinnah
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

147. **Why Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'?**
(A) End of non-cooperation movement
(B) End of Congress Ministries✓
(C) Return of Simon Commission
(D) None of the above

148. **Name the eminent leader of Pakistan Movement who in 1949 took over as the first Governor of Punjab Muslim League.**
(A) Iftikhar Hussain
(B) Nazim-ud-Din
(C) I.I. Chundrigar
(D) Abdur Rab Nishtar✓

149. **Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?**
(A) Fatima Jinnah✓
(B) Abdul Wali Khan
(C) Mumtaz Daultana
(D) Sardar Bahadur Khan

150. **The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of:**
(A) M.A. Jauhar
(B) Allama Iqbal✓
(C) Quaid-e-Azam
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

151. **According to Cabinet Mission Plan, in which group Punjab and Sindh were included?**
(A) Fourth (B) Third
(C) Second✓ (D) First

152. **Simla Conference was started on:**
(A) 22nd September, 1946
(B) 24th June, 1946
(C) 22nd September, 1945
(D) 24th June, 1945✓

153. **The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together any more was:**
(A) Issue of Muslim University
(B) Hindi Urdu Controversy✓
(C) Albert Bill
(D) Congress behavior

154. **When was M.A.O. College established in Aligarh?**
(A) 1877✓ (B) 1862
(C) 1875 (D) 1859

155. **Who prepared Pirpur Report?**
(A) Quaid-e-Azam
(B) Zakir Hussain
(C) Abul Kalam Azad
(D) Raja Syed Mehdi✓

156. **During the period of One Unit, first Governor of West Pakistan was:**
(A) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani✓
(B) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(C) Ameer Muhammad Khan
(D) Akhtar Hussain

157. **Who presented the 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute?**
(A) Ghulam Abbas
(B) Sardar Ibrahim Khan
(C) Ali Shah Gillani
(D) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan✓

158. **Pakistan's Standard Time was suggested by:**
(A) Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan
(B) Professor Muhammad Anwar✓
(C) Chaudary Rehmat Ali
(D) Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din

159. **Muhammadan Educational Conference was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in:**
(A) 1898 **(B) 1886✓**
(C) 1867 (D) 1863

160. **The Cabinet Mission announced its plan on:**
(A) 16th July 1946 (B) 16th May 1945
(C) 3rd June 1947 **(D) 16th May 1946✓**

161. **The National Flag of Pakistan was designed by:**
(A) Abdul Hameed
(B) Ameer-ud-Din Kidwai✓
(C) A.K. Chagla
(D) Hafeez Jalandhari

162. **When did the Pakistan Government approve the National Anthem?**
(A) 1954✓ (B) 1948
(C) 1852 (D) 1947

163. **The 3rd June Plan announced partition of the Subcontinent into:**
(A) 5 states (B) 3 states
(C) 4 states **(D) 2 states✓**

164. **The oath of Governor General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by:**
(A) Justice Shah Din
(B) Justice Patel
(C) Justice Munir
(D) Justice Abdur Rasheed✓

165. **What was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim Government of 1946?**
(A) 5✓ (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 2

166. **Who was the Chairman of the Boundary Commission for the Subcontinent in 1947?**
(A) George Radcliffe
(B) William Radcliffe

(C) David Radcliffe
(D) Cyril Radcliffe✓

167. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Calcutta on:
(A) 27th January 1912
(B) 14th January 1911✓
(C) 27th January 1911
(D) 27th January 1912

168. Before Referendum, Sylhet was the part of:
(A) Assam✓ (B) Bihar
(C) Chitagong (D) U.P

169. Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by:
(A) Abdur Rab Nishtar
(B) Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad✓
(C) Raja Gazanfar Ali
(D) Sir Agha Khan

170. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
(A) Hanna Lake (B) Kohlu
(C) Ziarat✓ (D) Makran

171. After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was:
(A) Pakistan Jute Mills
(B) Valika Textile Mills✓
(C) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works
(D) Adamjee Paper Mills

172. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Isa rendered great services for the Muslims of:
(A) Balochistan✓ (B) Bengal
(C) KP (D) Sindh

173. Who was the first Defence Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Feroz Khan Noon
(B) Ayub Khoro
(C) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan✓
(D) General Gracy

174. Which is called the parliament of world?
(A) WTO
(B) General Assembly✓
(C) Security Council
(D) UNO

175. UNO Day is observed on:
(A) 5th October **(B) 24th October✓**
(C) 21st October (D) 15th October

176. The rupee coin was first minted in India during the rule of:
(A) Razia Begum
(B) Sher Shah Suri✓
(C) East India Company
(D) Shahjahan

177. Liaqat Ali Khan joined all India Muslim League as a member in:
(A) 1923✓ (B) 1919
(C) 1921 (D) 1916

178. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the:
(A) Central Provinces (C P)
(B) Sindh province
(C) Punjab province
(D) United Provinces (UP)✓

179. Identify the Secretary of State for India who led the cabinet mission in 1946.
(A) Sir Anthony McDonald
(B) A. V. Alexander
(C) Lord Pethick Lawrence✓
(D) Sir Stafford Cripps

180. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in:
(A) 1940 (B) 1938
(C) 1939✓ (D) 1937

181. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:
(A) 1944 (B) 1941
(C) 1942✓ (D) 1940

182. In the Interim Government of 1946, the Health Minister was:
(A) Ghazanfar Ali Khan✓
(B) Jag Jivan Ram
(C) Asif Ali
(D) Abdur Rab Nishtar

183. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:
(A) Nawab Ismail Khan
(B) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(C) Raja Mahmoodabad✓
(D) Viqar-ul-Mulk

184. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:
(A) The Urdu Hindi Controversy 1867
(B) Partition of Bengal 1905✓
(C) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy 1919
(D) All of these

185. The British parliament passed Indian Independence Act on:
(A) 24 July 1947 (B) 14 June 1947
(C) 14 July 1947✓ (D) 3 July 1947

186. The first Muslim Inspector General of Prisons Punjab after independence in 1947 was:
(A) Lt. Col. B.H. Syed
(B) Lt. Col. H.H. Mehmood✓
(C) Lt. Col. G.K. Khan
(D) None of these

187. After independence, on August 14, 1947, how many jails have been constructed in Punjab so far?
(A) 19 (B) 15
(C) 17 **(D) 13✓**

188. Who was first Inspector General Prison Punjab after independence on 14th August 1947?
(A) Sheikh Ikram Ali
(B) Lt. Col. H.H. Mahmood
(C) Lt. Col. B.H. Syed
(D) Lt. Col. G.K. Khan✓

189. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
(A) 1954 (B) 1952
(C) 1953 **(D) 1951✓**

190. The Muslim demand for Separate Electorate presented by the Simla Deputation 1906 was incorporated in the:
(A) Quaid's Fourteen Points
(B) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
(C) Simon Commission Report
(D) Minto Morley Reforms✓

191. Mopla Revolt took place in the year:
(A) 1925 **(B) 1921✓**
(C) 1923 (D) 1919

192. The Round Table Conferences (1930-32) were convened by the British Prime Minister:
(A) Neville Chamberlain
(B) James Ramsay McDonald✓
(C) Sir Winston Churchill
(D) Clement R. Attlee

193. During the Congress Rule 1937-39, Vidya Mandar Educational Scheme was prepared by:
(A) Bankim Chatterjee
(B) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(C) Dr. Zakir Hussain✓
(D) M.K. Ghandi

194. Which radio station already existed at the time of creation of Pakistan?
(A) Peshawar **(B) Lahore✓**
(C) Quetta (D) Multan

195. The British Cabinet Mission visited India in ______.
(A) 1947 **(B) 1946✓**
(C) 1944 (D) 1945

196. Who founded the Indian National Congress?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Dadabhoy Naorojee
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) A.O. Hume✓

197. After independence the first Governor of Punjab province was ______
(A) Sir John Lawrence
(B) Mumtaz Ahmad Khan Daultana
(C) Nawab Mamdot
(D) Sir Francis Moody✓

198. Quaid-i-Azam married his cousin ______ before going to London for higher studies in 1892.
(A) Maryam **(B) Emibai✓**
(C) Nasreen (D) Jameela

199. Identify the person who took part in all three Round Table Conferences (1930-32)
(A) Sir Muhammad Zafarullah✓
(B) Sikandar Mirza
(C) Ghulam Muhammad
(D) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

200. Identify the Secretary of State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946:
(A) Sir Anthony Macdonald
(B) A.V. Alexander✓
(C) Lord Pethick Lawrence
(D) Sir Stafford Cripps

201. Who presided over the Simla Conference in 1945?
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Wavell✓
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Lord Minto

202. First meeting of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on:
(A) 13th August 1947
(B) 11th August 1947
(C) 12th August 1947
(D) 10th August 1947✓

203. Who was the last Viceroy?
(A) Lord Linlithgow
(B) Lord Mountbatten✓
(C) Lord Wavell
(D) Lord Irwin

204. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
(D) G.I. Khan
(B) S.A Rehmat
(C) F.M. Khan✓
(A) Justice S.K. Bashir

205. Where the Pakistan's first radio station was setup?
(A) Islamabad **(B) Karachi✓**
(C) Multan (D) Lahore

206. Who conceived the idea of Pakistan?
(A) H.S. Suharwardy
(B) Chowdhary Rahmat Ali✓
(C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(D) Allama Iqbal

207. The Quit India Movement was started at:
(A) Wardha on Aug.7, 1942
(B) Bombay on Aug. 8 1942✓
(C) Lahore on July 7, 1942
(D) Delhi on Aug. 15, 1942

208. When for the rehabilitation of refugees, emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
(A) September 25, 1948
(B) August 27, 1948✓
(C) July 25, 1948
(D) November 25, 1948

209. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947:
(A) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
(B) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan✓
(C) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
(D) For announcement of independence of Pakistan

210. Who was the Pakistan's first Minister of Religious Affairs?

(A) Kausar Niazi✓
(B) Abdus Sattar
(C) Ijaz-ul-Haq
(D) None of above

211. **The Khaksar Tahrik was established by Allama Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi in:**
(A) 1933✓ (B) 1930
(C) 1932 (D) 1931

212. **Which Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945?**
(A) Lord Willington
(B) Lord Wavell✓
(C) Lord Linlithgow
(D) Lord Mountbatten

213. **In 1947, two largest Muslim majority provinces, Bengal and _______ were partitioned.**
(A) Punjab✓ (B) Sindh
(C) NWFP (D) Assam

214. **Which one of the following Governor Generals was impeached by the British Parliament?**
(A) William Bentinck
(B) Warren Hastings✓
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Curzon

215. **The Muslim demand of Separate Electorate presented by the Simla Deputation 1906 was incorporated in the:**
(A) 3rd June Plan
(B) Govt. of India Act
(C) Mountbatten Plan
(D) Minto-Morley Reforms✓

216. **Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College was founded by:**
(A) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(B) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan✓

217. **The Government of India Act was passed in:**
(A) 1936 (B) 1932
(C) 1935✓ (D) 1930

218. **India's partition plan was announced on?**
(A) June 3, 1947✓
(B) July 3, 1947
(C) July 18, 1947
(D) August 14, 1947

219. **Who was the last Governor General of Pakistan?**
(A) Quaid-i-Azam
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Iskandar Mirza✓
(D) Ayub Khan

220. **The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by:**
(A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan✓
(B) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan
(C) Sir Zafrullah Khan
(D) Maulvi A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq

221. **Radcliffe was by profession:**
(A) A doctor (B) An engineer
(C) A lawyer✓ (D) A dentist

222. **"Jinnah of Pakistan", a famous book was written by:**
(A) Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi
(B) Stanley A. Wolpert✓
(C) K.B. Sayyed
(D) K.K. Aziz

223. **"Day of Deliverance" was observed on:**
(A) 23rd March 1940
(B) 14th August 1947
(C) 15th August 1940
(D) 22nd December 1939✓

224. **Sir Sikandar Hayat became Chief Minister of the Punjab in:**
(A) 1937✓ (B) 1929
(C) 1946 (D) 1935

225. **Before Referendum, Sylhet was the part of:**
(A) Assam✓ (B) Bihar
(C) Chittagong (D) U.P

226. **Name the first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu.**
(A) Ilm-ul-Iqtissad✓
(B) Bang-e-Dara
(C) Javed Name
(D) Bal-e-Jibril

227. **Which Pakistani Prime Minister visited China first?**
(A) Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi✓
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) Muhammad Ali Bogra

228. **Pakistan recognized China in which year?**
(A) 1948 (B) 1949
(C) 1950✓ (D) 1951

229. **When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:**
(A) Foreign Affairs (B) Home
(C) Finance✓ (D) Defence

230. **Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?**
(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Stafford Cripps
(C) Lord Mountbatten✓
(D) Cyril Radcliffe

231. **Sylhet District at the time of partition was part of the province of:**
(A) Bengal
(B) Assam✓
(C) Bihar
(D) United Provinces

232. **The first Chief Minister of Punjab after creation of Pakistan was:**
(A) Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan
(B) Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot✓
(C) Mian Mumtaz Khan Daultana
(D) Nawab Sir Khizar Hayat Tiwana

233. **The tune of the national anthem of Pakistan**

was composed by:
(A) Khawaja Khurshid Anwar
(B) Naushad Ali
(C) Sohail Rana
(D) Ahmad G. Ghagla✓

234. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won?
(A) 114 (B) 110
(C) 115 **(D) 113✓**

235. Sindh was separated from Bombay in:
(A) 1935✓ (B) 1937
(C) 1938 (D) 1939

236. When was created the Pakistan Fund?
(A) 1947✓ (B) 1948
(C) 1951 (D) 1950

237. What deadline did the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announce for granting of independence to India on February 20, 1947?
(A) June 1947 (B) August 1947
(C) June 1948✓ (D) August 1948

238. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from the membership of Indian National Congress in______.
(A) 1913 (B) 1917
(C) 1920✓ (D) 1928

239. About whom Quaid-i-Azam had stated that he was his "Chief Lieutenant" and "Right hand"?
(A) Liaqat Ali Khan✓ (B) Ayub Khan
(C) Abdul Rab Nishtar (D) Ch. Muhammad Ali

240. Women joined All India Muslim League in ______
(A) 1906 (B) 1940
(C) 1947 **(D) 1937✓**

241. The author of National Anthem of Pakistan is ______
(A) Ch. Rehmat Ali **(B) Hafeez Jalandhri✓**
(C) Allama Iqbal (D) Quaid-i-Azam

242. First population census in Pakistan was conducted in ______.
(A) 1947 (B) 1949
(C) 1951✓ (D) 1953

243. Pakistan became the 57th member of UNO on ______.
(A) 30 September 1947✓
(B) 30 August 1947
(C) 3 November 1947
(D) 3 December 1947

244. Quaid-i-Azam's favourite game was:
(A) Chess (B) Cricket
(C) Tennis **(D) Billiard✓**

245. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress as a protest against:
(A) Nehru Report
(B) Mopla Revolt
(C) Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Satyagraha Movement✓

246. The name of All India Muslim League was proposed in 1906 by:
(A) Quaid-i-Azam
(B) Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
(C) Sir Muhammad Shafi✓
(D) None of these

247. On 14 August 1947, the only fully operational Muslim bank in Pakistan's territory was:
(A) National Bank of Pakistan
(B) Habib Bank Ltd
(C) Allied Bank Ltd✓
(D) United Bank Ltd

248. Mention the first female member of parliament in Pakistan.
(A) Aneesa Akhtar (B) Zubaida Jalal
(C) Begum Shaista Ikramullah✓
(D) Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali

249. When Muslim League demanded for principle of self-rule for India?
(A) 1909 (B) 1914
(C) 1915 **(D) 1913✓**

250. The permanent envoy of Pakistan in the UN is:
(A) Hussain Haqqani
(B) Wajid Shams-ul-Hassan
(C) Abdullah Hussain Haroon✓
(D) Ahmad Aziz

251. Who made the official announcement of the annulment of the partition of Bengal, in 1911?
(A) Sir John Jenkins
(B) Lord Hastings
(C) King George III
(D) King George V✓

252. In which pact did the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League agree on Constitutional Reforms in India including separate electorate for Muslims?
(A) Bombay Pact (B) Lahore Pact
(C) Lucknow Pact✓ (D) Delhi Pact

253. In 1927, the British Parliament appointed a Commission to report on the working of Dyarchy in Indian provinces. Who was the head of this Commission?
(A) Sir John Simon✓
(B) Sir Stafford Cripps
(C) Lord Chelmsford
(D) Sir George Money

World Current Affairs MCQs –2019-2020

Here you will find latest World current affairs MCQs which are from Current International Issues, Geography, Atmosphere, Science & Literature, International Organizations and events. Latest and updated MCQs of Current Affairs of the world.

1. When US assassinated Iranian General Qassem Soleimani?
A. Jan. 3, 2020✓ B. Jan. 5, 2020
C. Jan 7, 2020 D. Jan. 9, 2020

2. Iranian General Qassem Soleimani was assassinated in:
A. Tehran B. Isphahan
C. Mosul **D. Baghdad✓**

3. On Jan, 10, 2020, sultan Qaboos bin Said of _____ died.
A. Jordan B. Kuwait
C. Oman✓ D. Yemen

4. When US and Taliban clinched historic deal for Afghan deal?
A. Jan. 2020 **B. Feb 2020✓**
C. March 2020 D. April 2020

5. When WHO declared Europe a new epicentre of coronavirus?
A. Jan 2020 B. Feb. 2020
C. March 2020✓ D. April 2020

6. Corona Viruses were discovered in the:
A. 1950s **B. 1960s✓**
C. 1970s D. 1980s

7. Novel Coronavirus, a pneumonia outbreak was firstly reported in:
A. China✓ B. Hong Kong
C. Taiwan D. Singapore

8. According to a new UN report, which continent could see 300,000 COVID-19 deaths this year?
(A) Asia (B) North America
(C) Africa✓ (D) Europe

9. When is World Hemophilia Day observed?
(A) April 16th **(B) April 17th✓**
(C) April 18th (D) April 19th

10. South Korea's ruling party has won by a landslide in the parliamentary election held in Apr 2020, winning_____of the 300 seats of the National Assembly.
(A) 160 (B) 165
(C) 175 **(D) 180✓**

11. The South Korean general election, in which the electoral reforms gave 18 year olds the vote for the first time, were held on_____.
(A) Apr 13, 2020 (B) Apr 14, 2020
(C) Apr 15, 2020✓ (D) Apr 16, 2020

12. Pakistani-American doctor and a state senator for Connecticut who helped develop a ventilator device that makes it possible to treat seven COVID-19 patients at once is:
(A) Dr Imtiaz Hussain
(B) Dr Saud Anwar✓
(C) Dr Ejaz Khan
(D) Dr Shahid Anwar

13. Ocean researchers have found the world's "longest animal ever, 150ft long" in deep sea canyon off Australian coast. The name of the animal is_____.
(A) Siderophore
(B) Siphonophore✓
(C) Sirhonophore
(D) Physlia

14. Who has been named as The Leading Cricketer in the 2020 edition of Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack?
(A) Babar Azam
(B) Eoin Morgan
(C) Virat Kohli
(D) Ben Stokes✓

15. Which country banned the use of saliva, sweat to shine Cricket ball under COVID-19 guidelines?
(A) Australia✓ (B) India
(C) England (D) Pakistan

16. The virtual Summit of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) on COVID-19 pandemic has been organised at the initiative of which country?
(A) Kazakhstan **(B) Azerbaijan✓**
(C) Uzbekistan (D) None of above

17. Who is the Current Ambassador of the European Union to Pakistan?
(A) Jean-Micheal Dumond
(B) Androulla Kaminara✓
(C) Jean-Francois Cautain
(D) Gerhard Sabathil

18. Jack Dorsey, Twitter co-founder pledged $1 billion for coronavirus relief, which makes approximately_____% of his wealth.
(A) 25% **(B) 28%✓**
(C) 30% (D) 38%

19. Bernie Sanders suspended his presidential campaign, clearing the way for Joe Biden to become the Democratic Party's nominee on?
(A) Apr 7, 2020 **(B) Apr 8, 2020✓**
(C) Apr 9, 2020 (D) Apr 10, 2020

20. Leonardo Dicaprio, the Hollywood star recently launched a coronavirus fund by the name of_____.
(A) America's Health Relief

(B) America's Food Relief
(C) America's Health Fund
(D) **America's Food Fund✓**

21. **China to host 3rd Asian Youth Games in Shantou from______.**
(A) Nov 10, 2021 (B) Nov 15, 2021
(C) **Nov 20, 2021✓** (D) Nov 22, 2021

22. **"The Cockroach," a satirical new Brexit novella, is authored by______.**
(A) Leo McEwan (B) Iriel McEwan
(C) **Ian McEwan✓** (D) Lee McEwan

23. **Which two countries have been banned from participating in Tokyo Olympics in weightlifting competition by IWF on disciplinary grounds?**
(A) Indonesia and Malaysia
(B) **Malaysia and Thailand✓**
(C) Indonesia and Thailand
(D) Thailand and Russia

24. **The official name of the virus causing the COVID-19 given by WHO is______.**
(A) SARS-CoV 1 (B) MERS -CoV 1
(C) **SARS-CoV 2✓** (D) MERS-CoV 2

25. **Which country became the first to suspend the use of the video-conferencing tool Zoom by teachers on Apr 11, 2020?**
(A) Sri Lanka (B) **Singapore✓**
(C) Malaysia (D) China

26. **Recently, Opec + agreed to cut oil output by a record amount, representing around 10% of the global supply. As per the agreement the daily production will cut by______.**
(A) 9.5 million B/D (B) 9.6 million B/D
(C) **9.7 million B/D✓** (D) 9.8 million B/D

27. **Which company on 7 April 2020 introduced new policy that limits on message forwarding as part of an effort to curb the spread of misinformation about the corona virus pandemic?**
(A) Facebook (B) Instagram
(C) **WhatsApp✓** (D) Twitter

28. **India announced new Kashmir Domicile Law on______.**
(A) 1st January 2020
(B) 1st February 2020
(C) 1st March 2020
(D) **1st April 2020✓**

29. **In Wuhan (China), Lockdown was lifted after how many days ?**
(A) 66 days (B) **76 days✓**
(C) 80 days (D) 82 days

30. **Prince Harry and Meghan Markle are planning to launch a charitable organisation named Archewell, the name Archewell is inspired from a Greek word meaning______.**
(A) Source of Nation (B) Source of Light
(C) **Source of Action✓**
(D) Source of Passion

31. **In 2022, which city will become the first-ever city that has held both the summer and the winter Olympic Games.**
(A) Tokyo (B) **Beijing✓**
(C) Pyeongchang (D) Paris

32. **The 2020 Davis Cup will be the_____ edition of the Davis Cup, a tournament between national teams in men's tennis.**
(A) 106th (B) **109th✓**
(C) 100th (D) 103rd

33. **From which country the first case of a Tiger tested positive of COVID-19 has been reported?**
(A) UK (B) **USA✓**
(C) UAE (D) India

34. **The 3rd Asian Youth Games 2021 will be held in______.**
(A) Singapore (B) **China✓**
(C) Taiwan (D) Hong Kong

35. **Which of following became first city in China to ban the consumption of dog and cat meat?**
(A) Wuhan (B) **Shenzhen✓**
(C) Guangzhou (D) None of these

36. **Mahmoud Jibril has died of Coronavirus after spending two weeks in an Egyptian hospital, he was Former Prime Minister of which of the following country?**
(A) Iraq (B) **Libya✓**
(C) Turkey (D) Egypt

37. **Who was selected as leader of Labour party in UK in April 2020?**
(A) Sadiq Khan (B) **Keir Starmer✓**
(C) Angela Rayner (D) Johnson Slate

38. **The speed of hypersonic missile is _____ the speed of sound which is launched by US Navy?**
(A) 20 times (B) 15 times
(C) 10 times (D) **5 times✓**

39. **Who is Current Secretary General of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?**
(A) Arjun Bahadur Thapa
(B) Amjad Hussain Sial
(C) **Esala Weerakoon✓**
(D) None of these

40. **Tony Lewis, famous for Duckworth-Lewis-Stern method passed away, Duckworth-Lewis-stern method is associated with:**
(A) **Cricket✓** (B) Football
(C) Hockey (D) Golf

41. **NASA has selected a new mission named as _____ to study Gaint Solar Particle Storms.**
(A) Sundeep (B) Sunfire
(C) **SunRise✓** (D) Poineer

42. **Which member State assumed Presidency of United Nations Security Council in April 2020?**
(A) Germany (B) Portugal

(C) Poland (D) **Dominican Republic✓**

43. Recently, which country's princess Maria Teresa became the first to die from COVID-19?
(A) Germany (B) **Spain✓**
(C) Italy (D) UK

44. Which country recommended all the world countries to use Tan Re Qing to treat COVID-19?
(A) **CHINA✓** (B) CUBA
(C) RUSSIA (D) USA

45. Which of the following country has cancelled its multilateral air exercise "Exercise Red Flag"?
(A) UAE (B) UK
(C) FRANCE (D) **USA✓**

46. Abbott Laboratories has unveiled a coronavirus test which will tell if someone is infected within 5 minutes. The lab is in which country?
(A) **USA✓** (B) Australia
(C) Japan (D) Russia

47. _____ scientist in US developed coronavirus testing device, which can give positive results in 5 minutes & negative results in 13 minutes?
(A) Indian (B) **Pakistani✓**
(C) British (D) Japanese

48. Name the country which has joined as the 30th member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on 27 March 2020?
(A) **North-Macedonia✓**
(B) Kosova
(C) Bosnia (D) Russia

49. How many countries are the members of NATO?
(A) **30✓** (B) 29
(C) 28 (D) 27

50. Which country's Finance Minster committed suicide because of "deeply worried" over how to cope with the economic fallout from the COVID-19?
(A) Spain (B) Italy
(C) Denmark (D) **Germany✓**

51. United Nations (UN) estimated international tourism to drop 3% due to virus resulting a loss up to_____ globally.
(A) **$50 Billion** (B) $100 Billion
(C) $150 Billion (D) $200 Billion

52. Who is the current Prime Minister of Itlay?
(A) **Giuseppe-Conto✓**
(B) Nicola-Sturgeon
(C) Pedro-Sanchez
(D) None of these

53. The 26th Commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM) 2020 will be held in _____.
(A) England (B) Scotland
(C) **Rwanda ✓** (D) Samoa

54. The 2019 Wimbledon championships singles (Women) title was won by_____.
(A) Petra Kvitrova (B) Maria Sharapova
(C) **Simona Halep✓** (D) Caroline Wozniacki

55. Which of the following country's Prime Minster has tested positive for coronavirus on 27th March, 2020?
(A) Canada (B) **UK✓**
(C) Portugal (D) Spain

56. 'Spartly Island' in the South China Sea are disputed between China and_____.
(A) Vietnam (B) Malaysia
(C) Philippines (D) **All of these✓**

57. When was the first virtual G20 summit held?
(A) 25th March 2020
(B) **26th March 2020✓**
(C) 27th March 2020
(D) None of these

58. Khaleda Zia was released from jail on Mar 25, 2020, She was former Prime minister of:
(A) Malaysia (B) Indonesia
(C) **Bangladesh✓** (D) Morocco

59. Recently Huntington disease is in news, which of the following body part gets affected by Huntington disease?
(A) **Brain✓** (B) Lungs
(C) Heart (D) Skin

60. Who ranked at 1st position in the heritage foundation index 2020 of economic freedom?
(A) Hong Kong (B) Italy
(C) **Singapore✓** (D) Indonesia

61. The Tokyo 2020 Olympics have been postponed to _____ due to coronavirus pandemic.
(A) **2021✓** (B) 2022
(C) 2023 (D) None of these

62. How is HPS (Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome) treated?
(A) With antibiotics
(B) **With oxygen therapy✓**
(C) With chemotherapy
(D) None of the above

63. How is the Hantavirus transmitted?
(A) When a mouse or rat bites you
(B) When you inhale airborne particles that contain the hantavirus
(C) When you eat food contaminated with the hantavirus
(D) **All of the above✓**

64. Jazz legend Manu Dibango died of corona-virus on _____ in Paris.
(A) 24 January 2020
(B) 24 February 2020
(C) **24 March 2020✓**
(D) 2 April 2020

65. What group(s) of people has/have a higher risk of developing severe disease and death due to Coronavirus (Covid-19)?
I. **Women and Children**

II. 60 years old or above
III. people already underlying medical conditions ;

(A) I only (B) II only
(C) I and II **(D) II and III✓**

66. What is the rank of Pakistan in World Happiness Report 2020?
(A) 68/156 (B) 68/156
(C) 66/156✓ (D) 144/156

67. The oldest fossil of a modern bird has been discovered and has named as______.
(A) Lesula (B) Epimeria
(C) Kipunji **(D) Wonderchiken✓**

68. According to the World Happiness Report 2020, which is the happiest country in the world?
(A) Denmark **(B) Finland✓**
(C) Singapore (D) USA

69. Which decade is announced as international decade for people of African Descent?
(A) 2015-2024✓ (B) 2017-2026
(C) 2020-2029 (D) None of these

70. Which country has successful conducted a test-flight of a Hypersonic Missile after Russia?
(A) USA✓ (B) North Korea
(C) France (D) Israel

71. Who was nominated as Prime Minister of Iraq by President Barham Salih on 17 March 2020?
(A) Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi
(B) Adnan al- Zurfi✓
(C) Adel Abdul Mahdi
(D) None of them

72. Which of the following disease(s) is/ are related to Coronavirus?
(A) SARS (B) MERS
(C) Both A and B✓ (D) None of above

73. The first ever prisoner exchange talks between Afghan government and Taliban held on:
(A) 20 March 2020 (B) 21 March 2020
(C) 22 March 2020✓ (D) 23 March 2020

74. Video conference of SAARC leaders on COVID-19 held on which date?
(A) 14 March 2020 **(B) 15 March 2020✓**
(C) 16 March 2020 (D) None of these

75. Who is the incumbent President of FIFA?
(A) Gianni Infantino✓
(B) Michael Garcia
(C) Jerome Champagne
(D) Robbert Whem

76. What is the name of Pak-Bahrain joint exercise held in national counterterrorism center Pabbi?
(A) Al-Saif IV
(B) Al-Asr III
(C) Al-Badar IV✓
(D) None of these

77. Who is the Current Prime Minister of New Zealand?
(A) Jacinda Ardern✓
(B) Simon Bridges
(C) Sophie Wilms
(D) None of these

78. In March 2020, Turkish prosecutors charged _____ suspects over the brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi?
(A) 10✓ (B) 20
(C) 15 (D) 5

79. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced aid package to help fight the Coronavirus of:
(A) $35 billion (B) $43 billion
(C) $50 billion✓ (D) $54 billion

80. The First Cricket Match of One Day International series played in front of no crowd was between?
(A) Australia vs New Zealand✓
(B) New Zealand vs England
(C) India vs New Zealand
(D) Pakistan vs Sri Lanka

81. Which global organisation has launched the "COVID Action Platform" to convene the business community to support for COVID-19?
(A) World Bank
(B) World Economic Forum✓
(C) International Monitory Fund
(D) United Nations

82. In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) decleared Covid-19 as a_____.
(A) Pandemic✓
(B) Endemic
(C) Epidemic
(D) Zoonotic

83. According to the report published by Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute (SIPRI) on 9 March 2020, which country is the 11th largest arms importer in the world?
(A) India (B) Afghanistan
(C) Bangladesh **(D) Pakistan✓**

84. Who is the Current Prime Minister of Denmark?
(A) Helle Thorning-Schmidt
(B) Inger Støjberg
(C) Mette Frederiksen✓
(D) None of these

85. Who is the current Prime Minister of Belgium?
(A) Kolinda Graber-Kitarovic
(B) Katrin Jakobsdottir
(C) Sophie Wilmes✓
(D) None of these

86. Which country witnessed the swearing in of two Presidents on March 10, 2020?
(A) Nepal
(B) Afghanistan✓

(C) Malaysia
(D) Sri Lanka

87. Which country hosted the 56th Munich Security Conference(MSC) 2020?
(A) Austria
(B) France
(C) Germany✓
(D) Spain

88. What is the name of NASA's rover for Mars Mission 2020?
(A) Prospect
(B) Call
(C) Innovation
(D) Perseverance✓

89. The World Bank has announced how much aid package to help countries combat Coronavirus outbreak?
(A) USD 10 billion
(B) USD 12 billion✓
(C) USD 14 billion
(D) USD 16 billion

90. Bangladesh is going to celebrate the "Mujib Borsho' in which year?
(A) 2021
(B) 2020✓
(C) 2019
(D) 2022

91. Recently which of the following African country has been listed in FATF's Grey list?
(A) Mauritius✓
(B) Kenya
(C) Zimbabwe
(D) Ethiopia

92. Which Country has won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2020?
(A) India
(B) Australia✓
(C) England
(D) South Africa

93. Which country has won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup maximum times?
(A) West Indies
(B) England
(C) Australia✓
(D) New Zealand

94. How many teams participated in the Women's World Cup T20, 2020?
(A) 7
(B) 8
(C) 9
(D) 10✓

95. How many times Australian women's cricket team won the T20 World Cup title out of 7 tournaments held from 2009 to 2020?
(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5✓
(D) 7

96. Women's T20 World Cup 2020 was the _____ World Cup held by ICC .
(A) 5th (B) 6th
(C) 7th✓ (D) 8th

97. Name the First Muslim Hijab woman elected as Member of Israel Parliament in March 2020 elections?
(A) Hanadi Saleh
(B) Iman Khatib-Yasin✓
(C) Sarah Jabara
(D) Nayla Haya

98. In which year, the Taliban office was opened in Qatar?
(A) 2003 (B) 2010
(C) 2013✓ (D) 2020

99. According to the "Hurun Global Rich list 2020" which country has the highest number of billionaires?
(A) USA (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) China✓ (D) Russia

100. After how many years' the United States & Taliban signed historic peace agreement in Doha, Qatar?
(A) 16 **(B) 18✓**
(C) 20 (D) None of these

101. Muhyiddin Yassin was sworn in as the ____ PM of Malaysia.
(A) 6th **(B) 8th✓**
(C) 10th (D) None of these

102. Janez Jansa has been appointed as a new Prime Minister of which country?
(A) Nepal (B) Ghana
(C) Slovenia ✓ (D) Madagascar

103. Which country has recently withdrawn from UNHCR?
(A) Argentina (B) Maldives
(C) Bahamas **(D) Sri Lanka✓**

104. The Diamond Princess cruise ship, which witnessed the largest coronavirus outbreak, is quarantined in which country?
(A) China (B) South Korea
(C) Japan✓ (D) Iran

105. Who becomes the first country with free public transport?
(A) America (B) Japan
(C) Finland **(D) Luxembourg✓**

106. Where Afghan-Peace-Deal was signed?
(A) Kabul
(B) New York
(C) Doha✓
(D) Islamabad

107. Who signed the Afghan-Peace-Deal on the behalf of USA?
(A) Donald Trump
(B) Zalmy Khalilzad✓
(C) Mike Pompeo
(D) James Mattis

108. Afghan Peace Deal was signed between?
(A) Afghanistan Govt. & USA
(B) Al-Qaeda & USA
(C) Taliban & USA✓
(D) Afghanistan Govt. & NATO

109. **Who signed the peace accord on behalf of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan?**
   (A) Hibatullah Akhundzada
   (B) Akhtar Mohammad Mansour
   (C) Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar✓
   (D) Mullah Naseer Ahmad

110. **On which date, Afghan Peace Deal was signed?**
   (A) 14 Feb. 2020
   (B) 20 Feb. 2020
   (C) 29 Feb. 2020✓
   (D) 3 March 2020

111. **Which country is the first to develop an antibody test to identify the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)?**
   (A) China
   (B) USA
   (C) Singapore✓
   (D) Japan

112. **Who became the first woman in Saudi Arabia to head the Saudi Arabia's Music Commission?**
   (A) Jihad Al-Khalidi✓
   (B) Reema Bint Bandar
   (C) Sadia Bint Khalid
   (D) None of these

113. **Former President of Egypt Muhammad Hosni Mubarak served as the_____ president of Egypt from 1981 to 2011.**
   (A) Third
   (B) fourth✓
   (C) fifth
   (D) None of these

114. **Former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak died on 25 February 2020 at the age of_____.**
   (A) 91✓ (B) 90
   (C) 89 (D) 93

115. **AIBA_Boxing World Cup 2020 to be held in_____.**
   (A) Russia ✓ (B) UK
   (C) USA (D) Bolivia

116. **When did Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad send resignation from Premiership and asked the Malaysian King to form a new Government ?**
   (A) 19 February 2020
   (B) 21 February 2020
   (C) 23 February 2020
   (D) 24 February 2020✓

117. **What is the name of the United State's first lady?**
   (A) Melania Trump✓
   (B) Martha Trump
   (C) Michelle Trump
   (D) Rachel Trump

118. **Patricia Scotland is the _____ Commonwealth Secretary-General.**
   (A) 5th **(B) 6th✓**
   (C) 7th (D) 8th

119. **Darren Sammy a famous cricket player was born in_____.**
   (A) Saint Lucia✓
   (B) Jamaica
   (C) Saint Vincent
   (D) Barbados

120. **The Secretary General is nominated by Commonwealth leaders and can serve a maximum of _____ term(s) of 4 years each?**
   (A) Four
   (B) Two✓
   (C) Three
   (D) None

121. **Patricia Janet Scotland the current Secretary General of the Common wealth was born in:**
   (A) Dominica✓
   (B) Jamaica
   (C) Ireland
   (D) Ecuador

122. **Which city hosted the 3rd Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety?**
   (A) Helsinki
   (B) Stockholm✓
   (C) Oslo
   (D) Rome

123. **What is the name of the storm which hit the United Kingdom in February 2020?**
   (A) Storm Habin
   (B) Storm Kyar
   (C) Storm Cirar
   (D) Storm Dennis✓

124. **How many teams participated in Kabaddi 2020 World Cup?**
   (A) 8 (B) 9
   (C) 10✓ (D) 11

125. **What is the hottest recorded Temperature in Antarctica?**
   (A) 16.3°C (B) 17.3°C
   (C) 18.3°C✓ (D) 19.3°C

126. **UK officially left European Union after _____ years.**
   (A) 40 **(B) 47✓**
   (C) 50 (D) 48

127. **Becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050, the European Commission presented the:**
   (A) European Green Deal
   (B) Green European Deal✓
   (C) Clean European Deal
   (D) None of these

128. **In Gallup International's annual popularity index of world political leaders, who emerged as the topmost Muslim leader for the year 2020?**
   (A) PM Pakistan Imran Khan
   (B) Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan✓
   (C) Iranian President Rouhani
   (D) Saudi Prince Muhammad bin Salman

129. The 43rd session of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was held in _____ from 11-12 February 2020
(A) Rome, Italy✓
(B) Islamabad, Pakistan
(C) Delhi, India
(D) Paris, France

130. What is the name of the Turkey's first lady?
(A) Emine Erdogan✓
(B) Zehra Erdogan
(C) Esma Erdogan
(D) None of these

131. Bashar Al Asad is the President of which country ?
(A) Jordan
(B) Palestine
(C) Syria✓
(D) Yemen

132. World Health Organization named deadly virus from China as _____.
(A) COVID-19✓
(B) NOVID-19
(C) NCV-19
(D) None of these

133. According to researchers from South China Agricultural University, which animal has been identified as potential link for novel Coronavirus spread?
(A) Pangolin✓ (B) Snake
(C) Bat (D) Rat

134. Which country revealed that it has 'neutralised' 101 Syrian troops on February 11, 2020 ?
(A) Qata (B) UAE
(C) Indonesia (D) Turkey✓

135. Sheikh Khalid bin Khalifa bin Abdulaziz Al Thani appointed as new Prime Minister of _____.
(A) Qatar✓ (B) Iraq
(C) Lebanon (D) Jordan

136. About how many years Sultan Qaboos ruled in Oman?
(A) 20 years (B) 30 years
(C) 40 years **(D) 50 years**

137. Sultan Qaboos, who died recently, belongs to which country?
(A) Kuwait **(B) Oman**
(C) Iran (D) Saudi Arabia

138. Which country launches gigantic telescope "Sky Eye" for hunt of life beyond earth?
(A) India **(B) China**
(C) USA (D) Russia

139. Qaboos bin Said Al Said was the Sultan of Oman. He died on __________ ?
(A) 09 January 2020
(B) 10 January 2020
(C) 11 January 2020
(D) 12 January 2020

140. Who sworn in as new Sultan of Oman?
(A) Quboos said al said
(B) Saad bin saad
(C) Salman bin al saud
(D) Haitham bin Tariq Al Said

141. What was the age of Sultan 'Qaboos bin Said Al Said' of Oman who died on Jan 10, 2020?
(A) 69 **(B) 79**
(C) 80 (D) 81

142. Who is the supreme leader of Iran?
(A) Zarif Javed
(B) Qasem soleimani
(C) Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
(D) Hisbollah

143. Which Country has developed a Laser-based Aerial defense system?
(A) Iran (B) North Korea
(C) Israél (D) Turkey

144. The Commonwealth Games 2022 will be held between __________ ?
(A) 25 June to 25 July 2022
(B) 27 July to 7 August 2022
(C) 29 September to 28 October 2022
(D) 20 November to 19 December 2022

145. The Commonwealth Games 2022 will be held in Birmingham. It is the ________ time when England will host the event.
(A) 2nd Time **(B) 3rd Time**
(C) 4th Time (D) None of these

146. Which city will host the 2022 Commonwealth Games __________ ?
(A) Moscow
(B) Birmingham
(C) Colombo
(D) Jakarta

147. Colombo declaration is related to __________ ?
(A) Anti- drug Trafficking
(B) Economic Interests
(C) Infrastructure development
(D) Marine security

148. Which nation has recently banned the ' reef toxic' Sunscreen?
(A) New Zealand
(B) Palau
(C) Australia
(D) Nauru

149. World Braille day celebrated every year on______________ ?
(A) January 2 (B) January 3
(C) January 4 (D) January 5

150. Qassem soleimani who was killed in US air strike was the Iranian Military Commander began his Military career at the start of Iran-Iraq war during the _________ ?
(A) 1960s (B) 1970s
(C) 1980s (D) 1990s

151. The Iranian Commander General Qassem soleimani laid to rest after Iran attacks US airbases on__________ ?
(A) 5 january 2020
(B) 6 january 2020

(C) 7 january 2020
(D) **8 January 2020**

152. **The Iranian commander General Qassem Soleimani was laid to rest in his hometown of________?**
(A) Shiraz **(B)Kerman**
(C) Tehran (D)Isfahan

153. **Danlele De Rossi, who announced his retirement recently, is a world cup winning footballer of which country________?**
(A) France (B) Brazil
(C) **Itlay** (D)Germany

154. **The Ukrainian Boeing-737-800 plane crashed at the __________ in Tehran on January 08, 2020?**
(A) Parsabad Airport (PFQ)
(B) **Imam Khomeini Airport (IKA)**
(C) Shahid Hashemi Nejad Airport (MHD)
(D) Mehrabad Airport (THR)

155. **The Ukrainian Boeing-737-800 plane crashed at the Imam Khomeini Airport in Tehran on ________?**
(A) 7th January 2020
(B) **8th January 2020**
(C) 6th January 2020
(D) 5th January 2020

156. **Ukrainian Boeing 737-800 crashed in which nation on January 8, 2020, killing all onboard passengers?**
(A) **Iran** (B) Iraq
(C) Turkey (D)Afghanistan

157. **Which country launched missiles at US troops in Iraq on 7 January 2020?**
(A) Turkey (B) U.K
(C) Afghanistan **(D)Iran**

158. **__________ became as World's Youngest Chancellor?**
(A) **Sebastian Kurz**
(B) Sana mariland
(C) Greta thunberg
(D) Angelena

159. **Donald Trump become third President in US history to be impeached by the House of Representives. Who are the other two presidents to be impeached by the House of Representatives?**
(A) Ronald Reagon and Bill Clinton
(B) Richard Nixon and Andrew Jackson
(C) **Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton**
(D) Ronald Reagon and Richard Nixon

160. **In some states of which country, CROWN Act has been passed to protect people of colour from being discriminated against for their natural hair.**
(A) Australia **(B)USA**
(C) China (D)Germany

161. **US space agency NASA is developing 'X-59'. what is this?**
(A) A prototype of house to built on Mar
(B) **Space plane faster than speed of sound**
(C) A Lander for landing on the South Pole of the Moon
(D) Spacecraft to explore the interteller world

162. **Which animal species has been most adversely impacted by Australia's wildfire?**
(A) **Koala** (B) Kangaroo
(C) Mandook (D)Polar Bear

163. **Qassim Soleimani ,who was killed in the US airstrike was the Military Commander of which country?**
(A) **Iran** (B)Libya
(C) Iraq (D)Syria

164. **Who has become the seventh batsman in the world to hit 6 sixes in an over?**
(A) **Leo Carter** (B) John Morrison
(C) Berry Headly (D)Geoff Howarth

165. **Who is the current President of Guinea Bissau?**
(A) Alpha Condé
(B) Ahmed Sékou Touré
(C) Lansana Conté
(D) **Umaro Cissoko**

166. **Which country recently elected Umaro Cissoko as its new President in January 2020?**
(A) **Guinea Bissau**
(B) Ghana
(C) Indonesia
(D) Nigeria

167. **Iranian General Shaheed Qasim Sulemani was Born In__________?**
(A) 1955 **(B)1957**
(C) 1960 (D)1962

168. **The US aviation regulator has warned American airlines from operating in the airspace of which Country?**
(A) **Pakistan** (B)India
(C) China (D)South Korea

169. **Who killed Major General Qassim Suliemani in an overnight airstrike at the Baghdad Airport?**
(A) UK (B)Russia
(C) **USA** (D)China

Pakistan Current Affairs MCQs – 2019-2020

Here you will find updated 2019-2020 Current Affairs of Pakistan MCQs.

1. **Approximate number of cancer cases yearly reported in Pakistan is ________.**
   A. 1480 B. 14800
   C. 15000 **D. 148000✓**
2. **"Standard & Poor's" (S&P) downgraded Pakistan's credit rating from B to______.**
   A. B PLUS **B. B NEGATIVE✓**
   C. C D. C NEGATIVE
3. **Who is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to UK?**
   A. Masood Khalid **B. Nafees Zakaria✓**
   C. Ali Jahangir Siddiqui
   D. Syed Ibn-e-Abbas
4. **Who is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia?**
   A. Sajid Bilal B. Masood Khalid
   C. Brig Bilal Asad **D. Raja Ali Ijaz✓**
5. **Who is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to Canada?**
   A. Mr. Raza Sher Tarar✓
   B. Riaz Mohammad Khan
   C. Mr Masood Khalid
   D. Salman Bashir
6. **Who became first Asian woman to play 100 T20s?**
   A. Sana Mir✓ B. Mithali Raj
   C. Bismah Maroof D. Sidra Ameen
7. **Pakistan has been hosting the maritime multinational naval drill 'AMAN' since_________.**
   A. 2006 **B. 2007✓**
   C. 2008 D. 2009
8. **What is name of satellite developed by The King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) and Lockheed Martin Space on 5 Feb 2019?**
   A. SGS-1✓ B. SGS-2
   C. SJS-1 D. None of these
9. **When Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan?**
   A. April 8, 2018 B. April 8, 2019
   C. April 8, 2010✓ D. April 8, 2011
10. **The Ninth National Finance Commission (NFC) meeting was deadlocked since_________.**
    A. July 2015✓ B. July 2016
    C. July 2017 D. July 2018
11. **How many families from all over the country will be given Sehat Card by Sehat Sahulat Program (SSP) from Govt. of Pakistan?**
    A. 10 million **B. 15 million✓**
    C. 20 million D. 25 million
12. **Which of the following Pakistani company was shortlisted at the GSMA Global Mobile Awards (GLOMO Awards) for the year 2019?**
    A. Zong Group **B. JS Bank✓**
    C. Telenor Group D. Habib Bank
13. **Until January 2019, Pakistan Army had completed how much length of fence near Afghanistan boundary?**
    A. 700km B. 800km
    C. 900km✓ D. 1200km
14. **How many national and international companies have been blacklisted by PPRA in Jan 2019?**
    A. 50 **B. 45✓**
    C. 40 D. 35
15. **According to new policy of government of Pakistan on 1st February, 2019, how much price was fixed to perform Hajj?**
    A. Rs. 280,000 B. Rs. 360,000
    C. Rs. 456,000 ✓ D. Rs. 524,000
16. **Night navigation system for the large vessels was launched at Port ______ for the very first time in the history of Pakistan.**
    A. Qasim✓ B. Gwadar
    C. Karachi D. Pasni
17. **The Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019 was held in_______.**
    A. China **B. Pakistan✓**
    C. Afghanistan D. Nepal
18. **How many countries participated in Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019?**
    A. 11 Countries **B. 13 Countries✓**
    C. 15 Countries D. 17 Countries
19. **Which Pakistani teacher won the coveted World's Dedicated Teacher award announced by Cambridge University?**
    A. Ahmed Jabar **B. Ahmed Saya✓**
    C. Saeed Ahmed D. Syed Ahmed Shah
20. **Name the Pakistani Journalist who won the AFP's Kate Webb Prize 2018.**
    A. Asad Hashim✓ B. Hamid Mir
    C. Javed Chaudhry D. None of the above
21. **First Captain of Pakistan National Women Blind Cricket Team is ________.**
    A. Salma Javed B. Nazia Beenish
    C. Rabia Shahzadi✓
    D. Firdus Malik

22. On 31-January-2019, federal cabinet approved what percent increase in Hajj cost?
A. 61 percent B. 62 percent
C. 63 percent✓ D. 64 percent

23. Pakistan Govt started the first-ever "Islamabad Deworming Initiative" on ________ which will deworm 250,000 children.
A. 30 Jan 2019✓ B. 29 Jan 2019
C. 28 Jan 2019 D. None of them

24. Who is the current Ambassador/ Permanent Representative of Pakistan to World Trade Organization (WTO)?
A. Muhammad Mohsin Rafiq
B. Shahid Bashir✓
C. Dr. Syed Tauqir Shah
D. Muhammad Pervaiz Malik

25. Corruption Perception Index 2018 released by the Transparency International on 29 January, 2019 ranked Pakistan __________ out of 180 countries.
A. 110 B. 112
C. 116 **D. 117✓**

26. Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 released by the Transparency International on 29 January, 2019 scored Pakistan ________ out of 100.
A. 33✓ B. 34
C. 35 D. 36

27. The first-ever Cardiac Hospital in Gilgit Baltistan was inaugurated on 30 Jan 2019 by__________.
A. Chief Minister Gilgit Baltistan✓
B. Governor Gilgit Baltistan
C. Health Minister Gilgit Baltistan
D. None of these

28. Who was appointed as Pakistan's first Hindu Civil Judge?
A. Seema Bedi
B. Krishna Kumari
C. Suman Bodani✓
D. None of these

29. Which of the following political party of Pakistan on 28 Jan, 2019 submitted in the National Assembly a constitutional amendment bill for the creation of the Bahawalpur and South Punjab Provinces?
A. PPP B. PTI
C. PML-N✓ D. PML-Q

30. What is the name of dollar-denominated diaspora bond which was set by Pakistani Government on 31 January 2019 for overseas Pakistanis to increase foreign exchange reserves?
A. Pakistan Banao Certificate✓
B. Qarz Utaro Certificate
C. Khoshhal Pakistan Certificate
D. Pakistan Overseas Certificate

31. In which country, Pakistani renowned actress Roohi Bano passed away?
A. Egypt B. UAE
C. Turkey✓ D. Iran

32. When Sahiwal incident was happened in which four people – including two women – were killed in the 'encounter' involving Punjab's Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) personnel on a highway in the Qadirabad area of Sahiwal district?
A. 11 Jan 2019
B. 15 Jan 2019
C. 19 Jan 2019✓
D. 23 Jan 2019

33. Pakistan Navy hosted AMAN 19 Excercise with slogan of __________.
A. Together for peace✓
B. To fight for peace
C. To learn for peace
D. None of these

34. Pakistan won 19th Asian Junior Squash Tournament's final on _______.
A. 18 January 2019
B. 20 January 2019✓
C. 19 November 2018
D. None of these

35. According to "New Visa Policy" Visa on arrival is for 50 countries but previously, nationals of only ______ countries had that option.
A. 15 B. 20
C. 24✓ D. 32

36. When Government of Pakistan introduced a "New Visa Policy" to encourage tourism in the country?
A. 20 December 2018
B. 30 December 2018
C. 10 January 2019
D. 25 January 2019✓

37. Who became the second fastest player to reach the milestone by scaling the 1000 run mountain in just 19 ODI matches?
A. Shoaib Malik
B. Fakhar Zaman
C. Imam-ul-Haq✓
D. Babur Azam

38. Pakistan successfully conducted the training launch of the Nasr – a short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile on__________.
A. 12-January-2018 B. 12-January-2019
C. 24-January-2018 **D. 24-January-2019✓**

39. Which country lifted ban on import of Pakistani Rice?

A. Kuwait B. Iran
C. Qatar✓ D. Saudi Arabia

40. When Supreme Court of Pakistan imposed ban on Basant festival?
A. 2004 **B. 2005✓**
C. 2007 D. 2009

41. Which Pakistani politician was named among Foreign Policy Magazine's 2019 list of Global Thinkers?
A. Asad Umer **B. Imran Khan✓**
C. Shah Mahmood D. Umer Ayub

42. When Finance Minister Asad Umar presented the Third Finance Bill 2018-19 (Mini-Budget) in the National Assembly?
A. 22 January 2019
B. 23 January 2019✓
C. 24 January 2019
D. 25 January 2019

43. The 10th meeting of the SAARC Food Bank Board was held in________on 21st to 22nd January 2019.
A. Kathmandu B. New Delhi
C. Islamabad✓ D. Male

44. Which country doubled the quantum of wheat from 40,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes as its share for the 'Regional Food Bank' maintained by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?
A. India B. Bangladesh
C. Pakistan✓ D. Sri Lanka

45. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on 22 January signed an agreement with Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for__________to be deposited in the SBP account.
A. $3 billion✓ B. $4 billion
C. $5 billion D. $7 billion

46. Iran-Pakistan Free Economic Zone is going to establish in which city to increase bilateral trade with Pakistan?
A. Mirjaveh city✓ B. Gwadar
C. Dalbandin D. Tehran

47. According to Democracy Index 2018 published by The Economist, Pakistan is placed under ______ category.
A. Full Democracy
B. Flawed Democracy
C. Hybrid Regime✓
D. Authoritarian

48. Democracy Index 2018 published by The Economist ranked Pakistan _____ out of 167 countries.
A. 110 **B. 112✓**
C. 114 D. 116

49. Who is the current Captain of Pakistan Woman Cricket Team?
A. Sana Mir B. Javeria Khan
C. Nain Abidi **D. Bisma Maroof✓**

50. The Provincial Cabinet of Sindh on January 21, 2019, in a landmark decision approved to replace 100 years old Prison Act 1894 with new act titled:
A. Sindh Prisons Reform Act 2019
B. Rehabilitation Of Prisons Sindh Act 2019
C. Sindh Prison and Correction Act 2019✓
D. None of these

51. Which judge of Indian Supreme Court attended the Pakistan Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khosa's Oath Taking Ceremony on 18-January-2019?
A. Justice Ranjan Gogoi✓
B. Justice Sharad Arvind Bodbe
C. Justice N.V. Ramana
D. Justice Dipak Misra

52. Asif Saeed Khosa, 26th CJP Supreme Court of Pakistan belongs to:
A. Balochistan High Court
B. Lahore High Court✓
C. Sindh High Court
D. Peshawar High Court

53. Which two Asian countries are ranked with 89% of people expressing patriotism towards their homeland?
A. Pakistan & Vietnam✓
B. Pakistan & Bangladesh
C. Afghanistan & India
D. China & India
E. None of these

54. PM Imran Khan received 'Golden Kalashinkov' as a gift from ____.
A. Turkey **B. Saudi Arabia✓**
C. UAE D. None of these

55. APS Survivor _______ became third Pakistani to receive Points of Light Award.
A. Ahmed Ali **B. Ahmed Nawaz✓**
C. Noman Ahmed D. None of these

56. APS Survivor Ahmed Nawaz received 'Points Of Light' Award in ______.
A. U.S.A B. U.A.E
C. U.K✓ D. None of these

57. Who become first wicket keeper-Captain to take 10 catches in a Test match?
A. Sarfraz Ahmed✓
B. M.S Dhoni
C. B. Taylor
D. de Kock

58. According to report of UNICEF, an estimate of how many babies were were born in the world on new year day in 2019?

A. **395,000✓** B. 398,072
C. 400,500 D. 400,250

59. **According to report of UNICEF, an estimate how many babies were born in Pakistan on new year day in 2019?**
A. 10,000 **B. 15,000✓**
C. 20,000 D. 25,000

60. **Indus Water Treaty 1960 requires the water commissioners of Pakistan and India to meet __________ a year.**
A. Once **B. Twice✓**
C. Thrice D. None

61. **Who is the Commissioner for Indus Water of Pakistan?**
A. Mehmood Khan
B. Ali Akbar
C. Syed Muhammad Mehar Ali Shah✓
D. Ameen Khan

62. **CPEC has how many Special Economic Zones?**
A. 6 B. 8
C. 9✓ D. 5

63. **Who is the current Captain of "Pakistan National Football Team"?**
A. Javed Hussain
B. Saddam Hussain✓
C. Nazir Hussain
D. Bilal Hussain

64. **In Pakistan history, which first Sikh "PRO" to Punjab Governor was appointed?**
A. Sardar Jaswant Singh
B. Sardar Mohan Singh
C. Sardar Pawan Singh Arora✓
D. Sardar Jaipal Singh

65. **Which of the following is the author of the book "We Are Displaced"?**
A. Reham Khan
B. Malala Yosufzai✓
C. Nadia Murad
D. Sharmeen Obaid

66. **The under-construction Gulpur Hydropower Project to generate 102 MW of electricity is located in __________.**
A. Jhelum **B. Kotli✓**
C. Mirpur D. Gilgit

67. **Multan metro bus project was funded by ________.**
A. Punjab Government✓
B. World Bank
C. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
D. International Monitory Fund (IMF)

68. **How much bailout package was formalized by Abu Dhabi Crown Prince?**
A. 5.2bn USD **B. 6.2bn USD✓**
C. 7.2bn USD D. 3.2bn USD

69. **After how many years, UAE Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan visited Pakistan on Jan 6, 2019?**
A. 7 Years B. 9 Years
C. 12 Years✓ D. 14 Years

70. **When Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan visited Pakistan?**
A. 4th January 2019
B. 5th January 2019
C. 6th January 2019✓
D. 7th January 2019

71. **Which two legends of Football arrived in Pakistan on 10th January 2019?**
A. Kaka and Figo✓
B. Figo and Luka
C. Kaka and Messi
D. Messi and Ronaldo

72. **________ has been titled the "Mountain Princess" by Pakistan's mountaineering community?**
A. Samina Baig **B. Selena Khawaja✓**
C. Uzma Shah D. Momina Saleem

73. **Who is current Chief Justice of Pakistan?**
A. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali
B. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar
C. Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa✓
D. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry

74. **The current National Assembly is ______ in the country's history.**
A. 14th **B. 15th✓**
C. 16th D. 18th

75. **Pakistan's first electronic grave belongs to__________.**
A. Abdul Sattar Edhi
B. Dr. Ruth Pfau✓
C. John Elia
D. None of these

76. **First-ever female ombudsperson appointed in the history of KP is __________.**
A. Shafqat Ara
B. Rakhshanda Naz✓
C. Naseema Khattak
D. Gulalai Ismail

77. **Pakistan's first ever ice-hockey match was won by__________.**
A. GB Scouts
B. Pakistan's Air Force✓
C. Navy
D. Chitral Scouts

78. **Renowned Urdu Scholar Dr. Saleem Akhtar died on__________.**
A. 28 December 2018
B. 29 December 2018
C. 30 December 2018✓
D. 31 December 2018

named in ICC Women ODI Team of the Year 2018?

A. Javeria Khan B. Bisma Maroof
C. Sana Mir✓ D. Nain Abidi

80. **Chief Justice Sardar Muhammad Shamim Khan is the _______.**

A. 40th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
B. 48th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court✓
C. 13th Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
D. 22nd Chief Justice of Lahore High Court

81. **Pakistan is _________ largest sugar producer and eighth largest consumer in the world.**

A. 4th **B. 5th✓**
C. 6th D. 7th

82. **Pakistan declared 1,000 years old Hindu temple as national heritage, named:**

A. Krishna Temple
B. Panj Tirath✓
C. Laxmi Temple
D. Nar Singh Mandir

83. **What is the name of shelters for homeless which are being built by Govt of Pakistan?**

A. Ashiana **B. Panah Gah✓**
C. Old House D. Shelter House

84. **Which airways announced to resume flights to Pakistan after 10 years?**

A. Norway Airlines
B. Australia Airways
C. British Airways ✓
D. None of these

85. **According to 2018 report compiled by the Education Management Information System (EMIS), _________ girls quit primary schools in tribal districts.**

A. 79pc✓ B. 89pc
C. 69pc D. 59pc

86. **For how many years, former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was sentenced to jail in Al-Azizia Reference on 24 Dec 2018?**

A. 3 **B. 7✓**
C. 10 D. None of these

87. **The Triangular Initiative Meeting held at Islamabad between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, it was _________.**

A. 11th Triangular Initiative Meeting
B. 12th Triangular Initiative Meeting
C. 13th Triangular Initiative Meeting✓
D. 14th Triangular Initiative Meeting

88. **What is "Triangular Initiative Meeting" held at Islamabad on Dec 11-12 2018?**

A. Drug control✓ B. Sports
C. Education D. Travelling facilities

... Pakistan Women Cricket Team recently died in Dec 2018?

A. Nida Dar B. Shazia Khan
C. Sharmeen Khan✓
D. None of these

90. **Shaikh Rasheed inaugurated "Rahman Baba Express" train, it will travel from Peshawar to________.**

A. Sukkur **B. Karachi✓**
C. Kotri D. Larkana

91. **Which bank proposed a $7.5-billion lending programme for Pakistan for next three years?**

A. World Bank **B. ADB✓**
C. Islamic Bank D. AIIB

92. **Pakistan plans to send first astronaut to space in________.**

A. 2020 **B. 2022✓**
C. 2024 D. 2026

93. **The Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to provide Rs________ billion for the construction of Naulong Dam in Balochistan.**

A. 25.6 billion **B. 26.6 billion✓**
C. 27.5 billion D. 28.5 billion

94. **Pakistani Cricketer Yasir Shah became the fastest bowler to reach 200 wickets in Test Cricket breaking Australia's _____________ record set 82 years ago.**

A. Clarrie Grimmett✓
B. Bobby Simpson
C. Denis Lillie
D. Neil Harvey

95. **According to World Bank Report 2018, trade between Pakistan and South Asia valued at____________.**

A. $ 2 Billion B. $ 4 Billion
C. $ 5.1 Billion✓ D. $ 39.7 Billion

96. **According to World Bank Report 2018, trade between Pakistan and India values little over 2 Billion, whereas without trade barriers, it could reach ________.**

A. $25 Billion B. $31 Billion
C. $37 Billion✓ D. $48 Billion

97. **According to Henley Passport Index 2018, Pakistani Passport has visa free access to how many countries?**

A. 25 B. 30
C. 33✓ D. 40

98. **The Supreme Court ordered the government of Pakistan not to appoint ______________ on top posts and to draft laws in this regard after approval from the cabinet?**

A. Minority nationals
B. Dual nationals✓

C. An individual having age less than 25 years
D. All of the above

99. **The Asian Development Bank (ADB) proposed a __________ lending programme for Pakistan for next three years on 14th Dec 2018.**
A. $3 billion B. $5 billion
C. $7.5 billion✓ D. $10 billion

100. **Who is the President of Pakistan Hockey Federation (PHF)?**
A. Abdullah Sultan
B. Khalid Sajjad Khokhar✓
C. Muhammad Haroon
D. Tauqeer Dar

101. **The 2018 ACC Emerging Teams Asia Cup was held in __________.**
A. Pakistan B. India
C. Sri Lanka D. UAE
E. A & C✓

102. **PM Imran Khan inaugurated shelter home for homeless people in __________ on 14th Dec 2018.**
A. Hyderabad **B. Peshawar✓**
C. Quetta D. Rawalpindi

103. **Chief Justice of Pakistan inaugurated the building of the Supreme Court's registry in __________ on 10th DEC 2018.**
A. Turbat **B. Quetta✓**
C. Khuzdar D. Kalat

104. **Which of the following Pakistani boy topped in the list of top security researchers who have contributed research to the Microsoft products and services?**
A. Ahsan Mujtaba **B. Ashar Javed✓**
C. Ahmed Hussain D. Hamza Wajih

105. **Who announced "sin" taxes on tobacoo and sugary drinks in Pakistan?**
A. Aamir Mehmood Kiani✓
B. Asad Umar
C. Shireen Mazari
D. None of above

106. **Which PTI minister resigned from his portfolio over accusations of being involved in occupying state land & alleged abuse of power?**
A. Babar Awan
B. Azam Swati✓
C. Jahangir Tareen
D. Aleem Khan

107. **How many times Pakistan won the "Blind Cricket World Cup"?**
A. 0 B. 1
C. 2✓ D. 3

108. **Which country's Prime Minister was asked by Donald Trump in a letter, to play his rule in resolving Afghan issue?**
A. PM of India
B. PM of Pakistan✓
C. PM of Afghanistan
D. PM of Russia

109. **LHC stays demolition of Punjab Governor House Wall on:**
A. Dec. 1, 2018 B. Dec. 2, 2018
C. Dec. 3, 2018✓ D. Dec. 6, 2018

110. **Pakistan was elected as a member for the council of __________ for a four-year term (2019-2022) after securing 155 out of a total of 177 votes in November 2018.**
A. International Organisation for Migration
B. International Telecommunication Union✓
C. International Commission on Missing Persons
D. International Center for Migration Policy Development

111. **China and Pakistan together launched the bus service to facilitate tourists as part of an initiative to connect both countries via road under the CPEC. The bus will travel from __________.**
A. Lahore-Kashgar
B. Kashgar-Lahore
C. Karachi-Kashgar
D. Rawalpindi-Kashgar
E. A & B✓

112. **Who was named as new chief Jamiat Ulema Islam Sami (JUIS) after assassination of previous chief Maulana Sami ul Haq?**
A. Maulana Abdul Haq
B. Maulana Hamid ul Haq✓
C. Maulana Bashir Ahmed
D. Maulana Sultan Ahmed

113. **Sardar Khalid Ibrahim passed away due to brain hemorrhage on 4th November 2018. He was a renowned politician from _____.**
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. Azad Jammu and Kashmir✓
C. FATA
D. Balochistan

114. **Who is the current Chief Justice of Islamabad High Court?**
A. Justice Iqbal Hameed-ur-Rahman
B. Justice Sheikh Najam-ul-Hassan
C. Justice Muhammad Anwar Khan Kasi
D. Justice Athar Minallah✓

115. **Who holds the record of taking most wickets in a single test game by a Pakistani Bowler?**
A. Imran Khan B. Yasir Shah

C. Muhammad Abbas
D. Saeed Ajmal
E. A & B✓

116. Pakistan has decided to build Kartarpur Corridor in Nankana Sahib. The corridor will provide visa-free access to the Indian ________ pilgrims to the shrine.
A. Muslim **B. Sikh✓**
C. Hindu D. Christian

117. Which former Indian Cricket star arrived in Pakistan to attend the groundbreaking ceremony of the Kartarpur Corridor in Nankana Sahib on 28th November 2018?
A. Kapil Dev
B. Navjot Singh Sidhu✓
C. Sunil Gavaskar
D. Sachin Tendulkar

118. The Human Resources Committee (HRC) of the World Bank Board has elected Pakistan's executive director ________ as its chairman for a period of two years.
A. Muhammad Nabi
B. Shahid Ashraf Tarar✓
C. Anwar Ali Qureshi
D. Abdul Majeed Sial

119. Who announced to launch and lead awareness campaign for family planning?
A. PM of Pakistan
B. CJP✓
C. Information Minister
D. Human Rights Minister

120. Terror attack on Chinese Consulate that was carried out on 23rd November 2018 was later foiled by a team of police officials led by ________.
A. SSP Naureen Akbar
B. SSP Suhai Aziz✓
C. SSP Aneela Qadir
D. SSP Fida Hussain Mastoi

121. Terror attack on Chinese Consulate that was carried out on 23rd November 2018 was claimed by ________.
A. TTP
B. Baloch Liberation Army✓
C. Sindhudesh Liberation Army
D. Baluch Liberation Front

122. How many terrorists were killed by security forces in the operation against terror attack on Chinese Consulate on 23rd November 2018?
A. 1 B. 9
C. 3✓ D. 7

123. Which provincial government decided to dissolve Provincial Ehtisab Commission and to transfer the Rs300 million allocated fund of Ehtisab Commission to Anti-Corruption Department?
A. Punjab **B. KP✓**
C. Sindh D. Balochistan

124. The route of new train "Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Express" will be from ________ to ________.
A. Karachi, Kashmore
B. Karachi, Mirpurkhas✓
C. Karachi, Shahdadpur
D. Karachi, Bhit Shah

125. The route of new train "Sindh Express" will be from ________ to ________.
A. Karachi, Kashmore
B. Karachi, Sukkur✓
C. Karachi, Hyderabad
D. Karachi, Larkana

126. Haji Muhammad Abdul Wahab died on 18th November 2018. He was the chief of which organisation?
A. Dawat-e-Islami
B. Tableeghi Jamaat✓
C. Deobandi Jamaat
D. None of these

127. Final match of PSL-4 was played in ________ on 17th March 2019 as per official announcement by PCB?
A. Lahore **B. Karachi✓**
C. Abu Dhabi D. Dubai

128. How many matches of PSL-4 were played in Pakistan as per official announcement by PCB?
A. 3 B. 5
C. 8✓ D. 11

129. Pakistan signed MoU with ________ to partially abolish visa requirements on 21st November 2018.
A. Malaysia✓ B. China
C. S.Arabia D. UAE

130. Renowned poetess, writer, Fahmida Riaz passed away at age of_____ on November 21, 2018.
A. 70 B. 73
C. 74 **D. 72✓**

131. First Pakistani Lady Cop to receive 'Sword of Honour' is________.
A. Shaista Riffat B. Qurat-ul-Ain
C. Faryal Fareed✓ D. Soniya Noor

132. ICC dismissed Pakistan's case against India that the PCB had filed over BCCI's refusal to play with Team Green. The PCB had filed a compensation claim of ________ dollars?
A. 10 million B. 40 million
C. 70 million✓ D. 100 million

133. How many times Pakistan has borrowed from IMF since Dec 8, 1958?

A. 12 times B. **21 times✓**
C. 27 times D. 33 times

134. When did Pakistan became member of IMF?
A. 1947 B. 1948
C. 1950✓ D. 1951

135. Which of the following Company get penalized by Supreme Court amounting for Rs100 million in dam fund?
A. Bahria Town
B. Nestle Pakistan
C. DG Cement✓
D. Dandot Cement

136. Pakistan and ________ signed an agreement to further strengthen their cooperation to deal with transnational organised crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking on 18th November 2018?
A. UAE✓ B. S.Arabia
C. China D. UK

137. Which country has shown its will to collaborate with Pakistan in fight against terrorism by carrying out joint border operations and putting in place an effective intelligence sharing mechanism on 18th November 2018?
A. Iran✓ B. India
C. Afghanistan D. Iraq

138. Which of the following provincial government imposed a ban on the manufacture, sale and purchase of non-biodegradable polythene bags in the province?
A. Punjab **B. Sindh✓**
C. KP D. Balochistan

139. Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered D.G Khan Cement Company Limited to deposit ________ into the SC Dam Fund as penalty in the Katas Raj pond case.
A. RS 300 million
B. RS 200 million
C. RS 100 million✓
D. RS 50 million

140. Which country announced to provide $4.6 million in grant-aid to Pakistan to support the supply of essential polio vaccine for the campaigns during the 2018-19?
A. Japan✓ B. China
C. S.Arabia D. Malaysia

141. Which of the following Pakistani woman featured on "BBC's 100 Women 2018" List?
A. Asma Jahangir
B. Ruth Pfau
C. Krishna Kumari✓
D. Malala Yusufzai

142. According to the Human Rights Watch (HRW) 2018 report, over ________ children are out of school in Pakistan.
A. 11.8 million B. 18.4 million
C. 22.5 million✓ D. 26.2 million

143. The Assets Recovery Unit (ARU) of the government traced over ________ fake bank accounts which were allegedly used to stash billions of dollars abroad.
A. 5000✓ B. 6000
C. 7000 D. 8000

144. Government's Assets Recovery Unit has identified properties of Pakistanis worth ________ in 10 countries.
A. 3.3 billion B. 4.4 billion
C. 5.3 billion✓ D. 6.3 billion

145. When did Imran Khan visited China in 2018?
A. 1 November to 5 November✓
B. 1 October to 5 October
C. 1 September to 5 September
D. 1 December to 5 December

146. According to NACTA, how many people killed in drone attacks since 2004 to 2018?
A. 2,500 **B. 2,714✓**
C. 2,890 D. 3,412

147. According to National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), a total of ________ drone attacks have been conducted in Pakistan since January 2004 to 2018.
A. 209 B. 309
C. 409✓ D. 509

148. Which country will host SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Championship in 2020?
A. Bangladesh B. India
C. Pakistan✓ D. UAE

149. Who is the leader of the opposition in National Assembly of Pakistan?
A. Khurshid Shah
B. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
C. Shahbaz Sharif✓
D. Farooq Sattar

150. The National Highway Authority fetched over ________ by auctioning its 201 vehicles in Nov 2018.
A. Rs 200 million
B. Rs 210 million
C. Rs 220 million
D. Rs 213 million✓

Islamic Studies:

Al-Quran: It is the Holy Book which was sent by Allah to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool Allah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہٖ واصحٰبہٖ وسلم).

No. of Surahs in Holy Quran	:	114
No. of Paras in Holy Quran	:	30
No. of Ayats in Holy Quran	:	6666 In some books, 6236 Ayots are mentioned)
First Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Fatiha
Last Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Nas
Longest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Bakra
Shortest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e- Kausar
First revealed Surah	:	Surah Al-Alaq
The years to complete revelation	:	23 years
Rukoos	:	558 (In some books, 540 Rukoos are mentioned)
Number of Makki Surahs	:	87
Number of Madni Surahs	:	27
Author of Holy Quran	:	Allah Almighty

Name of Prophets mentioned in the Quran:

(1) Hazrat Adam (علیہ السلام)
(2) Hazrat Ayub (علیہ السلام)
(3) Hazrat Dawood (علیہ السلام)
(4) Hazrat Haroon (علیہ السلام)
(5) Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام)
(6) Hazrat Idrees (علیہ السلام)
(7) Hazrat Isa (علیہ السلام)
(8) Hazrat Ilyas (علیہ السلام)
(9) Hazrat Ishaq (علیہ السلام)
(10) Hazrat Ismail (علیہ السلام)
(11) Hazrat Loot (علیہ السلام)
(12) Hazrat Moosa (علیہ السلام)
(13) Hazrat Nooh (علیہ السلام)
(14) Hazrat Saleh (علیہ السلام)
(15) Hazrat Shuaib (علیہ السلام)
(16) Hazrat Sulaiman (علیہ السلام)
(17) Hazrat Yahya (علیہ السلام)
(18) Hazrat Yaqoob (علیہ السلام)
(19) Hazrat Yusuf (علیہ السلام)
(20) Hazrat Younus (Jones) (علیہ السلام)
(21) Hazrat Zakaria (علیہ السلام)
(22) Hazrat Zulkiff (علیہ السلام)
(23) Hazrat Hood (علیہ السلام)
(24) Hazrat Uzair (علیہ السلام)
(25) Hazrat Sheis (علیہ السلام)
(26) And the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہٖ وسلم)

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool Allah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہٖ واصحٰبہٖ وسلم):

Date of Birth	:	571 A.D. Makkah
Father's name	:	Hazrat Abdullah
Mother's name	:	Hazrat Aminah Bibi
Grandfather's name	:	Hazrat Abdul Mutalib
Uncle's Name	:	Hazrat Abu Talib
Foster Mother's name	:	Hazrat Halima
First wife's name	:	Hazrat Khadija (رضی اللہ عنہا)
Year of Nabowwat	:	610 A.D.
Year of Hijrat	:	622 A.D. (12th Rabi-ul-Awwal)
Year of Conguest of Makkah	:	629 A.D.
Year of Demise	:	632 A.D.
Age at the time of Nabowwat	:	40 years

Children of Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

SONS

1. Hazrat Qasim (رضی اللہ عنہ)
2. Hazrat Abdullah (Tahir) (رضی اللہ عنہ)
3. Hazrat Ibrahim (رضی اللہ عنہ)

DAUGHTERS

1. Hazrat Zainab (رضی اللہ عنہا)
2. Hazrat Ruqayyah (رضی اللہ عنہا)
3. Hazrat Um-i-Kalsoom (رضی اللہ عنہا)
4. Hazrat Fatima (رضی اللہ عنہا)

Important Articles of the Faith in Islam:

To believe that there is no God except Allah;
To believe in all of His Angels ;
To believe in all of His Prophets ;
To believe in all of His Books;
To believe in the Day of Resurrection;

Fundamental Principles of Islam: There are five fundamental principles of Islam. They are:

(1) The declaration of La--ila—ha-il--lal-la--hu mu--ham--ma--dur ra--su--lul--lah. This means there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet.
(2) The observance of prayers five times a day.
(3) To distribute Zakat among the deserving people.
(4) To observe fast during the day time during the whole month of Ramazan.
(5) To perform Haj at Makkah at least once in life, if circumstances permit.

Kalima:

(1) Kalima Tayyabah
(2) Kalima Shahadat
(3) Kalima Tamjeed
(4) Kalima Tauheed
(5) Kalima Astaghfar
(6) Kalima Rad-e-Kufar

Namaz: It is special way of worship taught by Allah in the Holy Quran elucidated and explained practically by Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

Fajr	:	04 Rakats	:	2 Sunnat, 2 Farz
Zuhr	:	12 Rakats	:	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Asr	:	08 Rakats	:	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz
Maghrib	:	07 Rakats	:	3 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Isha	:	17 Rakats	:	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal, 3 Witr (Wajeb), 2 Nafal

Juma Prayer: It is observed on every Friday.

Fasting: It is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means obstinence (Parhez).

Zakat: Zakat is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means purity and cleanliness.

Nisab of Zakat

Silver : 52½ tolas   Gold : 7½ tolas

Some renowned Muslim Saints and Suffis :

- Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (Syed Ali Hajweri) (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Lahore (Pakistan)
- Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Ajmer Sharif India)
- Hazrat Abdul Qadir Jilani (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Baghdad (Iraq)
- Hazrat Shah Jilal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Sylhet (Bangladesh)
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Aulia (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Delhi (India)
- Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) — Sirhind (India)

Sources of Islamic Laws :

(1) Al-Quran (2) Sunnat (Hadith) (3) Ijma__General consensus of Ulema
(4) Ijtihad (5) Qiyas

Main Sects in Islam:

- Sunni are those who follow the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).
- Shia are those who in addition to Prophet's teachings, give special attachment & reverence to Hazrat Ali(رضی اللہ عنہ).

Khulfa-e-Rashedin: The reign of the first four Khulfa of Islam *i.e.*

Name	Period of Khilafat
Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ)	632-634 A.D.
Hazrat Umer (رضی اللہ عنہ)	634-644 A.D.
Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ)	644-656 A.D.
Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ)	656-661 A.D.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ)

Birth	:	573 A.D.
Surname	:	Abu Bakr
Real name	:	Abdullah
Death	:	22 Jamadi-us-Sani (13 Hijra) 634 A.D.
Father's name	:	Usman Abu Qahafa
Mother's name	:	Salma Umm-ul-Khair

Hazrat Umer (رضی اللہ عنہ):

Birth	:	581 A.D.
Surname	:	Abu Hafs
Death	:	644 A.D.
Father's name	:	Khattab ibn Nufayl
Mother's name	:	Hantamah bint Hisham

Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ):

Birth	:	573 A.D.
Belong	:	Banu Umayyah
Surname	:	Abu Amar
Father's name	:	Affan
Mother's name	:	Arvi Bint-e-Kuraiz
Death	:	656 A.D.

Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ):

Father name	:	Abu Talib
Surname	:	Abu Turab
Death	:	Jan. 27, 661 A.D.
Father's name	:	Abi Talib
Mother's name	:	Fatima bint Asad

Generals in Islamic History :

Abu Sufiyan
Amir Hamza
Khalid-bin-Walid
Musa-bin-Naseer
Salah-ud-Din
Tariq-bin-Ziyad
Muhammad-bin-Qasim
Abu Ubaidah-bin-Jarah
Sad-bin-Waqas
Umer-bin-As
Sharjil-bin-Hassana
Abdur Rahman-bin-Abu Bakr
Akrama-bin-Abu Jahal

Muslim Calendar :

1. Moharram	2. Safar	3. Rabi-ul-Awwal	4. Rabi-us-Sani
5. Jamadi-ul-Awwal	6. Jamadi-us-Sani	7. Rajab	8. Shaaban
9. Ramazan	10. Shawwal	11. Ziqa'ad	12. Zilhaj

Important Angels: Angels are the creatures of Allah and they are made of light. They are invisible.

Hazrat Gibra'il (AS)	Who brought Allah's books, commands and messages to His Prophets.
Hazrat Meka'il (AS)	Incharge of protection and also to bring rains.
Hazrat Israfil (AS)	Who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgment.
Hazrat Izra'il (AS)	Incharge of taking the life of living creatures.

Other Important Angels :

Kiraman-Katabin	Incharge of right and left shoulders.
Munkar & Nakir	Incharge of grave.

Lineage of the Hazrat Muhammad Rasool Allah Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (صلی اللہ علیہ وعلیٰ آلہ واصحابہ وسلم):

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) was the son of Hazrat Abdullah, who was the son of Hazrat Abdul Mutalib, who was the son of Hazrat Hashim, who was the son of Hazrat Abd Manaf.

Names of the Holy Books:

Taurat	revealed to Prophet Musa (AS).
Zabur	revealed to Prophet Daud (AS).

Injeel	revealed to Prophet Isa (AS).
Quran-al-Karim	revealed to Prophet Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم)

Books of Different Religions :

Revealed Religion	**Holy Books**
Islam	Al-Quran
Jewish	Taurat
Christianity	Injeel

Other Religions

Hinduism	Vedas, Gita Puranas
Zoroastrianism	Zind-a-besta
Buddhism	Tripitak
Sikhism	Guru Granth Sahib

Names of Some Muslim Scholars:

Abu Kamil	A mathematician (Kitab-ul-Hind)
Al Farabi	A philosopher
Al Basudi	Geographer and Encyclopaedists
Al Bairuni	Geographer and Historian
Ibrahim-bin-Sina	Mathematician and Physician
Jabir-bin-Hayan	Chemist
Muhammad-bin-Musa	
Umer-i-Khayam	Mathematician
Yaqub-bin-Tariq	Astronomer
Yaqub Kundi	Musician

Ashra Mubashra: Those who were informed by the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) about the award of Paradise for them during their life-time are known as Ashra Mubashra. They are ten in number:

(1) Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(2) Hazrat Umer Farooq (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(3) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(4) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(5) Hazrat Abu Talha (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(6) Hazrat Zubair ibn Awam (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(7) Hazrat Abu Obaida ibn-al-Jarah (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(8) Hazrat Abdul Rehman ibn A'uf (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(9) Hazrat Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqas (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(10) Hazrat Saeed ibn Zaid (رضی اللہ عنہ)

SACRED PLACES ETC:

Ka'aba: It is the first mosque at Makkah the oldest city in the world. There is a black stone (Hajr-e-Aswad) housed in this mosque. This stone is believed to have been brought from Heaven.

Bait-ul-Mukaddas. It is the Qibla Awwal.

Mount Hira. It is a cave in Makkah where angel Gibra'il for the first time revealed the Message of Allah to our Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) at the age of 40.

Tur-e-Sina. It is the place (Mount Sinai) where Hazrat Musa (AS) Moses Prophet of Allah received Allah's message.

Janat-ul-Bakee. It is a graveyard where companions of the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) are buried.

SOME ISLAMIC TERMS:

1. **Islam.** It means complete submission to the will of Allah *i.e.* to submit to the orders of Allah and act with His commands.
2. **Mumins and Muslims.** Those who believe in Allah and obey Him.
3. **Musthhab.** Which is not clear rather it is correct or not.
4. **Makruh.** Mukruh is that which is not Haraam but is not appreciated.
5. **Kafar.** Anyone who does not believe in Allah, Islam (*i.e.* Tauhid, Prophets, Holy Revealed Books, Angels, Day of Judgment).
6. **Ramazan.** It is one of Islamic months specified for keeping fasts.

7. **Fasts.** They are observed during the holy month of Ramazan.
8. **Miraj Sharif.** One night, our Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) by the order of Allah, travelled from Makkah to Bait-ul-Muqaddas and then from there to the seven heavens and beyond where Allah wanted him. The Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) visited the Paradise and Hell and then returned to Makkah the same night. This is known as Miraj Sharif.
9. **Haraam.** Anything which is legally forbidden and absolutely proved to be so by Dalil-e-Qatai (undeniable argument). One who does it is Fasiq and deserves punishment.
10. **Makruh Tahrimi.** It is near about Haraam. It is forbidden and proved to be so by Dalil-e-Zanni, but who does not accept it is not Kafir but is very sinful.
11. **Makruh Tanzihi.** It is near about Hilal, the act of which brings God's blessings if avoided. If done, it is bad but not punishable.
12. **Mubah.** It is an act or doing of which brings neither any blessings nor punishment.
13. **Qira'at.** It is the recitation of the Holy Quran.
14. **Iman.** It means belief in Allah and all His qualities, angels, heavenly body and prophets by heart and to believe as true all that the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) brought from Allah and to proclaim this belief.
15. **Kufr.** It is the act of not believing in any one of the important articles of Iman.
16. **Shirk.** It is the act of making somebody share in Allah's qualities or in his person.
17. **A'itikaf.** Staying in a mosque or at home in a separate room for devotion and prayers is called A'itikaf in the last ten days of the month of Ramazan.
18. **Zakat.** It is that part of the wealth which is given away to the poor according to Allah's order. It is worked out at the rate of 2½% on 7½ Tola gold or 52½ Tola silver which remains with one for full one year.
19. **Sadaqa-e-Fitr.** It is that amount which is paid after the expiry of Ramazan on Eid day as a mark of gratitude. It is worked out equivalent to the marked value of two kilos of wheat on that day, and must be paid before Eid Prayer.

SOME MUSLIM HISTORIANS :

1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Umer Al-Waqdi, 747 A.D.
2. Ibne Sa'd-Abu Abdullah Al Basri 845 A.D.
3. Ahmed Bin Yahya Bin Jaber Al Balazri, 892 A.D.
4. Ibn Qatbah Abu Abad Muhammad Bin Muslim Al Kuni, 828 A.D. to 889 A.D.
5. Ahmed Bin Abi Yaqub Yaqubi, 897 A.D.
6. Uzzud Din Abdul Hassan Ibne Taser 1160 A.D. to 1234 A.D.
7. Abu Jaffer Muhammad Bin Jareer Tabri, 893 A.D. to 922 A.D.
8. Ibn-e-Khalmqan, 1211 A.D. to 1282 A.D.
9. Ibn-ul-Jozi, 1116 A.D. to 1201 A.D.
10. Ibn-e-Kaseer, 1301 A.D. to 1373 A.D.
11. Jalal-ud-Din Siyuti, 1445 to 1506 A.D.

****

SOME MUSLIM SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS

(i) ALLAMA DR. MUHAMMAD IQBAL (1877-1938): Born in Sialkot (Pakistan). After taking early education in Pakistan, took his Ph.D. degree from Germany. Regarded as one of the greatest philospher poets of the world. His national poetry inspired the Muslims to freedom. Wrote many poetical works, e.g. Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kalim, Zabur-e-Ajam etc.

(ii) Al-FARABI (870-950 A.D.): Born in Transoxiana in 870 A.D. He travelled widely and studied Aristotle and Plato and wrote many commentaries on these Greek philosphers. His works include al-Siyasha-al-Madaniyah (a treatise on political economy), Risala Fusus-al-Hakima (Gems of Wisdom) and Kitab-al-Musiqi-al-Kabir.

(iii) AL-RAZI (865-925 A.D.): Born at Rayy (Iran) in 865 A.D. He is regarded as one of the greatest physicians of medieval age. His books on medical science include Kitab-al-Hawi (the comprehensive book) in 20 volumes and Kitab-al-Asrar (the book of secrets).

(iv) IBN-ARABI (1165-1240 A.D.): Born in Murcia (Spain) in 1165 A.D. He was a great scholar, mystic and theologian. He travelled extensively and visited Baghdad, Mosal, Egypt, Asia Minor and Arabia. His book Al-Futuhat Al-Makkiya (Makkah Revelations) is very important.

(v) IBN-KHALDUN (1332-1406 A.D.): Born in Tunis in 1332 A.D. He is ranked among the greatest historians of all ages. Considered as the father of sociology. His Muqaddimah (Preface) of his work Kitab-al-Ibar contains his theory about the rise and fall of societies. He also served as Grand Qazi of Egypt.

(vi) IBN-SINA (980-1037 A.D.): Born near Bukhara. He was the greatest Muslim physician and scholar. Known as Avicenna in Europe. He wrote many works of which Kitab-ul-Shifa (the book of healing) and Kitab-ul-Insaf are important treatises on medicine and philosophy respectively.

(vii) JABIR IBN-HAYYAN (777-813 A.D.): Born near Kufah in 777 A.D. Discovered Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Aqua Regia etc. Regarded as the father of Chemistry. He obtained many substances like Antimony, Soda, Boric, Arsenic and Alum in pure form. His works include Kitab-al-Tajmi (Book of Concentration), Kitab-al-Rahmah and al-Zibaq-al-Sharqi.

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THE HOLY QURAN & HADITH

Q. What is the importance of the Holy Quran?
Ans. The Holy Quran is the sacred book which was revealed to the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). This divine book comprises of precepts of Islam which serve as a code of conduct for the Muslims. Billions of Muslims all over the world recite Holy Quran regularly. Thus it is the book which is read by majority of the world population.

Q. Which angel brought the divine revelation to the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?
Ans. Hazrat Jibrael (AS).

Q. What was the age of the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ) when he received the first revelation?
Ans. Forty years.

Q. At which place, the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ) received the first revelation?
Ans. Cave Hira (Ghar-e-Hira).

Q. What was the first revelation?
Ans. Translation, "Read in the name of Allah".

Q. In which month, the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ) received the first revelation?
Ans. On the 17th of the month of Ramadan.

Q. How much time it took for the complete revelation of the Holy Quran?
Ans. 22 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Q. What is the total number of Paras in the Holy Quran?
Ans. Thirty.

Q. What is the total number of Surahs in the Holy Quran?
Ans. 114.

Q. What is the number of Ayats in Holy Quran?
Ans. 6236 (In some books the no. of Ayats is given 6666).

Q. Which is the first Surah of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.

Q. Which is the last Surah of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Surah Al-Nas.

Q. Which is the longest Surah of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Surah Al-Baqrah.

Q. Which is the shortest Surah of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Surah Al-Kausar.

Q. Name the Surah of the Holy Quran which was first revealed to the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
Ans. Surah Al-Alaq.

Q. Which Surah was the last to be revealed?
Ans. Surah Al-Nasr.

Q. What is the number of Makki Surahs?
Ans. 87.

Q. What is the number of Madni Surahs?
Ans. 27.

Q. What is the name of those words in the Holy Quran whose meaning was not disclosed by the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?
Ans. Haroof-e-Mukatiyat.

Q. How many stages are there in the Holy Quran?
Ans. Seven stages.

Q. What is the name of the night in which the Holy Quran was first revealed?
Ans. Laila-tul-Qadar.

Q. What is the number of Surahs in the first stage of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Seven.

Q. How many Surahs are there in the second stage of the Holy Quran?
Ans. Five.

Q. What is the total number of Surahs in the

third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stage of the Holy Quran?

Ans. Seven, Fifteen, Eleven, Thirteen and Fifty-Six, respectively.

Q. **What is the total number of "Ruku" in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. 558 (According to some books 540).

Q. **What is the total number of Ayat-e-Waada in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. 1,000.

Q. **What is the total number of Ayat-e-Tasbeeh in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. 100.

Q. **What is the total number of Sajdah-e-Talawat in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. Fourteen.

Q. **What is the total number of Alphabets (Haroof) in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. 32,06,270.

Q. **What is the total number of Kalimat in the Holy Quran?**

Ans. 86,430.

Q. **Which Surah is called "Bab-ul-Quran"?**

Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.

Q. **For how many times advice has been given for the prayer (Salat)?**

Ans. Seven hundred (700).

Q. **Which Surah is called the Heart of Holy Quran?**

Ans. Surah Yaseen.

Q. **Which Sahabi (Companion) was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran?**

Ans. Hazrat Usman (رضي الله عنه).

Q. **Which Para contains the first Sajidah Talawat?**

Ans. Para number nine.

Q. **How many Parahs of Holy Quran commence with Haroof-e-Mukatiyat?**

Ans. Two.

Q. **How many Surahs start with Haroof-e-Mukatiyat?**

Ans. Five.

Q. **Which Surah of Holy Quran does not begin with Bismillah?**

Ans. Surah Al-Taubah.

Q. **According to Surah Al-Younas in how many days Allah created the universe?**

Ans. Six days.

Q. **How many doors does the Hell has according to the Holy Quran?**

Ans. Seven.

Q. **Which Surah is named after the name of a canal in the Paradise?**

Ans. Surah Al-Kausar.

Q. **Which Surah contains the mention of Yajooj Majooj?**

Ans. Surah Al-Ambia.

Q. **Which Surah was being recited by the sister of Hazrat Umer (رضي الله عنه) after listening to which he embraced Islam?**

Ans. Surah Al-Taha.

Q. **Which Surah had been recited by Hazrat Jaffar Tayyar before King Najashi?**

Ans. Surah Al-Mariam.

Q. **How many Surahs of the Holy Quran begin with the word "Subhan"?**

Ans. Seven.

Q. **Which Surah was completed first of all?**

Ans. Surah Al-Fatah.

Q. **What is meant by Rooh-ul-Amin?**

Ans. It is the title of Hazrat Jibrael (AS) as mentioned in the Holy Quran.

Q. **Which Caliph started the work of the compilation of the Holy Quran in written form?**

Ans. Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه).

Q. **Which Parah of the Holy Quran contains the first Sajdah-e-Talawat?**

Ans. Parah Number Nine.

Q. **Which Sahabi (Companion of Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet) is given the name of Jamia-ul-Quran?**

Ans. Hazrat Usman Ghani (رضي الله عنه).

Q. **What is the number of the Sahaba Karam who got the honour of writing the divine revelation?**

Ans. 35.

Q. **What is the number of the Muslim ladies who learnt the Holy Quran by heart (Hafiz-e-Quran) during the period of the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?**

Ans. Four ladies namely:

(1) Umul Momineen Hazrat Ayeshah Siddiqah (رضي الله عنها).

(2) Umul Momineen Hazrat Hifsa (رضي الله عنها).

(3) Umul Momineen Hazrat Um-e-Salma (رضي الله عنها).

(4) Ume Warqa bin Naufal (رضي الله عنها).

Q. **Who translated Holy Quran into the Persian language?**

Ans. The Holy Quran was translated into Persian by Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah.

Q. **When was the Holy Quran first translated into Urdu?**

Ans. Hazrat Shah Rafi-ud-Din translated the Holy Quran into Urdu in the year 1776.

Q. **In which language was the Holy Quran translated first of all?**

Ans. Latin language

Q. **In which year, the Holy Quran was recorded in the Kufi script?**

Ans. 160 A.H.

Q. **Give the name of the stage of the Holy Quran in which Surah Al-Yaseen is located.**

Ans. In the 5th stage.

Q. How many Surahs of the Holy Quran consist of only one Ruku each?

Ans. 36 Surahs.

Q. Which Ghazwah has been mentioned in the Surah Al-Imran?

Ans. Ghazwah Uhad (Battle of Uhad).

Q. Magicians of which country have been mentioned in Surah Al-Airaf?

Ans. Egypt.

Q. In which Ayat of Surah Al-Hood, Hazrat Noah (AS) was ordered to prepare a boat?

Ans. 37th Ayat of Surah Al-Hood.

Q. What is the colour of the clothes of the resident of Paradise?

Ans. Green.

Q. Give the name of that Surah of the Holy Quran which contains Bismillah twice.

Ans. Surah Al-Namal.

Q. Which Surah contains the narrative of the defeat of Abraha?

Ans. Surah Al-Feel.

AL-HADITH

Q. What is the literal meaning of the term Al-Hadith?

Ans. Al-Hadith is the saying of Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ) which is narrated by any of his Companions (Sahaba Karam).

Q. What is a Musnad?

Ans. It is a type of Hadith in which narration reaches a Sahabi through authenticated narrators in a continuous manner.

Q. What is "Musalsal Halaf"?

Ans. It is a Hadith in which all narrators take hand in hand while narrating in order to give surety.

Q. Define "Musalsal Aleed".

Ans. In this type of Hadith, all narrators take hand in hand while narrating to give surety.

Q. What is Hadith Mutasil?

Ans. In this Hadith, chain of narrators is complete without a break.

Q. Define "Hadith Munqatah".

Ans. In Hadith Munqatah, the chain of narrators is broken at a Tabee.

Q. What is Hadith Mursil?

Ans. In this Hadith, the chain of narration should break at a Sahabi only viz. the Tabee must quote directly from the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q. What is Hadith Muzil?

Ans. In this Hadith, two or more than two narrators may be unknown.

Q. What is Hadith Mu'anan?

Ans. In this Hadith, a narrator must use the word UN while narrating.

Q. Define Hadith Muajam?

Ans. It is the Hadith in which the narrator does not know the name of another narrator and uses the word 'Rajal'.

Q. Give the names of the six books which are called Sahah-e-Sitta.

Ans.
(1) Sahih Bukhari
(2) Sahih Muslim
(3) Sunan Abu Daud
(4) Sunan Tirmzi
(5) Sunan Nisai
(6) Sunan Ibn-e-Majah

Q. What is Sahih Bukhari?

Ans. It is considered the most authentic book on Hadith. Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari compiled this book which comprises of 9,082 Ahadith.

Q. What is Sahih Muslim?

Ans. Imam Muslim Qasheeri Nishapuri compiled this work which consists of about 4,000 Ahadith. Sahih Muslim is regarded as the second most authentic work after Sahih Bukhari.

Q. Throw light on Sunan 'Tirmzi'.

Ans. It is a collection of Ahadith which was compiled by Imam Muhammad bin Isa Tirmzi.

Q. What is Sunan Abu Daud?

Ans. Imam Abu Daud Sajistani compiled this work of Ahadith. There are 4,800 Ahadith in this collection.

Q. What is Sunan Nisai?

Ans. This collection of Ahadith is the work of Imam Abu Abdul Rehman Ahmed bin Shoaib Nisai. It contains 5,761 Ahadith.

Q. Sunan Ibn-e-Majah is great work of Hadith which is distinguish for its beautiful arrangement. Comment.

Ans. Imam Muhammad Abu Abdullah Ibn Majah compiled this work which comprises of 4,000 Ahadith. In this book, the Ahadith have been arranged in a beautiful manner.

Q. What is the importance of Ahadith?

Ans. Hadith is the second most authentic source of Islamic jurisprudence.

Q. Give the types of Hadith in term of meaning.

Ans. There are three types:
(1) Hadith Qauli (2) Hadith Faeli
(3) Hadith Taqriri

Q. Give the types of Hadith in term of 'Sanad'.

Ans. There are three types:
(1) Hadith Marfu (2) Hadith Mauqoof
(3) Hadith Maqtu

Give the types of Hadith in term of narrators.

Ans. There are four types: (1) Hadith Matwatar (2) Hadith Mashhoor (3) Hadith Aziz (4) Hadith Ghareeb

Q. What is Sahih?

Ans. It is the Hadith whose narrators are Adil and whose sanad is Mutasil.

Q. Give the number of Ahadith which have been narrated by Hazrat Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه).

Ans. 5,374.

Q. How many Ahadith are related to Hazrat Ayeshah (رضي الله عنها)?

Ans. 2,210.

Q. What is meant by the word Tabaeen?

Ans. The Tabi'un-meaning "followers" — are the generation of Muslims who were born after the passing of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) but who were contemporaries of the Sahaba ("companions").

Q. Give the names of Aema Muhaddaseen.

Ans. Imam Abu Hanifah, Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal, Asad bin Musa, Usman bin Abi Shaibah and Ishaq bin Rahu etc.

Expected Sure Shot+ Questions

1. **In which Surah of Quran, there is mention of Zulqarnain?**
   (A) A'ssuff **(B) Alkahaf✓**
   (C) Al Mujadala (D) Al Imran
2. **Muslims are the best of all due to:**
   (A) Justice (B) Simplicity
   (C) Truthfulness✓ (D) Moderation
3. **Sahib Us-Ser is the nickname of:**
   (A) Hazrat Huzaifa (R.A)✓
   (B) Hazrat Uqba (R.A)
   (C) Hazrat Saad (R.A)
   (D) Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
4. **Masjid-e-Khaif is located in:**
   (A) Muzdilifa (B) Arafat
   (C) Mina✓ (D) None
5. **Ghassel-ul-Malaika is the title of:**
   (A) Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A)
   (B) Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A)
   (C) Hazrat Hanzala (R.A)✓
   (D) Hazrat Jaffar (R.A)
6. **Who was the grandfather of the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen Holy Prophet (PBUH)?**
   (A) Hazrat Abu Talib
   (B) Hazrat Abbas (RA)
   (C) Hazrat Abdul Muttalib✓
7. **Who was a historian, jurist, philosopher, as well as a politician?**
   (A) Shams-ud-Din Ibn-i-Khalkan
   (B) Abdur Rehman Ibn Khaldoon✓
   (C) Abu Bakar Muhammad Ibn-i-Yahya
8. **When law of inheritence was revealed?**
   (A) Three Hijrah
   (B) Four Hijrah✓
   (C) Five Hijrah (D) Six Hijrah
9. **Who was the last Commander-in-Chief for Ghazwa-e-Mautah?**
   (A) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)✓
   (B) Abdur Rehman bin Auf (R.A)
   (C) Abdullah bin Rawaha (R.A)
10. **Whose title is Asad-ullah?**
    (A) Omar (R.A) **(B) Ali (R.A) ✓**
    (C) Usman (R.A)
11. **Who was born inside Kaaba?**
    (A) Zaid (R.A) (B) Usman (R.A)
    (C) Ali (R.A) ✓
12. **Ali (R.A) was married to Fatima (R.A) in?**
    (A) 5 Hijrah **(B) 2 Hijrah✓**
    (C) 4 Hijrah
13. **Africa was conquered in the reign of?**
    (A) Omar (R.A) **(B) Usman (R.A)✓**
    (C) Ali (R.A)
14. **Hazrat Usman (R.A) migrated?**
    (A) Thrice (B) Once **(C) Twice✓**
15. **Corpse of Usman (R.A) remained unburied for?**
    (A) 3 days✓ (B) 5 days
    (C) 1 days
16. **Usman (R.A) was younger to the Prophet (S.A.W) by?**
    (A) 3 years (B) 4 years

(C) 5 years✓

17. Who liberated Bilal (R.A)?
(A) Omar (R.A)
(B) Abu Bakr (R.A) ✓
(C) Ali (R.A)

18. First to accept Islam among men was?
(A) Ali (R.A)✓ (B) Zaid (R.A)
(C) Abu Bakr (R.A)

19. Younas (A.S) remained in the belly of the whale?
(A) 20 days **(B) 40 days✓**
(C) 10 days

20. Messengers mentioned in the Quran are?
(A) 23 **(B) 25✓**
(C) 28

21. Which Prophet is most mentioned in the Holy Quran?
(A) Jesus (A.S)
(B) Dawood (A.S)
(C) Moses (A.S) ✓

22. "Sahaif" revealed on Idress (A.S) were?
(A) 30✓ (B) 40
(C) 50

23. Who is called "Khateeb-ul-Anbia"?
(A) Hood (A.S) (B) Nuh (A.S)
(C) Shoaib (A.S) ✓

24. Who could play flute very well?
(A) Hood (A.S)✓ (B) Nuh (A.S)
(C) Yaqoob (A.S)

25. Who is called "Zul-Nun"?
(A) Moosa (A.S)
(B) Younas (A.S)✓
(C) Jesus (A.S)

26. Which Messenger made "Soap"?
(A) Younas (A.S) (B) Nuh (A.S)
(C) Saleh (A.S) ✓

27. "Sahaif" revealed on Ibrahim (A.S) were?
(A) 3✓ (B) 4
(C) 5

28. Ayub (A.S) was well-known for?
(A) Tolerance **(B) Patience✓**
(C) Love

29. How many Prophets came to Bani-Israil?
(A) 50 thousand (B) 60 thousand
(C) 70 thousand✓

30. Who conquered Egypt?
(A) Amar bin Al-Aas (R.A)✓
(B) Ali (R.A) (C) Usman (R.A)

31. Banu Ghassan is in?
(A) Iraq✓ (B) Syria
(C) Egypt

32. Battle of Yamama was fought against?
(A) Romans (B) Egyptians
(C) Musailma Kazzab✓

33. Who penned down peace treaty on the conquest of Jerusalem?
(A) Omar (R.A)✓ (B) Ali (R.A)
(C) Khalid Bin Walid (R.A)

34. Koofa was built on the orders of?
(A) Usman (R.A) (B) Ali (R.A)
(C) Omar (R.A)✓

35. Tripoli was conquered in the reign of?
(A) Usman (R.A)✓ (B) Omar (R.A)
(C) Ali (R.A)

36. Which battle decided the fate of Syria?
(A) Badr (B) Yarmuk
(C) Hunain✓

37. Omar (R.A) established regular military institution in?
(A) 10 Hijrah (B) 13 Hijrah
(C) 15 Hijrah✓

38. Muslims martyred in the war against Musailma Kazzab were?
(A) 12000 (B) 1500
(C) 1300
(D) 1000✓

39. When Usman (R.A) accepted Islam, what was his age?
(A) 30 years **(B) 34 years✓**
(C) 40 years

40. Abu Ayub Ansari (R.A) is buried in?
(A) Mecca (B) Egypt
(C) Constantinople✓

41. Which battle was fought between Ali (R.A) and Ameer Muawiya (R.A)?
(A) Safeen✓ (B) Jaml (C) Mota

42. Mother of Hazrat Ali (R.A) was?
(A) Asma (R.A)
(B) Fatima (R.A)✓
(C) Salma (R.A)

43. Bait-ul-Muqaddas was conquered in the reign of?
(A) Abu Bakr (R.A) (B) Ali (R.A)
(C) Omar (R.A)✓

44. Wife of Usman (R.A) was?
(A) Nayla (R.A)
(B) Ruqayya (R.A)✓
(C) Zainab (R.A)

45. Length of the Ameer-ul-Momenin canal is?
(A) 90 miles **(B) 99 miles✓**
(C) 79 miles

46. Rate of Zakat is?
(A) 2% (B) 3% **(C) 2 1/2%✓**

47. House of Usman (R.A) remained besieged for?
(A) 40 days✓ (B) 45 days
(C) 30 days

48. Ali (R.A) changed his capital from Madina to?
(A) Syria **(B) Koofa✓**
(C) Basra

49. Khusro Pervaiz was the king of?
(A) Rome (B) Egypt
(C) Iran✓

50. Najeebullah is the title of:
(A) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(B) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(D) None✓

Geography:

Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of Earth. The first person to use the word "γεωγραφία" was Eratosthenes (276–194 BC). Geography is an all-encompassing discipline that seeks an understanding of the Earth and its human and natural complexities—not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. It is often defined in terms of the two branches of human geography and physical geography. The four historical traditions in geographical research are: spatial analyses of natural and the human phenomena, area studies of places and regions, studies of human-land relationships, and the Earth sciences. Geography has been called "the world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and the physical sciences".

Introduction

Geography is a systematic study of the Earth and its features. Traditionally, geography has been associated with cartography and place names. Although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation. Geographers study the space and the temporal database distribution of phenomena, processes, and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. Because space and place affect a variety of topics, such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals, geography is highly interdisciplinary. The interdisciplinary nature of the geographical approach depends on an attentiveness to the relationship between physical and human phenomena and its spatial patterns.

Names of places...are not geography...know by heart a whole gazetteer full of them would not, in itself, constitute anyone a geographer. Geography has higher aims than this: it seeks to classify phenomena (alike of the natural and of the political world, in so far as it treats of the latter), to compare, to generalize, to ascend from effects to causes, and, in doing so, to trace out the laws of nature and to mark their influences upon man. This is 'a description of the world'—that is Geography. In a word Geography is a Science—a thing not of mere names but of argument and reason, of cause and effect.

Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. The latter examines the natural environment, and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. The difference between these approaches led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography and concerns the interactions between the environment and humans.

BRANCHES

Physical geography

Physical geography (or physiography) focuses on geography as an Earth science. It aims to understand the physical problems and the issues of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns (biosphere).

Human geography

Human geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape the human society. It encompasses the human, political, cultural, social and economic aspects.

- **Human geography can be divided into many broad categories, such as:**

Various approaches to the study of human geography have also arisen through time and include:

- Behavioral geography
- Feminist geography
- Culture theory
- Geosophy

Integrated geography

Integrated geography is concerned with the description of the spatial interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways that human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between the human and the physical geography, as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change, a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in the environmental geography include: emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and political ecology.

Geomatics

Geomatics is concerned with the application of computers to the traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography. Geomatics emerged from the quantitative revolution in geography in the mid-1950s. Today, geomatics methods include spatial analysis, Geographic information systems (GIS), Remote sensing, and Global positioning systems (GPS). Geomatics has led to a revitalization of some geography departments, especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the 1950s.

Regional geography

Regional geography is concerned with the description of the unique characteristics of a particular region such as it natural or human elements. The main aim is to understand, or define the uniqueness, or character of a particular region that consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization, which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions.

Related fields

- Urban planning, regional planning, and spatial planning: Use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop (or not develop) the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography.
- Regional science: In the 1950s, the regional science movement led by Walter Isard arose to provide a more quantitative and analytical base to geographical questions, in contrast to the descriptive tendencies of traditional geography programs. Regional science comprises the body of knowledge in which the spatial dimension plays a fundamental role, such as regional economics, resource management, location theory, urban and regional planning, transport and communication, human geography, population distribution, landscape ecology, and environmental quality.
- Interplanetary Sciences: While the discipline of geography is normally concerned with the Earth, the term can also be informally used to describe the study of other worlds, such as the planets of the Solar System and even beyond. The study of systems larger than the Earth itself usually forms part of Astronomy or Cosmology. The study of other planets is usually called planetary science. Alternative terms such as Areology (the study of Mars) have been proposed but are not widely used.

Techniques

As spatial interrelationships are key to this synoptic science, maps are a key tool. Classical cartography has been joined by a more modern approach to geographical analysis, computer-based geographic information systems (GIS).

In their study, geographers use four interrelated approaches:

- Systematic — Groups geographical knowledge into categories that can be explored globally.
- Regional — Examines systematic relationships between categories for a specific region or location on the planet.
- Descriptive — Simply specifies the locations of features and populations.
- Analytical — Asks *why* we find features and populations in a specific geographic area.

Cartography

Cartography studies the representation of the Earth's surface with abstract symbols (map making). Although other subdisciplines of geography rely on maps for presenting their analyses, the actual making of maps is abstract enough to be regarded separately. Cartography has grown from a collection of drafting techniques into an actual science.

Cartographers must learn cognitive psychology and ergonomics to understand which symbols convey information about the Earth most effectively, and behavioural psychology to induce the readers of their maps to act on the information. They must learn geodesy and fairly advanced mathematics to understand how the shape of the Earth affects the distortion of map symbols projected onto a flat surface for viewing. It can be said, without much controversy, that cartography is the seed from which the larger field of geography grew. Most geographers will cite a childhood fascination with maps as an early sign they would end up in the field.

Geographic information systems

Geographic information systems (GIS) deal with the storage of information about the Earth for automatic retrieval by a computer, in an accurate manner appropriate to the information's purpose. In addition to all of the other subdisciplines of geography, GIS specialists must understand computer science and database systems. GIS has revolutionized the field of cartography: nearly all mapmaking is now done with the assistance of some form of GIS software. GIS also refers to the science of using GIS software and GIS techniques to represent, analyse, and predict the spatial relationships. In this context, GIS stands for Geographic Information Science.

Remote sensing

Remote sensing is the science of obtaining information about Earth features from measurements made at a distance. Remotely sensed data comes in many forms, such as satellite imagery, aerial photography, and data obtained from hand-held sensors. Geographers increasingly use remotely sensed data to obtain information about the Earth's land surface, ocean, and atmosphere, because it: a) supplies objective information at a variety of spatial scales (local to global), b) provides a synoptic view of the area of interest, c) allows access to distant and inaccessible sites, d) provides spectral information outside the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, and e) facilitates studies of how features/areas change over time. Remotely sensed data may be analysed either independently of, or in conjunction with other digital data layers (e.g., in a Geographic Information System).

Quantitative methods

Geostatistics deal with quantitative data analysis, specifically the application of statistical methodology to the exploration of geographic phenomena. Geostatistics is used extensively in a variety of fields, including hydrology, geology, petroleum exploration, weather analysis, urban planning, logistics, and epidemiology. The mathematical basis for geostatistics derives from cluster analysis, linear discriminant analysis and non-parametric statistical tests, and a variety of other subjects. Applications of geostatistics rely heavily on geographic information systems, particularly for the interpolation (estimate) of unmeasured points. Geographers are making notable contributions to the method of quantitative techniques.

Qualitative methods

Geographic qualitative methods, or ethnographical research techniques, are used by human geographers. In cultural geography there is a tradition of employing qualitative research techniques, also used in anthropology and sociology. Participant observation and in-depth interviews provide human geographers with qualitative data.

History

The oldest known world maps date back to ancient Babylon from the 9th century BC. The best known Babylonian world map, however, is the *Imago Mundi* of 600 BC. The map as reconstructed by Eckhard Unger shows Babylon on the Euphrates, surrounded by a circular landmass showing Assyria, Urartuand several cities, in turn surrounded by a "bitter river" (Oceanus), with seven islands arranged around it so as to form a seven-pointed star. The accompanying text mentions seven outer regions beyond the encircling ocean. The descriptions of five of them have survived. In contrast

to the *Imago Mundi*, an earlier Babylonian world map dating back to the 9th century BC depicted Babylon as being further north from the center of the world, though it is not certain what that center was supposed to represent.

The ideas of Anaximander (c. 610 BC-c. 545 BC): considered by later Greek writers to be the true founder of geography, come to us through fragments quoted by his successors. Anaximander is credited with the invention of the gnomon, the simple, yet efficient Greek instrument that allowed the early measurement of latitude. Thales is also credited with the prediction of eclipses. The foundations of geography can be traced to the ancient cultures, such as the ancient, medieval, and early modern Chinese. The Greeks, who were the first to explore geography as both art and science, achieved this through Cartography, Philosophy, and Literature, or through Mathematics. There is some debate about who was the first person to assert that the Earth is spherical in shape, with the credit going either to Parmenides or Pythagoras. Anaxagoras was able to demonstrate that the profile of the Earth was circular by explaining eclipses. However, he still believed that the Earth was a flat disk, as did many of his contemporaries. One of the first estimates of the radius of the Earth was made by Eratosthenes.

The first rigorous system of latitude and longitude lines is credited to Hipparchus. He employed a sexagesimal system that was derived from Babylonian mathematics. The meridians were sub-divided into 360°, with each degree further subdivided 60′ (minutes). To measure the longitude at different location on Earth, he suggested using eclipses to determine the relative difference in time. The extensive mapping by the Romans as they explored new lands would later provide a high level of information for Ptolemy to construct detailed atlases. He extended the work of Hipparchus, using a grid system on his maps and adopting a length of 56.5 miles for a degree.

From the 3rd century onwards, Chinese methods of geographical study and writing of geographical literature became much more complex than what was found in Europe at the time (until the 13th century). Chinese geographers such as Liu An, Pei Xiu, Jia Dan, Shen Kuo, Fan Chengda, Zhou Daguan, and Xu Xiake wrote important treatises, yet by the 17th century advanced ideas and methods of Western-style geography were adopted in China.

During the Middle Ages, the fall of the Roman empire led to a shift in the evolution of geography from Europe to the Islamic world. Muslim geographers such as Muhammad al-Idrisi produced detailed world maps (such as Tabula Rogeriana), while other geographers such as Yaqut al-Hamawi, Abu Rayhan Biruni, Ibn Battuta, and Ibn Khaldun provided detailed accounts of their journeys and the geography of the regions they visited. Turkish geographer, Mahmud al-Kashgari drew a world map on a linguistic basis, and later so did Piri Reis (Piri Reis map). Further, Islamic scholars translated and interpreted the earlier works of the Romans and the Greeks and established the House of Wisdom in Baghdad for this purpose. Abū Zayd al-Balkhī, originally from Balkh, founded the "Balkhī school" of terrestrial mapping in Baghdad. Suhrāb, a late tenth century Muslim geographer accompanied a book of geographical coordinates, with instructions for making a rectangular world map with equirectangular projection or cylindrical equidistant projection.

Abu Rayhan Biruni (976-1048) first described a polar equi-azimuthal equidistant projection of the celestial sphere. He was regarded as the most skilled when it came to mapping cities and measuring the distances between them, which he did for many cities in the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. He often combined astronomical readings and mathematical equations, in order to develop methods of pin-pointing locations by recording degrees of latitude and longitude. He also developed similar techniques when it came to measuring the heights of mountains, depths of the valleys, and expanse of the horizon. He also discussed human geography and the planetary habitability of the Earth. He also calculated the latitude of Kath, Khwarezm, using the maximum altitude of the Sun, and solved a complex geodesic equation in order to accurately compute the Earth's circumference, which were close to modern values of the Earth's circumference. His estimate of 6,339.9 km for the Earth radius was only 16.8 km less than the modern value of 6,356.7 km. In contrast to his predecessors, who measured the Earth's circumference by sighting the Sun simultaneously from two different locations, al-Biruni developed a new method of using trigonometric calculations, based on the angle between a plain and mountain top, which yielded

more accurate measurements of the Earth's circumference, and made it possible for it to be measured by a single person from a single location.

The European Age of Discovery during the 16th and the 17th centuries, where many new lands were discovered and accounts by European explorers such as Christopher Columbus, Marco Polo, and James Cook revived a desire for both accurate geographic detail, and more solid theoretical foundations in Europe. The problem facing both explorers and geographers was finding the latitude and longitude of a geographic location. The problem of latitude was solved long ago but that of longitude remained; agreeing on what zero meridian should be was only part of the problem. It was left to John Harrison to solve it by inventing the chronometer H-4 in 1760, and later in 1884 for the International Meridian Conference to adopt by convention the Greenwich meridian as zero meridian.

The 18th and the 19th centuries were the times when geography became recognized as a discrete academic discipline, and became part of a typical university curriculum in Europe (especially Paris and Berlin). The development of many geographic societies also occurred during the 19th century, with the foundations of the Société de Géographie in 1821, the Royal Geographical Society in 1830, Russian Geographical Society in 1845, American Geographical Society in 1851, and the National Geographic Society in 1888. The influence of Immanuel Kant, Alexander von Humboldt, Carl Ritter, and Paul Vidal de la Blache can be seen as a major turning point in geography from a philosophy to an academic subject.

Over the past two centuries, the advancements in technology with computers have led to the development of geometrics. and new practices such as participant observation and geostatistics being incorporated into geography's portfolio of tools. In the West during the 20th century, the discipline of geography went through four major phases: environmental determinism, regional geography, the quantitative revolution, and critical geography. The strong interdisciplinary links between geography and the sciences of geology and botany, as well as economics, sociology and demographics have also grown greatly, especially as a result of Earth System Science that seeks to understand the world in a holistic view.

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Expected Questions FOR COMING EXAMS.

1. Instrument used for the measurement of wind speed is called:

(A) Altimeter (B) Barometer
(C) Anemometer✓ (D) None of these

2. Vernal equinox occurs on:

(A) December 21 (B) September 23
(C) June 21 **(D) None of these✓**

3. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is:

(A) 750 mm. **(B) 760 mm.✓**
(C) 770 mm. (D) None of these

4. When there is an active upward ascent of lighter warm air over the cold dense air, the front is called:

(A) Cold front **(B) Warm front✓**
(C) Occuluded front (D) None of these

5. On 21st of June, the Sun shines vertically on the:

(A) Tropic of Capricorn **(B) Tropic of Cancer✓**
(C) Equator (D) Arctic Circle

6. The hot molten material erupted from a volcano is called:

(A) Lava✓ (B) Magma
(C) Pyro-clast (D) None of these

7. The point in the Earth from where seismic waves spread out in all directions is:

(A) Seismic center (B) Epicenter
(C) Earthquake Focus✓ (D) None of these

8. The continental crust ranges from:

(A) 7 to 20 km in thickness (B) 20 to 70 km in thickness
(C) 40 to 150 km in thickness **(D) None of these✓**

9. Marble is a :

(A) Sedimentary rock (B) Igneous rock

(C) Metamorphic rock✓ (D) None of these

10. Yardang is produced by:
(A) River (B) Glacier
(C) Wind✓ (D) Volcanic activity

11. Continental glacier produces the following feature on the Earth surface:
(A) V-shaped valley (B) U-shaped valley
(C) Hanging valley (D) None of these✓

12. The deepest point in the ocean bottom is in:
(A) Indian ocean (B) Atlantic ocean
(C) Pacific ocean✓ (D) Arctic ocean

13. The flat ocean bottom lying near the continents is called:
(A) Peneplain (B) Archipelagic apron
(C) Lacustrine plain (D) None of these✓

14. Benguela current flows near the western coast of:
(A) Australia (B) South America
(C) Plain✓ (D) None of these

15. Waves are caused by:
(A) Gravitational force of moon (B) Gravit-ational force on Earth✓
(C) Sunrays (D) None of these

16. Conical projection is best suited for:
(A) Polar Regions (B) Equatorial Regions
(C) Temperate latitude✓ (D) None of these

17. Zero degree meridian is:
(A) 15° east of Prime Meridian (B) 10° east of Prime Meridian
(C) 5° west of Prime Meridian (D) None of these✓

18. A map on RF 1:2400 will be:
(A) A large-scale map (B) Small-scale map
(C) Medium-scale map✓ (D) None of these

19. Lines showing place of equal rainfall are called:
(A) Isohalines (B) Isobars
(C) Isopleths (D) None of these✓

20. Sea water contains on the average about:
(A) 3.5% Salt✓ (B) 2.7% Salt
(C) 7.1% Salt (D) None of these

21. Lines of equal distribution of pressure are called:
(A) Isopleths (B) Isotherms
(C) Isobars✓ (D) None of these

22. According to Ferret's Law, winds are deflected:
(A) To their right in the northern hemisphere✓ (B) To their left in northern hemis-phere
(C) Not deflected at all (D) None of these

23. Thermal equator is located:
(A) At the equator (B) North of equator✓
(C) South equator (D) None of these

24. Orographic rainfall is affected by:
(A) Relief features✓ (B) Distance from the sea
(C) Distance from the equator (D) None of these

25. Line graphs are used for depicting:
(A) Temperature of place✓ (B) Rainfall of a place
(C) Growth of population (D) None of these

26. Meanders are created by:
(A) River action✓ (B) Action of wind
(C) Action of glacier (D) None of these

27. Equatorial climate has:
(A) No dry season✓ (B) Short dry season
(C) Long dry season (D) None of these

28. Oxygen in the atmosphere is:
(A) 78% (B) 71%✓
(C) 59% (D) None of these

29. Density of sea water ranges from:
(A) 1.027 to 1.028✓ (B) 1.010 to 1.025
(C) 1.000 to 1.020 (D) None of these

30. West-wind drift is a:
(A) Circumpolar drift✓ (B) Current of South Pacific Ocean
(C) Current of South Atlantic Ocean (D) None of these

31. Limestone is a:
(A) Meta-morphic rock (B) Sedime-ntary rock✓
(C) Igneous rock (D) None of these

32. The material thrown out during an eruption is:
(A) Solid (B) Liquid✓
(C) Gaseous (D) None of these

33. The cold air mass is:
(A) Conditionally unstable✓ (B) Stable
(C) Unstable (D) None of these

34. Weathering is caused by:
(A) Great range of temperature✓ (B) Great range of rainfall
(C) Action of wind (D) None of these

35. Simple conical projections with one standard parallel are used for:
(A) Maps for higher latitudes (B) Maps for the polar regions
(C) Maps for the lower latitudes (D) None of these✓

36. **Tornadoes affect areas ranging from:**
(A) A few yards to a quarter of a mile in diameter
(B) A few furlongs to about 5 miles in diameter
(C) **A few mile to about 10 miles in diameter✓**
(D) None of these

37. **On a weather map the word 'L':**
(A) **Denotes a low pressure zone✓**
(B) Denotes a low temperature zone
(C) Denotes a low rainfall zone
(D) None of these

38. **Large-scale maps are used for:**
(A) **Small areas✓**
(B) Large areas
(C) Areas of moderate extent
(D) None of these

39. **In a wave water particles move only:**
(A) Near the coast
(B) In deep water
(C) In shallow water
(D) **None of these✓**

40. **The inner core of the Earth is:**
(A) **Solid✓**
(B) Liquid
(C) Semi-solid
(D) None of these

41. **Weather describes the condition of .... at any one time.**
(A) The Earth
(B) The land surface
(C) **The atmosphere✓**
(D) The lonos-phere
(e) Space
(f) None of these

42. **Seasonally increases with:**
(A) **Latitude✓**
(B) Distance from sea
(C) Altitude
(D) Aspect
(e) Longitude
(f) None of these

43. **The temperature decreases with increasingly altitude by 1°C for every .... rise.**
(A) 100 ft
(B) 150 m
(C) **165 m✓**
(D) 250 m
(e) 300 m
(f) None of these

44. **Water vapour turns into clouds in the atmosphere when:**
(A) It rains
(B) The temperature rises
(C) **Dew point is reached✓**
(D) Evaporation takes place
(e) Relative humidity
(f) None of these

45. **Up-draught and down-draught in a cumulo-nimbus cloud lead to the formation of:**
(A) Lightening
(B) Hail
(C) **Thunder✓**
(D) Snow
(e) Any other

46. **The air in the middle of a typhoon is:**
(A) **Rising✓**
(B) Descending
(C) Blowing in a clockwise spiral
(D) Gusty and variable
(e) None of these

47. **Oceanic plates are made up of .... rocks.**
(A) **Basaltic✓**
(B) Granite
(C) Acidic
(D) Mantle

48. **Which of the following statement is NOT true:**
(A) The core is made chiefly of nickel and iron
(B) There is an outer (liquid) and inner (solid) core
(C) The mantle is made of liquid ultra boric rocks
(D) The crust, or lithosphere, is made of rigid crystal plates
(e) **Earthquake waves pass through the core but not through the mantle✓**

49. **Young fold mountains are found where crystal plates:**
(A) Diverge
(B) **Collide✓**
(C) Are newly formed
(D) Are thinnest
(e) None of these

50. **The retreat of the waterfall up stream results in:**
(A) Potholes
(B) Rapids
(C) Bluffs
(D) Floodplain
(e) **Gorge✓**
(f) None of these

51. **Which type of erosion is not typical of a desert?**
(A) Abrasion
(B) **Plucking✓**
(C) Attrition
(D) Deflation
(e) None of these

52. **A glacier lengthens when:**
(A) The climate gets warmer
(B) The climate gets drier
(C) **The rate of accu-mulation of ice exceeds the rate of melting✓**
(D) The gradient of the glacier valley steepens
(e) There is a state of equilibrium between snowfall and the rate of melting
(f) None of these

53. **On earth surface, water cover is:**
(A) 50%
(B) 60%
(C) **70%✓**
(D) 80%
(e) None of these

54. **Continental shelf is:**
(A) **A link between ocean and land✓**
(B) A broad level plain forming greater part of the ocean
(C) The deepest part of the ocean
(D) A steep slope stretching to the sea plain
(e) None of these

55. **The strength of wave action depends on all**

these except:
(A) **Currents in the set✓** (B) Wind strength
(C) Length of fetch (D) Depth of coastal water
(e) Height of waves (f) None of these

56. **The sea-water on the average contains:**
(A) **3.5% salt✓** (B) 5% salt
(C) 10% salt (D) 2.5% salt
(e) 4.5% salt (f) None of these

57. **Neap tides occur ....**
(A) At the full and new quarter moon days (B) **When the Sun, Moon and Earth are in one straight line✓**
(C) (D)

58. **Best suited projection for Pakistan is ....**
(A) Conical (B) Zenithal
(C) Mercator (D) Cylin-drical equal area
(e) **Conven-tional✓** (f) None of these

59. **A portable measure for pressure is ....**
(A) A Stevenson screen (B) An anemometer
(C) **An aneroid baro-meter✓** (D) A maximum and minimum therm-ometer set
(e) A mercury column

60. **Small-scale maps are used for:**
(A) Small areas (B) Areas of moderate extent
(C) **Large areas✓** (D) None of these

61. **Calcareous rocks are .... rocks.**
(A) **Sedimentary✓** (B) Igneous
(C) Metamorphic (D) None of these

62. **Most of the rainfall received in Pakistan by ....**
(A) Westerlies (B) Mountain and valley winds
(C) **Monsoon Winds✓** (D) None of these

63. **Organic deposits are mostly found over ....**
(A) Continent shelf (B) Continent Slope
(C) **Deep Sea plain✓** (D) None of these

64. **Irrigation is a .... feature.**
(A) Cultural (B) Natural
(C) **Topographic✓** (D) None of these

65. **Standard parallel is a part of .... projection.**
(A) Cylindrical (B) **Conical✓**
(C) Zenithal (D) None of these

66. **Projections are called:**
(A) Mathematical (B) Conical
(C) **Zenithal✓** (D) None of these

67. **Conical projections are suitable for ....**
(A) Tropical (B) **Temperate✓**
(C) Polar areas (D) None of these

68. **........ is the best method of drawing distribution maps.**
(A) **Dot method✓** (B) Shade method
(C) Diagrammatic method (D) None of these

69. **A low pressure areas is called:**
(A) **Cyclone✓** (B) Anti-cyclone
(C) Wedge (D) None of these

70. **Zenithal projections are mostly used for .... areas.**
(A) Equatorial (B) Tropical
(C) **Polar✓** (D) None of these

71. **The feature not due to glaciation is a:**
(A) **Wadi✓** (B) Cirque
(C) Fiord (D) None of these

72. **Loess found in Northern China is:**
(A) Mountain Screes (B) Volcanic ash
(C) **River debris✓** (D) None of these

73. **An example of an igneous rock is:**
(A) Clay (B) Sand
(C) **Granite✓** (D) Slate

74. **The moraine which is formed where two small glaciers coverage is termed:**
(A) Lateral (B) Ground
(C) Terminal (D) **Medial✓**

75. **Stacks are typical features of:**
(A) Coastal glaciations in temperate latitudes (B) **Marine erosion by waves✓**
(C) Coastal deposition (D) Materials at river delta

76. **The usual way of showing population in a map by using:**
(A) Lines (B) Squares
(C) **Dots✓** (D) None of these

77. **If the R.E. of a map is 1:25000, this is a:**
(A) **One inch map✓** (B) Two inch map
(C) Two and a half inch map (D) Five inch map

78. **North-west passage is suitably shown in:**
(A) **Zenithal Projection✓** (B) Conical Projection
(C) Cylindrical Projection (D) None of these

79. **West Wind Drift is present in all oceans except:**
(A) **Arctic✓** (B) Indian
(C) Pacific (D) Atlantic

80. **The predominant vegetation of Arid Western U.S.A is:**
(A) Coniferous (B) Deciduous

(C) Grasses (D) **Xero-phytes✓**

81. Hot wind which blows from Sahara to the Guinea Coast is the:
(A) Sirocco (B) Mistral
(C) Harmattan✓ (D) Ephn

82. Warm current that keeps the Norwegian ports ice-free throughout the year is the:
(A) Canary current (B) Arctic current
(C) Guinea current **(D) North Atlantic current✓**

83. Elongated lakes have normally resulted from:
(A) Glacial erosion (B) Volcanic eruption
(C) Faulting✓ (D) Corals

84. The inlets in the coast of South Western New Zealand are called:
(A) Rias (B) Fjords
(C) Esturies **(D) Splts✓**

85. One of the following is also called international scale:
(A) Linear (B) Diagonal
(C) Comparative **(D) R.E.✓**

86. Rejuvenation of river is associated with formation of:
(A) Oxbow lakes **(B) Basins✓**
(C) Monadnocks (D) Terraces

87. Radial Trellised and Denritic are forms and patterns of:
(A) Mountain systems (B) Drainages
(C) Climates **(D) None of these✓**

88. Ring of fire is attributed to:
(A) Antarctic (B) Arctic
(C) Atlantic✓ (D) None of these

89. Earthquake of Kobe, Japan in January 1995 had a magnitude:
(A) 5.2 (B) 6.2
(C) 7.2 (D) 6.6
***(e)* 6.9✓**

90. Charles Richter of the California Institute of Technology developed the Richter scale in:
(A) 1735 (B) 1835
(C) 1855 **(D) 1935✓**

91. Marble and Hornfelses are produced as result of:
(A) Contact metamorphism (B) Regional metamorphism
(C) Dynamic metamorphism **(D) None of these✓**

92. The Karakatuo volcano is situated in:
(A) South West Africa (B) Central America
(C) South East Asia✓ (D) None of these

93. Atlantic Ocean occupies .... percent of aquatic surface of the world ocean.
(A) 46% (B) 52%
(C) 38% **(D) None of these✓**

94. Notable river with estuary is:
(A) Volga (B) Indus
(C) Amazon✓ (D) None of these

95. Conditions most favourable to solifluction are found in:
(A) Deserts (B) Equatorial region
(C) Permafrost region✓ (D) None of these

96. Fossils make it possible:
(A) To subdivide deposits by age✓ (B) To identify drainage system
(C) To locate snowline (D) None of these

97. Trades are caused by:
(A) Distribution of land and sea (B) Shape of Earth
(C) Pressure differential between equatorial and sub-tropic belts✓ (D) None of these

98. Tombolo spit connects:
(A) Ref with Island **(B) Island with Headland✓**
(C) Lagoon with Cliff (D) None of these

99. Karst region is originally a landscape located at:
(A) Belgium (B) Greece
(C) Former Yugoslavia✓ (D) None of these

100. At present time, volcanoes are chiefly found along:
(A) Circum-Pacific belt✓ (B) Appal-achian region
(C) Karakoram - Kunlun Chain (D) None of these

DOGAR'S UNIQUE Established 1948

Basic Mathematics:

Symbols and Abbreviations

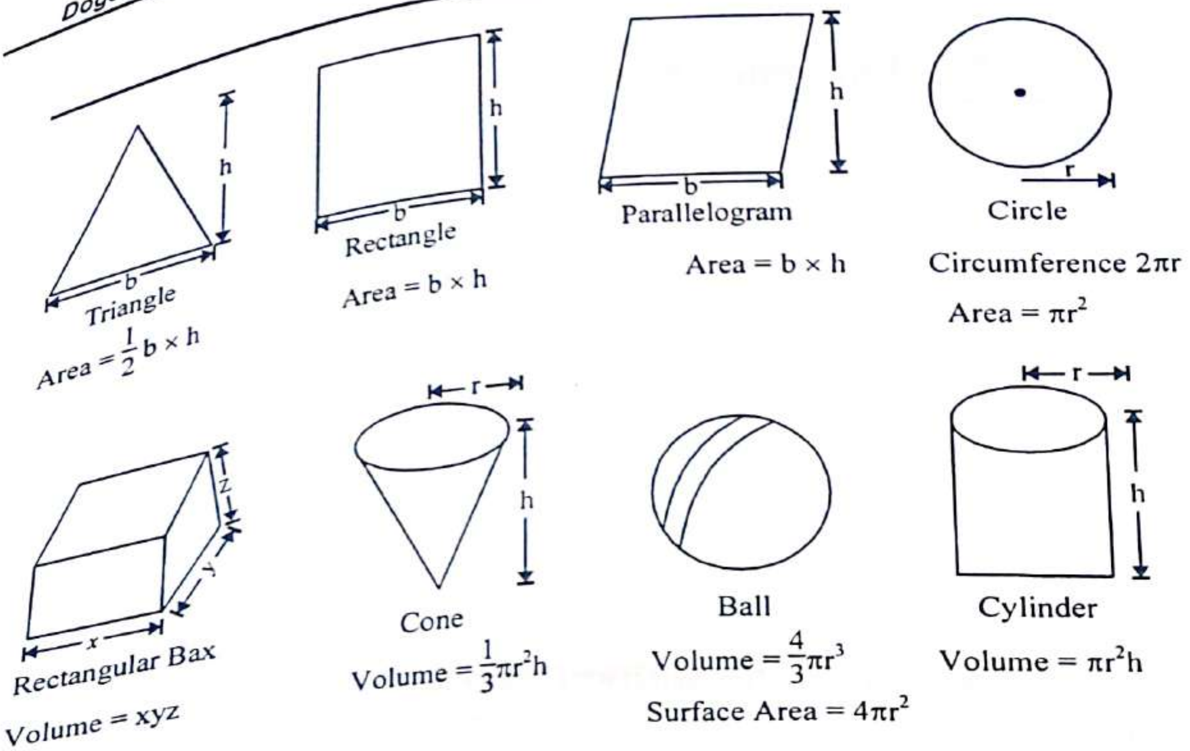
$=$	is (equal to)	$\sim$	is similar to
$<$	is less than	π	Pi
$>$	is greater than	$\perp$	is perpendicular to
$\neq$	is not equal to	$\parallel$	is parallel to
$\geq$	Greater than or equal to	$^\circ$	degree
$\leq$	less than or equal to	$\lvert n \rvert$	absolute value
$\nless$	is not less than	$\overline{AB}$	line segment
$\ngtr$	is not greater than	$\angle A$	angle
$\nleq$	neither less than nor equal to	ΔABC	triangle ABC
$\ngeq$	neither greater than nor equal to	$\Rightarrow$	this implies that
$\because$	because	$\therefore$	therefore

Common Unit Conversions

LINEAR MEASURE		WEIGHT	
English System	**Metric System**	**English System**	**Metric System**
1 inch	= 2.54	1 lb	= 454 g
1 foot	= 30.48 centimeters	2.2 lb	= 1 kg
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter	1 grain	= 0.064799 gram
0.3937 inch	= 1 centimeter	15.432 grains	= 1 gram
1.0936 yards	= 1 meter	1 short ton	= 907.18 kg
0.62137 mile	= 1 kilometer	1 long ton	= 1016 kg

SQUARE MEASURE		LIQUID MEASURE	
English System	**Metric System**	**English System**	**Metric System**
1 square inch	= 6.4516 square cm	1 fluid ounce	= 0.94635 liter
1 square foot	= 0.092903 sq. meter	1 gallon	= 3.7854 liters
1 square yard	= 0.83613 sq. meter	0.26417 gallon	= 1 liter
1.960 square	= 1 square meter yard	1.0567 quartz	= 1 liter
0.38608 square	= 1 square kilometer mile	33.814 fluid	= 1 liter ounces

Geometric Figures



Important Formulas at A Glance

L.C.M AND H.C.F

Prime Number : A number greater than whose only factors are 1 and the number itself.

L.C.M : The LCM of two or more given number is the least number which is exactly divisible by each of them.

H.C.F : The highest number which will divide into each of the given numbers.

H.C.F of vulgar fractions : The HCF of two or more fractions is the highest fraction which is exactly divisible by each of the fractions

$$\text{H.C.F} = \frac{\text{HCF of numerators}}{\text{LCM of denominator}}$$

PERCENTAGE

Percentage: A fraction whose denominator is 100 is called a percentage.

Percent Change: The full formula for percent change is:

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{\text{(New Amount)} - \text{(Original Amount)}}{\text{(Original Amount)}} \times 100$$

Note 1: When the new amount is less than the original amount then the result will be percent decease.

Note 2: When the new amount is greater than the original amount than the result will be percent increase.

Note 3: If A is $x\%$ of C and B is y% of C, then A is $\frac{x}{y} \times 100\%$ of B.

Note 4: If the value is increase successively by x% and y% then the final increase is given by $\left[x + y + \frac{xy}{100}\right]\%$

PROFIT AND LOSS

1. Profit = Selling Price (SP) – Cost Price (CP)
2. Loss = Cost Price (CP) – Selling Price (SP)
3. Gain or Loss percent $= \frac{\text{Loss or Gain}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$
4. If a man purchases a certain number of articles at p a rupee and the same number at q a rupee. He mixes them together and sells them at r a rupee. This his profit or loss in percent

$$= \left[\frac{2pq}{r(p+q)} - 1\right] \times 100$$

according to the sign +ve or –ve
5. If a man marks his goods at p% above his cost price and allows purchasers a discount of q% for cash h then

$$\text{Profit or loss in percent} = \left[p - q - \frac{pq}{100}\right]$$

RATIO AND PROPORTION

Ratio: The number of times one quantity contains another quantity of the same kind is called the ratio of the two quantities.

Note 1: The first term of a ratio is called the antecedent and the second the consequent.

Compound Ratio: Ratios are compounded by multiplying together the antecedents for a new antecedent, and the consequents for a new consequent.

Note 1: If four quantities be in proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means.

Note 2: If the sum of two numbers is A and their difference is d, then the ratio of the number is given by

$$A + d : A - d$$

Rule: A number which when subtracted from the terms of the ratio a : b makes it equal to the ratio p : q is $\frac{bp - aq}{p - q}$

Rule: A number which when added to the term of the ratio a : b makes it equal to the ratio p : q is $\frac{aq - bp}{p - q}$

AREA AND VOLUME

Area of Triangle: If all the sides of a triangle are increased by $x\%$, then the area increased by $\frac{x(x + 200)}{100}\%$.

Area of Rectangle: If sides of a rectangle are increased by $x\%$ then as for triangle its area is increased by $\frac{x(x+200)}{100}\%$.

Note 1: If the sides of triangle, square, rhombus, circle, rectangle is increased by $x\%$, its area is increased by $\frac{x(x+200)}{100}\%$.

Note 2: In measuring the sides of rectangle one side is taken a% in excess and the other b% in deficit. The error percent in area calculated from the measurement is $a - b - \frac{ab}{100}$ in excess or deficit according to the +ve or −ve sign.

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Expected Sure Shot+ Questions

1. **Simplify:**
$(165)^2 - (164)^2$
(A) 204 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 116
(E) 329✓

2. **A student gets 75, 82 and 86 marks in an examination. How many marks he should get so that average becomes 85?**
(A) 90 (B) 87
(C) 97✓ (D) 99

3. **Which number can replace both the questions marks?**
(A) 5 **(B) 10✓**
(C) 25 (D) 100

4. **A doll is sold for Rs. 220.00. What was the cost of doll if rate of profit was 10% of the cost?**
(A) Rs. 198.00✓ (B) Rs. 200.00
(C) Rs. 210.00 (D) Rs. 240.00

5. **Find the arithmetic mean between 4 and 6.**
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 5✓ (D) 3

6. **Find the missing number.**
3, 5, 9 and 17.....
(A) 32 **(B) 33✓**
(C) 34 (D) None

7. **Think a number, double it, add 7 and then multiply it by 4 and then divide it by 6, if the answer is 10, what is the number?**
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4✓ (D) 6

8. **If 7 men in 100 are criminals, how many men in 500 are not criminals?**
(A) 435 **(B) 465✓**
(C) 455 (D) 35

9. **In a box of 48 apples, 8 out of each dozen are good. How many in the box are bad?**
(A) 8 **(B) 16✓**
(C) 12 (D) 19

10. **A father is three times as old as his son. In 10 years, he will twice as old as his son. How old is the father at present?**
(A) 30 years✓ (B) 25 years
(C) 20 years (D) None

11. **A man starts climbing a hill. Every minute he ascends 20 meters but slips down 5 meters. How long will he take to ascend a point 80 meters high?**
(A) 5 minute✓ (B) 5.20 sec.
(C) 4.80 sec. (D) None

12. **How many hours will it take a jet plane to travel 400 km at a speed of 600 km per hour?**
(A) 2 hours **(B) 2/3 hours✓**
(C) 3/2 hours (D) 1/3 hours

13. **$x + x + x = ?$**
(A) $3x$✓ (B) x^3
(C) $3x^3$ (D) $x^2 + x$

14. **If $2^x = 32$ then $x = ?$**
(A) 5✓ (B) 6
(C) 4 (D) 16

15. $\sqrt{256}$:
(A) 17 (B) 14
(C) 16✓ (D) 128

16. **$x + 6 = 7$, then $x = ?$**
(A) 3 **(B) 1✓**
(C) $\frac{7}{6}$ (D) 13 x

17. 1 metre is equal to:
(A) 10^2 mm (B) 10^3 mm✓
(C) 10^4 mm (D) 10^5 mm

18. $2^3 \times 5^0$ =:
(A) 30 (B) 40
(C) 8✓ (D) 6

19. 144 ÷ 12:
(A) 13 (B) 12✓
(C) 14 (D) 22

20. Find the missing letter:
3 5 7 ...... 13 17
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 11✓ (D) 12

21. Provide the missing number:
8 4 32 7 5 ....
(A) 33 (B) 11
(C) 17 (D) 35✓

22. Who developed algebra?
(A) Muhammad ibn Musa Khawarizmi✓
(B) Ibn Sina
(C) Euclid
(D) Jabir ibn Hayyan

23. The fraction 101 in decimal form is:
(A) 101.00027✓ (B) 101.0027
(C) 101.027

24. When 36 is written is simplest fractional form, the sum of numerator is:
(A) 10✓ (B) 34
(C) 20 (D) None

25. What is the difference between the biggest and the smallest fraction is:
(A) $\frac{1}{6}$✓ (B) $\frac{1}{12}$
(C) $\frac{1}{20}$

26. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?
(A) $\frac{13}{16}$ (B) $\frac{15}{19}$✓
(C) $\frac{17}{21}$

27. 12. 1212 ÷ 17.0005 – 9.1102 =?
(A) 20.15 (B) 20.0105
(C) 20.0015 (D) -8.3972092✓

28. 892.7- 573.07 – 95.007 =?
(A) 224.623✓ (B) 224.777
(C) 233.523

29. 0.002×0.5 =?
(A) 0.0001 (B) 0.001✓
(C) 0.01

30. 16.02×0.001=?
(A) 0.001602 (B) 0.01602✓
(C) 0.1602

31. $\left[.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right]$ when expressed as a fraction, equals:
(A) $\frac{23}{80}$ (B) $\frac{23}{800}$✓
(C) $\frac{23}{8000}$

32. 0.213 ÷ 0.00213 =?
(A) 1 (B) 10
(C) 100✓

33. 4.036 divided by 0.04 gives:
(A) 1.009 (B) 10.09
(C) 100.0 (D) 100.9✓

34. It 10 men can complete a work in 20 days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?
(A) 14 days (B) 18 days
(C) 25 days✓

35. In a class of 550 students, 42% wish to go to college. How many students wish to attend the college?
(A) 210 (B) 220
(C) 231✓

36. 0.03×10=?
(A) 30 (B) 3
(C) 0.3✓

37. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you will get:
(A) 7 (B) 0.07✓
(C) 70 (D) 0.007

38. If all the members of a team are juniors or seniors and if the ratio of juniors to seniors on the team is 3:5, what percent of team members are seniors?
(A) 37.5% (B) 40%
(C) 60% (D) 62.5%✓

39. Scot can read 50 pages per hour. At this rate, how many pages can he read in 50 minutes?
(A) 25 (B) 41✓
(C) 48 (D) 60

40. If 80% of the applications to a program were rejected, what is the ratio of the number accepted to the number rejected?
(A) $\frac{1}{5}$✓ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{2}{5}$ (D) $\frac{4}{5}$

41. The measures of the three angles in a triangle are in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 2. Which of the following must be true?
I The triangle is isosceles
II The triangle is a right triangle
III The triangle is equilateral
(A) None (B) I only

(C) II only (D) I and II only✓

42. What is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its radius?
(A) 1 (B) $\frac{\Pi}{5}$
(C) ∏ (D) 2∏✓

43. A man standing at a distance of 1 metre from a mirror wishes to take the photograph of his image in the mirror. At what distance should he place his camera from the mirror?
(A) ½ a metre (B) 1 metre✓
(C) 2 metres (D) 4 metres

44. Alia bought a jewellery set for Rs 84,000/- and sold for 85,500/- Find the percentage of profit.
(A) 1.79%✓ (B) 1.80%
(C) 1.81% (D) 1.82%

45. A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called:
(A) Variable (B) Literals
(C) Constant✓ (D) Binomial

46. Haris bought 10 ice creams. He gave Rs. 1000 to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper returned him Rs 250. For how much did he buy one ice cream?
(A) 50 (B) 75✓
(C) 100 (D) 150

47. The price of a pen is Rs 42 and of the note book is Rs 18. Calculate how many pens and notebooks you can buy for Rs 480 in equal quantity?
(A) 8,8✓ (B) 7,7
(C) 6.6 (D) 9,9

48. After 32 years from now, a boy will be five times as old as he was 8 years back. How old the boy is now?
(A) 20 Years (B) 19 Years
(C) 18 Years (D) 17 Years

49. Distribute an amount of 200 between Rehman & Usman such that Rehman gets Rs 50 more than twice as much as Usman gets. How much Rehman will get?
(A) 50 (B) 150
(C) 175✓ (D) 185

50. A linear equation consists of polynomials of degree______
(A) One✓ (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four

51. 99 × 4 = __________
(A) 392 (B) 396✓
(C) 394 (D) 390

52. 40 × 5.9 = __________
(A) 239 (B) 237
(C) 278 (D) 236✓

53. 1140 ÷ 40 = __________
(A) 28.5✓ (B) 21.5
(C) 27.5 (D) 25.5

54. 300 ÷ 1.5 = __________
(A) 400 (B) 200✓
(C) 300 (D) 100

55. Which number can replace both the question marks? 2/? = ?/50 .
(A) 100 (B) 10✓
(C) 25 (D) 5

56. Complete the series: 6,9,13,16,20,23 __________
(A) 27,31 (B) 26,31
(C) 27,30✓ (D) 26,30

57. If you write down all the numbers from 1 - 100, how many times would you write 3?
(A) 21 (B) 19✓
(C) 20 (D) 18

58. Ali ran around a 1/4 kilometer jogging track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?
(A) 4 ¾ % km (B) 4 ½ km
(C) 4 ¼ % km✓ (D) 4 km

59. Complete the series:
64, 48, 40, 36, 34, __________
(A) 33✓ (B) 31
(C) 32 (D) 30

60. A man buys a toy for Rs. 70 after getting a discount of 20%. What was the marked price of the toy?
(A) Rs. 90 (B) Rs 56
(C) Rs. 87.50✓ (D) Rs. 84

61. A history class has 12 boys and 18 girls. Boys are what fraction of the class?
(A) 2/5 (B) 2/3✓
(C) ¾ (D) 3/5

62. 25 students took a test and 4 of them failed. What per cent of them passed the test?
(A) 84%✓ (B) 80%
(C) 82% (D) 75%

63. 3/1000 written as a fraction is?
(A) 0.003✓ (B) 0.3
(C) 0.03 (D) 3

64. 18 is 75% of __________.
(A) 32 (B) 25
(C) 34 (D) 24✓

65. In a class of 550 students, 42% wish to go to college. How many wish to attend college?
(A) 252 (B) 210
(C) 231✓ (D) 200

66. When you divide 0.7 by 10, you get:
(A) 0.007 (B) 0.07✓
(C) 70 (D) 7

67. A toy is sold for Rs. 220, what was the cost if the rate of profit was 10% of the cost?
(A) Rs. 210 (B) Rs. 198

(C) **Rs. 200✓** (D) Rs. 196

68. **If ten men can do a piece of work in twenty days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?**
(A) 28 days (B) 22 days
(C) **25 days✓** (D) 21 days

69. **A bag contains 9 KG of sugar which is separated into packages containing 450 grams each. How many such packages can be made?**
(A) 24 (B) 18
(C) 20✓ (D) 16

70. $2\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{5}{14}=?$
(A) $\frac{40}{24}$ **(B)** $\frac{20}{22}$✓ (C) $\frac{50}{42}$ (D) $\frac{21}{20}$

71. **One billion is equal to:**
(A) 100 Thousands✓ (B) 100 Crores
(C) 100 Millions (D) 100 Lacs

72. **When you divide 0.7 by 10, you will get:**
(A) 0.007 **(B) 0.07✓**
(C) 70 (D) 7

73. **$0.03 \times 10 = ?$**
(A) 0.003 (B) 3
(C) 0.3✓ (D) 30

74. **If 10 men can complete a work in 20 days, how long will it take 8 men to do the job if they work at the same rate?**
(A) 25 days✓ (B) 18 days
(C) 20 days (D) 16 days

75. **Multiply 2438.244 × by 10.**
(A) 24382.44✓ (B) 24328.44
(C) 24384.42 (D) 24384.44

76. **A doll is sold for Rs. 220.00. What was the cost of doll if rate of profit was 10% of the cost?**
(A) Rs. 240.00 **(B) Rs. 200.00✓**
(C) Rs. 210.00 (D) Rs. 198.00

77. **$358.0074 \times 100 = ?$**
(A) 35800.47 **(B) 35800.74✓**
(C) 38500.47 (D) 35800.00

78. **Akbar bought a sweater for Rs.200 and sold it Rs.250. How much profit did Akbar get?**
(A) Rs.50✓ (B) Rs.20
(C) Rs.80 (D) Rs.40

79. **The number, whose 20% is 100, is:**
(A) 700 **(B) 500✓**
(C) 600 (D) 400

80. **Salaam bought a pair of shoes for Rs.300 and sold it at Rs.370. How much profit did Salaam get?**
(A) Rs.20 **(B) Rs.70✓**
(C) Rs.75 (D) Rs.80

81. **If 80 men dug 4 holes in 12 months, how many men would be required to dig 6 holes in 4 months?**
(A) 40 men (B) 410 men
(C) 360 men✓ (D) 140 men

82. **If 15 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?**
(A) 8 **(B) 12✓**
(C) 16 (D) 14

83. **If 3 men and 6 boys can do a work in 20 days, then 6 men and 8 boys shall take:**
(A) 20 days (B) 8 days
(C) 9 days **(D) 6 days✓**

84. **The number, whose 25% is 150, is:**
(A) 900 (B) 700
(C) 800 **(D) 600✓**

85. **If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?**
(A) 18 men **(B) 16 men✓**
(C) 8 men (D) 4 men

86. **Akbar sold his old gun for Rs.900, which he bought for Rs.2500. What is his % loss?**
(A) 15% (B) 82%
(C) 94% **(D) 64%✓**

87. **This road is only 50 km long. We covered a distance of 20 km. What percentage of distance have we covered?**
(A) 53% (B) 69%
(C) 48% **(D) 40%✓**

88. **Nasir bought a practical copy for Rs.60 and sold it at Rs.40. How much loss did he get?**
(A) Rs.20✓ (B) Rs.60
(C) Rs.40 (D) Rs.600

89. **The number, whose 17% is 51, is:**
(A) 210 (B) 100
(C) 300✓ (D) 200

90. **Insert the missing number:**
341 (250) 466 282 ( ) 398
(A) 240 **(B) 232✓**
(C) 226 (D) 228

91. **20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work?**
(A) 80 days✓ (B) 60 days
(C) 70 days (D) 50 days

92. **Muhammad Aslam bought a TV for Rs.8000 and sold it at Rs.7000. How much loss did he get?**
(A) Rs.4000 (B) Rs.2000
(C) Rs.3000 **(D) Rs.1000✓**

English

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITION

1. **Man is still a ______ in the labour market.**
   (A) glut (B) possibility
   (C) commodity✓ (D) provision
2. **Only a team work in the country can ______ a change in the existing circumstances.**
   (A) Hang about
   (B) Bring about✓
   (C) Back out of
   (D) Carried away by
3. **I think is used to be a good school but it has been______ for twenty years or so.**
   (A) Look to one's laurels (to be contented on past achievements)
   (B) Play fast and loose
   (C) Rest on one's laurels✓
   (D) A fool's paradise
4. **He is looking for someone to offer her glamorous well paid and undemanding job, but I think he is______**
   (A) A happy medium
   (B) Cry for the moon (to want or ask something which is impossible to get)✓
   (C) Happy go lucky
   (D) Hard boiled
5. **he says he will get a well-paid job but I think it is just______**
   (A) A happy medium
   (B) A lame duck
   (C) Pie in the sky (something good promised in future but one is not likely to get)✓
   (D) Cheek by jowl
6. **The factory workers' decision to strike was______ for factory owners.**
   (A) A smash hit
   (B) A smack in the eye (an insult or rebuff)✓
   (C) Cut down to size
   (D) Pie in the sky
7. **In their search for artifacts, archaeologists are often ________ not because a suspected site is remote and isolated but because it is:**
   (A) Misled, verified
   (B) Undeterred, unearthed
   (C) Venerated, sacred
   (D) Frustrated, urbanized✓
8. **Advertising alone no matter how ________ cannot convince people to ______ an item that answers no real and vital need.**
   (A) Stringent, ignore
   (B) Outrageous, disregard
   (C) Innocuous, modify
   (D) Extensive, purchase✓
9. **Working under the pressure of time, Raza did not notice his ________ mistake.**
   (A) Leisurely, stupid
   (B) Rapidly, carelessly✓
   (C) Frantically, inevitable
   (D) Continually, redundant (excessive)
10. **Even ______ pleasure may leave ______ memories.**
    (A) Ephemeral, lasting✓
    (B) Emphatic, stalwart
    (C) Transitory, fleeting
    (D) Enigmatic, (puzzling mysterious)
11. **Anyone familiar with the facts could ________ his arguments, which seemed logical but were actually:**
    (A) Refute, specious✓
    (B) Support, protracted
    (C) Repeat, recumbent (lying down)
    (D) Review, cogent
12. **By next July, I _____ in this office for ten years.**
    (A) will work (B) worked
    (C) shall be worked
    (D) shall have been working✓
13. **She_____ of marrying Saleem when she discovered he was already married.**
    (A) had thought
    (B) was thinking✓
    (C) was being thought
    (D) thought
14. **I don't like milk, so I ____ tea for breakfast.**
    (A) generally take✓
    (B) am generally taking
    (C) was generally taking
    (D) had generally taken
15. **Where ______ next Sunday? Perhaps I may be visiting you.**
    (A) do you spend✓
    (B) did you spend
    (C) will you have spent
    (D) you spend
16. **If I ______ you, I would not lose temper.**
    (A) was **(B) were✓**
    (C) bad been (D) would be

17. I _______ Yasser since Monday.
(A) Have not seeing✓
(B) Did not see
(C) Was not seeing

18. We _______ for a picnic last week.
(A) Went✓ (B) Have gone
(C) Had gone (D) Will go

19. When he last wrote to me, he _______ in Lahore.[1]
(A) Had lived✓ (B) Lived
(C) Was living
(D) Has been living

20. I wondered why I _______ of it before.
(A) Did not think
(B) Have not thought
(C) Had not thought✓
(D) Would not think

21. She _______ a bath when the telephone bell rang.
(A) Took **(B) Had taken✓**
(C) Had been taking
(D) Was taking

22. I _______ if I were you.
(A) Shall apologise
(B) Apologise
(C) Should apologise✓
(D) Was apologising

23. The contractor insisted that he ______ the work before the end of March.
(A) Will complete
(B) Would complete✓
(C) Was completing
(D) Will be completing

24. We _______ to go to a movie next week, but we find we can't go as we have already spent all the money we had.
(A) Plan (B) Will plan
(C) Are planning
(D) Were planning✓

25. It _______ if the temperature had fallen any more.
(A) Would snow
(B) Would have been snowed
(C) Would have snowed✓
(D) Would have been snowing

26. I can never forget what I _______.
(A) Just read
(B) Have just read✓
(C) Will read (D) Will just read

27. He invited_____ to the feast to celebrate the success of his son.
(A) All and sundry✓
(B) Above board
(C) All in all
(D) Alpha and omega

28. The____ of his speech was that Islam is a religion of peace.
(A) Alpha and omega✓
(B) Apple pie order
(C) Are and part
(D) Burning question

29. She is a good house wife and keeps the house in_____.
(A) Apple pie order✓
(B) An augean sable
(C) Left handed complement
(D) Lacklustre

30. The principal's remarks _____. The students flew into fury and decided to go on strike.
(A) Have one's name on
(B) Get the better of him
(C) Bring the person to knee
(D) Add fuel to fire✓

FILL IN THE CORRECT PHRASES

1. By next July, I ____ in this office for ten years.
(A) Will work (B) Worked
(C) Shall be worked
(D) Shall have been working✓

2. She ____ of marrying Ali when she discovered Ahmed was already married.
(A) Had thought
(B) Was thinking✓
(C) Was being thought
(D) Thougth

3. I don't like milk, so I ____ tea for breakfast.
(A) Generally drink✓
(B) Am generally drinking
(C) Was generally drinking
(D) Had generally drunk

4. Where ____ next Sunday? Perhaps I may be visiting you.
(A) Do you spend✓
(B) Did you spend
(C) Will you have spent
(D) You spend

5. If I ___ you, I would not lose temper.

[1] When two actions done in the past sentence one action consists of past indifinite and 2nd action comprising past perfect tense.

(A) Was (B) Were✓
(C) Had been (D) Would be

6. **She would not have borrowed the diamond necklace if she ___ wiser.**
(A) Was (B) Were
(C) Had been✓
(D) Could have been

7. **We asked the guests what places they ___ the next day.**
(A) Would visit✓ (B) Were visiting
(C) Will visit (D) Had visited

8. **If you went away now, we ___ you.**
(A) Missed (B) Will miss
(C) Would miss✓
(D) Would have missed

9. **I don't think I ___ him yet.**
(A) Have been meeting
(B) Met **(C) Have met✓**

10. **I shall certainly work all next week except when it ____.**
(A) Is raining✓ (B) Would rain
(C) Will be raining (D) Will rain

11. **Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave general refused to ____.**
(A) Give way (B) Give over
(C) Give in✓ (D) Give out

12. **Having earned a lot of money in business, Mr Saeed ____ his poor cousins.**
(A) Looks down upon✓
(B) Hits upon
(C) Shows off (D) Looks upon

13. **The price of gold as well as silver ____ risen.**
(A) Are (B) Have
(C) Has✓ (D) Is

14. **The building was so old and dilapidated that it was not ______.**
(A) Habitable✓ (B) Habitat
(C) Habitability (D) Habituating

15. **Your son had promised to call you to USA, ____.**
(A) Didn't he (B) Did he
(C) Hadn't he✓ (D) Had he

16. **A large majority of students ____ absent from the college yesterday.**
(A) Were **(B) Was✓**
(C) Has been (D) Had been

17. **He is very keen ____ going abroad, for higher studies.**
(A) For✓ (B) At
(C) Over (D) On

18. **You are not justified ____ laying the blame ________ my door.**
(A) In, over **(B) In, at✓**
(C) At, at (D) Over, at

19. **What you have done ____ no excuse.**
(A) Admits✓ (B) Admits at
(C) Admits about (D) Admits of

20. **Timid by nature, the doctor, who was alone in his house was frightened____.**
(A) Out of wits (B) Out at his wits
(C) At his wits end✓ (D) Out of his wits

Fill with appropriate preposition

21. **He came and sat ____ his wife and son.**
(A) Beside (B) By
(C) Besides **(D) Between✓**

22. **Please open the book ____ page 10.**
(A) On **(B) At✓**
(C) From (D) To

23. **Are you conversant ____ accounts?**
(A) With✓ (B) To
(C) From (D) By

24. **If you persist ____ your views, you will turn everybody against you.**
(A) In✓ (B) On
(C) With (D) Into

25. **Everybody is complaining ____ corruption in public life.**
(A) About (B) On
(C) Of✓ (D) Against

26. **I am sorry I have to go back ____ my promise.**
(A) From (B) By
(C) To **(D) On✓**

27. **Send the book ____ my address.**
(A) On **(B) To✓**
(C) At (D) From

28. **He is very popular ____ his employees.**
(A) In (B) Between
(C) Among **(D) With✓**

29. **This girl is lost ____ all sense of shame.**
(A) To✓ (B) Of
(C) Among (D) With

30. **He was warned ____ the danger quite in time.**
(A) Against (B) About
(C) Of✓ (D) By

TICK THE ANTONYMS

1. **Barren:**
(A) Irrigated (B) Cultivated
(C) Fertile✓ (D) Agricultural

2. **Transparent:**

(A) Translucent (B) Bright
(C) Clear **(D) Opaque✓**

3. **Friendly:**
(A) Strange (B) Indifferent
(C) Hostile✓ (D) Human

4. **Progressive**
(A) Retrograde✓ (B) Repressive
(C) Subversive (D) Impending

5. **Ominous:**
(A) Final (B) Terminating
(C) Auspicious✓ (D) Blessed

6. **One who eats human flesh:**
(A) Cannibal✓ (B) Furious
(C) Carnivorous (D) Beast
(E) Man-eater

7. **A place where birds are kept:**
(A) Attic (B) Nursery
(C) Aviary✓ (D) Zoo
(E) None

8. **Animals that feed on grass:**
(A) Carnivorous **(B) Herbivorous✓**
(C) Insectivorous (D) Graminivorous
(E) Aquarian

9. **A thing which easily catches fire:**
(A) Efflorescent (B) Callous
(C) Impatient **(D) Inflammable✓**
(E) Fluorescent

10. **Speaking too much of oneself:**
(A) Equivocal (B) Hypocrite
(C) Egotism✓ (D) Selfish
(E) Egoism

11. **GRIM**
(A) Dismal **(B) Gay✓**
(C) Poor (D) Forbidding

12. **REMOTE**
(A) Dirty **(B) Accessible✓**
(C) Far (D) Apex

13. **ENCROACH**
(A) Disrespect (B) Creep
(C) Backward **(D) Withdraw✓**

14. **ESCALATE**
(A) Intensify **(B) Decrease✓**
(C) Increase (D) Fixed

15. **ETERNAL**
(A) Temporary✓ (B) Moral
(C) Religious (D) Unending

16. **PANDEMONIUM**
(A) Calm✓ (B) Frustration
(C) Efficiency (D) Impishness
(E) Irrelevant

17. **PERTINENT (relevant)**
(A) Understood (B) Living
(C) Discontented (D) Puzzling
(E) Irrelevant✓

18. **PRODIGAL**
(A) Large **(B) Thrifty✓**
(C) Consistent (D) Compatible
(E) Remote

19. **PRODIGIOUS**
(A) Infinitesimal✓ (B) Indignant
(C) Indifferent (D) Insufficient
(E) Indisposed

20. **PROFANE**
(A) Sanctify✓ (B) Desecrate
(C) Define (D) Manifest
(E) Urge

21. **HYPOCRITICAL:**
(A) Sincere✓ (B) Shameful
(C) Amiable (D) Modest

22. **HUSBANDRY:**
(A) Sportsmanship, reasonableness
(B) Wastefulness✓
(C) Friction
(D) Cowardice

23. **IRREPARABLE (not correctable):**
(A) Proverbial (B) Legible
(C) Correctable✓ (D) Concise

24. **JANUNDICED:**
(A) Inflame (B) Quickened
(C) Unbiased✓ (D) Aged

25. **JEOPARDY:**
(A) Patience (B) Courage
(C) Safety✓ (D) Willingness
(E) Liberty

26. **TRAGEDY:**
(A) Humorous **(B) Comedy✓**
(C) Romance (D) Calamity

27. **RECEDE:**
(A) Rush **(B) Advance✓**
(C) Approach (D) Forward

28. **One can *acquire* fame only by being truthful, honest and faithful.**
(A) Lose✓ (B) Deprive
(C) Forsake (D) Surrender

29. **Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the *poor* and the destitute.**
(A) Greedy (B) Noble
(C) Rich✓ (D) Extraordinary

30. **Always *avoid* late-night jobs.**
(A) Pursue✓ (B) Compel
(C) Inspire (D) Take

31. **He is a very *timid* person.**
(A) Dashing (B) Outgoing
(C) Bold✓ (D) Chivalrous

32. **ADULATION (admiration):**
(A) Youth (B) Purity

(C) Criticize✓ (D) Defense

33. AMBIGUOUS (not clear):
(A) Responsible (B) Salvageable
(C) Corresponding (D) Clear✓
(E) Auxiliary

34. CONCILIATE:
(A) Defend (B) Activate
(C) Integrate (D) Quarrel✓
(E) React

35. DIN (continued loud noise):
(A) Lightness (B) Safety
(C) Silence✓ (D) Hunger
(E) Promptness

36. DESECRATE (profane):
(A) Desist (B) Integrate
(C) Confuse (D) Intensify
(E) Consecrate✓

37. MANIFEST:
(A) Limited (B) Obscure✓
(C) Faulty (D) Varied

38. FLAMBOYANT:
(A) Old fashioned (B) Restrained✓
(C) Impulsive (D) Cognizant

39. FIASCO:
(A) Cameo (B) Mansion
(C) Pollution (D) Success✓

40. ELUSIVE:
(A) Deadly (B) Eloping
(C) Evasive✓ (D) Simple

41. PARABLE:
(A) Equality (B) Allegory✓
(C) Frenzy (D) Folly

42. SOBRIETY:
(A) Inebriety✓ (B) Aptitude
(C) Scholasticism (D) Monotony

43. TENACIOUS:
(A) Fast running (B) International
(C) Scholasticism (D) Monotony✓

44. UNTENABLE:
(A) Supportive (B) Tender
(C) Sheepish (D) Tremulous✓

45. ANTITHESIS:
(A) Velocity (B) Maxim
(C) Similarity✓ (D) Acceleration

46. AFFABLE:
(A) Rude✓ (B) Ruddy
(C) Needy (D) Useless

47. BIZARRE:
(A) Roomy (B) Veiled
(C) Subdued (D) Normal✓

48. CACOPHONY:
(A) Discord (B) Dance
(C) Applause (D) Sweet✓

49. CAPRICIOUS:
(A) Satisfied✓ (B) Insured
(C) Photo (D) Steadfast

50. DISPARITY:
(A) Resonance (B) Elocution
(C) Balance✓ (D) Difference

51. DOGMATIC:
(A) Benign✓ (B) Canine
(C) Impatient (D) Arbitrary

52. Amalgamate:
(A) Equipped (B) Generate
(C) Depress (D) Separate✓

53. Amplify:
(A) Infer (B) Differ
(C) Distant (D) Decrease✓

54. Apposite:
(A) Inappropriate (B) Right
(C) Direct✓ (D) Indirect

55. Anonymous:
(A) Signed (B) Defined✓
(C) Written (D) Balanced

56. Amicable:
(A) Unfriendly✓ (B) Ugly
(C) Weak (D) Compromising

57. Harmony:
(A) Discrepancy (B) Accordance
(C) Discord✓ (D) Inflight

58. Summit:
(A) Climb (B) Base✓
(C) Ride (D) Swim

59. Apex:
(A) Top (B) Bottom✓
(C) Near (D) Far away

60. Affirmative:
(A) Approved (B) Negative✓
(C) Unfavourable (D) Conformed

61. Amateur:
(A) Mature (B) Part-time player
(C) Professional✓ (D) Cultured

62. PREJUDICE:
(A) Aversion✓ (B) Gestation
(C) Preliminary (D) Admiration

63. GOAD:
(A) Spur✓ (B) Restrain
(C) Pursue (D) Supersede

64. FAD:
(A) Eccentricity✓ (B) Custom
(C) Constituent (D) Visage

65. REFERENCE:
(A) Disdain (B) Remuneration
(C) Opposite (D) Retrospection✓

66. ZEAL:
(A) Initiative✓ (B) Coarseness

(C) Pedagogy (D) Indolence

67. MOURNFUL:
(A) Informal (B) Sympathetic
(C) Private (D) Appropriate
(E) Joyous✓

68. GRANDIOSE (showy):
(A) Docile (B) Unlikely to occur
(C) Simple and unimposing✓
(D) Light in weight

69. LACKLUSTER:
(A) Superficial
(B) Courteous, showing good manner
(C) Vibrant✓
(D) Complex
(E) Abundant

70. CENSURE:
(A) Augment (B) Eradicate
(C) Enthrall **(D) Commend✓**
(E) Reform

71. DESICCATE (dehydrate):
(A) Lengthen (B) Hallow
(C) Exonerate **(D) Saturate✓**
(E) Anesthetize

72. PARSIMONIOUS (miser):
(A) Appropriate **(B) Generous✓**
(C) Complete (D) Radiant
(E) Ongoing

73. Serendipitous:
(A) Calm **(B) Planned✓**
(C) Flat (D) Evil

74. Fetid:
(A) In an embryonic state
(B) Easily enraged
(C) Acclaimed by peers
(D) Having a pleasant odour✓

75. Illusory:
(A) Nimble **(B) Realistic✓**
(C) Powerful (D) Underrated

TICK THE SYNONYMS

1. Severely <u>abusive</u> writing in journals:
(A) Imaginary (B) Speculative
(C) Scurrilous✓ (D) Sarcastic

2. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or <u>protection</u>.
(A) Invocation✓ (B) Involution
(C) Inundation (D) Revocation

3. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space:
(A) Agoraphobia **(B) Claustrophobia✓**
(C) Xenophobia (D) Paranoia

4. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is a/an:
(A) Adamant (B) Edict
(C) Addict✓ (D) Derelict

5. ABEYANCE:
(A) Obedience
(B) Suspended action✓
(C) Excitement (D) Discussion

6. ABSTINENCE (to avoid):
(A) Vulgar display
(B) Deportment (behaviour)
(C) Reluctance
(D) Restrained eating or drinking✓

7. CONFORMITY:
(A) Agreement (act of agreeing)✓
(B) Ambition
(C) Confinement (D) Pride

8. DEFILE:
(A) Manicure (B) Pollute
(C) Improve or make dirty✓
(D) Assemble

9. DISPASSIONATE
(A) Sensual (B) Immoral
(C) Inhibited **(D) Impartial✓**
(E) Scientific

10. EFFACE (to erase)
(A) Countenance (B) Encourage
(C) Recogniz (D) Blackball
(E) Rub out✓

11. INDOLENCE
(A) Sloth✓
(C) Poverty (B) Latitude
(D) Aptitude

12. MAWKISH
(A) Sentimental (B) True
(C) Certain✓ (D) Devious
(E) Carefree

13. MORIBUND
(A) Appropriate (B) Leather bound
(C) Dying✓ (D) Answering
(E) Undertaking

14. INGENUOUS (Artless):
(A) Clever
(B) Stimulating (rousing)
(C) Naive✓ (D) Worried

15. MEDIOCRE:
(A) Average✓
(C) Medieval (middle age) (B) Bitter
(D) Industrial

16. PRECARIOUS:
(A) Priceless (B) Permanence
(C) Primitive **(D) Hazardous✓**

DOGAR'S UNIQUE Established-1948

17. PONDEROUS:
(A) Mioist (B) Rambling
(C) Bulky✓ (D) Erect

18. DEMONSTRATE:
(A) Display (B) Protest✓
(C) Resign (D) Reiterate

19. OVERT:
(A) Deep (B) Shallow
(C) Secret✓ (D) Unwritten

20. KINDLE:
(A) Ignite✓ (B) Encourage
(C) Ignore (D) Extinguish

21. ASSERT:
(A) Acquiesce (B) Agree✓
(C) Abjure (D) Abducate

22. Tariq often walks to school:
(A) Rerely (B) Never
(C) Always (D) Sometimes✓

23. DISSOLUTE:
(A) Immoral✓ (B) Repulsive
(C) Honest (D) Distant

24. NIGGARD:
(A) Miser✓ (B) Loyal
(C) Divine (D) Shrewd

25. DILIGENT:
(A) Intelligent (B) Energetic
(C) Modest (D) Industrious✓

26. OBVERSE:
(A) Opposite✓ (B) Reverse
(C) Bitter (D) Adverse

27. FALSE:
(A) Defective (B) Untrue✓
(C) Incorrect (D) Inaccurate

28. Drinking is a vice which ultimately runs a person.
(A) Habit (B) Crime
(C) Sin (D) Evil✓

29. The lurid details of the murder in broad daylight sent chilling sensation down the spine of everybody.
(A) Realistic (B) Vivid✓
(C) Bleak (D) Ghastly

30. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an obstreperous pupil in the class.
(A) Awkward (B) Lazy
(C) Unruly✓ (D) Sullen

31. The host looked quite laded by the time the party was over.
(A) Miserable (B) Cheerful
(C) Inspiring (D) Exhausted✓

32. Rahim does unpaid work for the charity school.
(A) Honourable (B) Honorary✓
(C) Honest (D) Honorific

33. CHURLISH, rude:
(A) Marine (pertaining to the sea)
(B) Economical
(C) Impolite (violent)✓
(D) Compact, reality fitted
(E) Young

34. CLANDESTINE:
(A) Abortive (B) Secret ✓
(C) Tangible (clear and definite)
(D) Doomed (death)
(E) Approved (permission)

35. EMANCIPATE:
(A) Set free✓ (B) Take back
(C) Make worse
(D) Embolden (encourage)
(E) Run away

36. ADVERSITY:
(A) Opponent (B) Hardship✓
(C) Opening (D) Agency

37. ADHERE:
(A) Give up (B) Stick✓
(C) Criticise (D) Appear

38. AMELIORATE:
(A) Understand (B) Eliminate
(C) Camouflage (D) Improve✓

39. ANNIHILATION:
(A) Total destruction✓
(B) Digestion
(C) Insult (D) Of any

40. ASSIMILATE:
(A) Adopt (B) Absorb
(C) Reject (D) Digest

41. Arrogance:
(A) Modest (B) Haughtiness✓
(C) Happiness (D) Servile

42. Annihilate:
(A) Efface✓ (B) Cultivate
(C) Build (D) Create

43. Cumbersome:
(A) Awkward✓ (B) Decline
(C) Handsome (D) Beautiful

44. Exemplify:
(A) Over (B) Illustrate ✓
(C) Answer (D) Summary

45. Imperious:
(A) Proud✓ (B) Temper
(C) Tamper (D) Distant

46. Luxuriant:
(A) Beautiful✓ (B) Ugly
(C) Abundant (D) Lovely

47. Memorable:
(A) Memorial impose
(B) Worth remembering✓
(C) Mending (D) Striking

48. Impose:
(A) Enforce✓ (B) Avoid
(C) Come (D) Bold

49. Alter:
(A) **Change✓** (B) Separate
(C) Fixed (D) Arrival

50. IMPECCABLE:
(A) Unmentionable (B) Quotable
(C) Binding **(D) Faultless✓**
(E) Hampering (obstruct)

51. PARADOX (statement that looks false but is actually correct):
(A) Exaggeration (overstated)
(B) Contradiction (deny) ✓
(C) Hyperbole
(D) Invective (abusive oratory)
(E) Poetic device

52. A BOLT FROM THE BLUE:
(A) Bad luck (B) God sent gift
(C) A feared event
(D) Sudden unwelcome event✓

53. APE (copy/ imitate):
(A) To taunt (B) Cheapen
(C) Mimic✓ (D) Steal

54. HARMONIOUS:
(A) Jarring **(B) Coherent✓**
(C) Happy (D) Playful

55. PRODIGAL:
(A) Wasteful✓
(B) Arrogant, Proud
(C) Extend (D) Multiply

****

CHOOSE THE LETTERED PAIR OF WORDS WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS MOST LIKE THE RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSED IN THE ORIGINAL LINKED PAIR.

1. WHISPER: SPEAK
(A) Brush: Touch✓ (B) Skip: Walk
(C) Listen: Hear (D) Request: Ask

2. ELUSIVE (evasive): CAPTURE
(A) Persuasive, Convince
(B) Headstrong: Control✓
(C) Sensible: Decide
(D) Gullible, Trick
(E) Elastic: Stretch

3. STARE: GLANCE
(A) Participate: Observe
(B) Scorn: Admire
(C) Hunt: Stalk
(D) Gulp (swallow), sip✓

4. INFALLIBLE: ERROR
(A) Irreversible: Cure
(B) Invulnerable: Emotion
(C) Impeccable: Flaw✓
(D) Intolerable: Defect

10. PROOF: ALCOHOL
(A) Cream: Milk
(B) Canteen: Water
(C) Tanker: Oil
(D) Octane: Gasoline✓
(E) Pulp: Juice

11. DAY: SUN
(A) Sunlight: Daylight
(B) Ray: Sun
(C) Night: Moon✓
(D) Heat: Cold
(E) Moon: Star

12. HAIR: BALD
(A) Wig: Curly (B) Egg: Cooked
(C) Rain: Arid✓ (D) Skin: Scarred
(E) Medicine: Healthy

13. DINGHY: BOAT
(A) Novel: Book✓
(B) Caone: Paddle
(C) Oar: Water (D) Deck: Stem
(E) Land: Sea

14. APPLE: TREE
(A) Silver: Ore
(B) Bronze: Copper
(C) Plank: Wood (D) Glass: Sand
(E) Pearl: Oyster✓

15. CARNIVORE: MEAT
(A) Carnivore: Vegetable
(B) Herbivore: Plants✓
(C) Vegetarian: Vitamins
(D) Botanist: Herbs
(E) Pollinator: Plants

16. HORSE: CORRAL:
(A) Oyster: reef
(B) Dog: muzzle (animal's mouth)
(C) Sheep: flock
(D) Pig: sty✓
(E) Deer: stag

17. DESCRY: DISTANT:
(A) Mourn: lost
(B) Whisper: muted
(C) Discern: subtle✓
(D) Destroy: flagrant
(E) Entrap: hostile

18. SIEVE: SIFT:
(A) Pendent: Neck
(B) Crowbar: Pry✓
(C) Cement: Trowel
(D) Scales: Justice

Urdu:

1. پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار اور مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر جیسے صاحب قلم کس ہندوستان کے علاقہ سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی
(C) لکھنؤ ✓ (D) اودھ

2. پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) شیکسپیئر (B) ورڈز ورتھ
(C) چارلس ڈکنز ✓ (D) ڈاکٹر واٹسن

3. پریم چند کا کون سا ناول سماج کے ظلم کاتمایاں ثبوت ہے؟
(A) میدان عمل (B) بازار حسن ✓
(C) گودان (D) امراو جان ادا

4. مضمون 'ماستا' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عطاالحق قاسمی (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی ✓
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) پریم چند

5. غالب کی تاریخ ولادت اور تاریخ وفات بتائیں؟
(A) 1869-1797 ✓ (B) 1868-1803
(C) 1876-1800 (D) 1976-1900

6. تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا
جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) مومن ✓ (B) غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر درد

7. 'لاہور کا جغرافیہ' اور 'ہاسٹل میں رہنا ہے' کس کے مزاحیہ مضامین ہیں؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد
(B) ابن انشا
(C) پطرس بخاری ✓
(D) چراغ حسن حسرت

8. اقتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
اس مشہور شعر کے شاعر کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) محمد علی جوہر ✓
(B) مومن خان مومن
(C) ابراہیم ذوق
(D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

9. لفظ 'شر' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A) بھلائی (B) صواب
(C) ثواب (D) خیر ✓

10. گیت نگاری میں سب اہم نام کس کا ہے؟
(A) ولی دکنی (B) ساحر لدھیانوی ✓
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) احمد فراز

11. غزل کے کس شعر میں سے شاعر اپنے تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے؟
(A) درمیان والا شعر (B) مطلع
(C) مطلع ثانی (D) مقطع ✓

12. مرزا غالب نے وفات کہاں پائی؟
(A) پانی پت ✓ (B) آگرہ
(C) دہلی (D) لکھنو

13. مشہور افسانہ' ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) کرشن چندر
(C) سعادت حسین منٹو ✓ (D) خالدہ حسین

14. ''مسجد قرطبہ'' کس کی مشہور نظم ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبال ✓ (B) ن.م. راشد
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی
(D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

15. ہتھیلی پر ....جماتا.
(A) تیل (B) دہی
(C) سرسوں ✓ (D) برف

16. مان نہ مان میں تیرا ....
(A) محسن (B) مہربان
(C) غم خوار (D) مہمان ✓

17. جنڈیالہ شیر خان میں کون سی مشہور ہستی دفن ہے؟
(A) محمد بخش (B) وارث شاہ ✓
(C) قتیل شفائی (D) پیر سیال

18. پاکستان کا قومی پھول ....ہے.
(A) سورج مکھی (B) گل داؤدی
(C) چنبیلی ✓ (D) گلاب

19. قرطبہ اور غرناطہ شہر کس یورپی ملک میں واقع ہیں؟
(A) فرانس (B) آئرلینڈ
(C) اسپین ✓ (D) ہالینڈ

20. مشتاق احمد یوسفی کون ہیں؟
(A) مزاح نگار ✓ (B) بزنس مین
(C) صحافی (D) سیاستدان

21. نیکی کر .... میں ڈال.
(A) کنویں (B) جیب
(C) دریا ✓ (D) کشکول

22. ہمارا قومی ترانہ کس شاعر نے تخلیق کیا؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) ساحر لدھیانوی
(C) حفیظ جالندھری ✓ (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

23. لوک فنکار پٹھانے خان کا آبائی شہرہے۔
(A) بہاولپور (B) کوٹ ادو ✓
(C) بھکر (D) ملتان

24. مشہور افسانہ 'گڈریا' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) پروین عاطف (B) اشفاق احمد ✓
(C) غلام عباس (D) کرشن چندر

25. 'علی پور کا ایلی' ناول کس نے لکھا؟
(A) عبداللہ حسین
(B) سمیع آہوجا
(C) ممتاز مفتی ✓
(D) مستنصر حسین تارڑ

26. 'خوشبو' کس شاعر کا دیوان ہے؟
(A) پروین شاکر ✓ (B) جون ایلیا
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

27. احمد فراز کا آبائی شہر کون سا تھا؟
(A) پشاور (B) نوشہرہ
(C) میانوالی (D) کوہاٹ ✓

28. .... ضرورت کی ماں ہے.
(A) قحط (B) ایجاد
(C) فراوانی ✓ (D) قلت

29. مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کس شاعری کی نسبت شہر اقبال سیالکوٹ سے ہے؟
(A) حفیظ جالندھری ✓ (B) احسان دانش
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) منیر نیازی

30. حروف تہجی کے اعتبار سے کون سا لفظ لغت میں پہلے

آنے گا؟
(A) سنگدل ✓ (B) لاپرواہ
(C) ضمانت (D) ظالم

31. درج ذیل میں ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟
(A) گھوڑے بیچ کر سونا
(B) الٹاچور کوتوال کو ڈانٹے ✓
(C) ہوائی قلعے تعمیر کرنا
(D) ہتھیلی پرسرسوں جمانا

32. اردو ادب کی مشہور شخصیت قرۃ العین حیدر کی وجہ شہرت کیاہے؟
(A) سفر نگاری (B) ناول نگاری ✓
(C) مزاح نگاری (D) شاعری

33. مشہور افسانہ 'ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) پریم چند
(C) سعادت حسن منٹو ✓ (D) امتیاز علی تاج

34. "سیرۃ النعمان" کے مصنف ہیں۔
(A) شبلی نعمانی ✓ (B) رشید احمد صدیقی
(C) شیخ محمد اکبر (D) عبداللہ حسنی

35. مشہور ڈرامہ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) سید امتیاز علی تاج ✓ (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) پطرس بخاری (D) سعادت حسن منٹو

36. 'خوشبو' کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) کشور ناہید (B) ناصر کاظمی
(C) پروین شاکر ✓ (D) فیض احمد فیض

37. مندرجہ ذیل میں ضرب المثل کون سی ہے؟
(A) اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا
(B) بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام ✓
(C) عید کا چاند ہونا
(D) پانی میں آگ لگانا

38. مشہور ناول 'اداس نسلیں' کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) بانو قدسیہ (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) عبداللہ حسین ✓ (D) قرۃ العین حیدر

39. مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) سات (B) پانچ
(C) چھ ✓ (D) چار

40. درج ذیل شعرا میں سے 'عوامی شاعر' کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی ✓ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) علامہ اقبال

41. جملہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بامعنی الفاظ کا مجموعہ ✓
(B) حرفوں کا مجموعہ
(C) وہ فقرہ جس میں فاعل نہ ہو
(D) دو یا دو سے زیادہ الفاظ کا مجموعہ

42. مشہور نظم 'طلوع اسلام' کے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) حفیظ جالندھری ✓ (D) الطاف حسین حالی

43. درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟
سب کہاں کچھ لالہ و گل میں نمایاں ہوگئیں
خاک میں کیا صورتیں ہونگی کہ پنہاں ہوگئیں
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) میر تقی میر
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) اسد اللہ غالب ✓

44. درج ذیل الفاظ قواعد کی مدد سے کیا ہیں؟
پنکھڑی، نوکری، پہاڑی
(A) اسم مفعول (B) اسم تصغیر ✓
(C) اسم ظرف (D) اسم مکبر

45. درج ذیل میں کون سا لفظ ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے۔
(A) پرواع (B) پرواہ
(C) پرواح (D) پروا ✓

46. درج ذیل میں کونسا ہجے کے لحاظ سے درست ہے؟
(A) استفداح (B) استفادہ ✓
(C) استفادہ (D) استفادا

47. کون سا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) سکول کا نتیجہ سو فیصد رہا ✓
(B) شورسن کر میری نیند کھل گئی
(C) شریف بچے گالیاں نہیں دیتے
(D) آپ کی خیریت نیک مطلوب چاہتا ہوں

48. نشیب کا متضاد ہے۔
(A) چڑھائی (B) اونچائی
(C) فراز ✓ (D) بلندی

49. درج ذیل میں ضرب المثل تلاش کیجئے۔
(A) عید کا چاند
(B) اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو بننا
(C) بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام ✓
(D) پانی میں آگ لگانا

50. مشہور تصنیف "یاد گار غالب" کے مصنف کون تھے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) مرزا غالب
(C) علامہ اقبال
(D) الطاف حسین حالی ✓

51. "نقش فریادی" کس کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض
(B) احمد ندیم قاسمی ✓
(C) ناصر کاظمی
(D) منیر نیازی

52. "بابائے اردو" کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) سر سید احمد خان
(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(D) مولوی عبدالحق ✓

53. "ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
(A) قول (B) ضرب المثل
(C) کہاوت (D) محاورہ ✓

54. مشہور کتاب "بجنگ آمد" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟
(A) سید ضمیر جعفری
(B) شفیق الرحمان
(C) کرنل محمد خان ✓
(D) مشتاق احمد یوسفی

55. مشہور ڈرامہ "انار کلی" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟
(A) امتیاز علی تاج ✓ (B) بانو قدسیہ
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

56. "یادوں کی بارات" کس کی سوانح عمری ہے؟
(A) ممتاز مفتی (B) قدرت اللہ شہاب
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی ✓ (D) ابن انشا

57. مندرجہ ذیل کتب میں کون سی الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف نہیں ہے؟
(A) اردوئے معلی ✓
(B) مقدمہ شعرو شاعری
(C) مدو جزر اسلام (D) حیات سعدی

58. "آواز دوست" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟
(A) عطا الحق قاسمی (B) ممتاز مفتی
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) مختار مسعود ✓

59. مشہور ڈرامہ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد
(B) سید امتیاز علی تاج ✓
(C) پطرس بخاری
(D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

60. درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟
بس کہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آساں ہونا
آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انساں ہونا
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) اسد اللہ غالب ✓ (D) علامہ محمد اقبال

61. مولانا جلال الدین رومی کا مزار قونیہ میں ہے۔ قونیہ کس ملک کا شہر ہے؟
(A) شام (B) ترکی ✓
(C) عراق (D) ایران

62. مشہور کہانی "اوور کوٹ" کے مصنف کون ہیں؟
(A) حسینہ معین (B) غلام عباس ✓
(C) سید امتیاز علی تاج (D) سعادت حسن منٹو

63. "اردو کی آخری کتاب" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (B) ضمیر جعفری
(C) کرنل محمد خان (D) ابن انشاء ✓

64. درج ذیل شعر کس کا ہے؟
جو رکے تو کوہ گراں تھے ہم جو چلے تو جاں سے گزر گئے
رہ یار ہم نے قدم قدم تجھے یادگار بنادیا
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) حبیب جالب (D) فیض احمد فیض ✓

65. مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سے شاعر اپنی مرثیہ نگاری کے لئے مشہور ہیں؟
(A) داغ دہلوی (B) میر انیس ✓
(C) میر تقی میر (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

66. "علی پور کا ایلی" کس کی خود نوشت سوانح عمری ہے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خان (B) ممتاز مفتی ✓
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) قدرت اللہ شہاب

67. "طاق نسیاں پر رکھنا" کا مطلب ہے:
(A) حفاظت سے رکھنا (B) قطع تعلق کرنا
(C) بھول جانا ✓ (D) سخاوت کرنا

68. حروف تہجی کے لحاظ سے کون سا لفظ لغت میں پہلے آئے گا؟
(A) سنگدل ✓ (B) ضمانت
(C) لاپروا (D) ظالم

69. "رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا" کا مطلب ہے:
(A) مشکل کام کرنا (B) تنقید کرنا
(C) مبالغے سے کام لینا ✓ (D) جدوجہد کرنا

70. علامہ اقبال کی کون سی کتاب میں ان کا اردو اور فارسی کلام اکٹھا چھپا ہے؟
(A) ارمغان حجاز ✓ (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ضرب کلیم

71. جو لفظ کسی وصف کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) خطاب (B) کنیت
(C) عرف ✓ (D) لقب

72. "مسدس حالی" کا اصل نام ہے:
(A) مدوجزر اسلام ✓ (B) دیوان حالی
(C) کلیات حالی (D) شاہنامہ اسلام

73. پاکستان کے کس صوبے کو "باب اسلام" کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) بلوچستان (B) پنجاب
(C) سرحد (D) سندھ ✓

74. "جنت ماں کے قدموں تلے ہے"
(A) ضرب المثل
(B) ارشاد نبوی ﷺ ہے ✓
(C) قول ہے
(D) قرآنی آیت کا ترجمہ ہے

75. مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کس لفظ کے ہجے درست نہیں ہیں؟
(A) محوزہ ✓ (B) فرہنگ
(C) مرقع (D) مہوش

76. عقائد میں توحید کے بعد کس کا درجہ آتا ہے؟
(A) زکوۃ (B) حج
(C) رسالت ✓ (D) نماز

77. جھیل سیف الملوک کس جگہ واقع ہے؟
(A) وادی کاغان ✓ (B) وادی کوئٹہ
(C) وادی ہنزہ (D) وادی سوات

78. مندرجہ ذیل شعر کس کا ہے:
قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
(A) غالب (B) محمد علی جوہر ✓
(C) حالی (D) علامہ اقبال

79. رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) عمر خیام ✓
(C) حافظ (D) فردوسی

80. مرثیہ کس نوعیت کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) تحسینی (B) المیہ ✓
(C) رزمیہ (D) مزاحیہ

81. کس پنجابی شاعر کا کلام سکھوں کی مذہبی کتاب کا حصہ ہے؟
(A) بابا فرید (B) بلھے شاہ
(C) سلطان باہو (D) وارث شاہ ✓

82. روزنامہ 'جنگ' کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں
(B) میر خلیل الرحمٰن ✓ (C) میر شکیل الرحمٰن
(D) میر جاوید الرحمٰن95. نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟
(A) افسانہ نگاری (B) شاعری
(C) تاریخی ناول ✓ (D) جاسوسی ناول

83. 'اک چادر میلی سی' کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) کشور ناہید (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) راجندر سنگھ بیدی ✓

84. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟
(A) اسلامیات (B) انگریزی
(C) نفسیات (D) فلسفہ ✓

85. "امراؤ جان ادا" کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) ہادی رسوا ✓
(C) رفیق احمد (D) سرسید

DOGAR'S UNIQUE
Established-1948

Everyday Science:

1. Epistemology is the study of:
(A) Knowledge✓ (B) Insects
(C) Parasites (D) Religions

2. The Earth takes about ________ to complete one rotation around its axis.
(A) 48 hours (B) One month
(C) 24 hours✓ (D) 365 days

3. When a gas turns into a liquid, the process is called:
(A) Condensation✓ (B) Evaporation
(C) Deposition (D) Sublimation

4. Yeast used in making of bread is a:
(A) Fungus (B) Plant
(C) Bacteria✓ (D) Seed

5. The disease Diphtheria affects the ________ in the human body.
(A) Kidneys (B) Intestines
(C) Throat✓ (D) Joints

6. LED technology is energy efficient. What does LED stand for?
(A) Low Energy Data
(B) Low Energy Diode
(C) Light Emitting Diode✓
(D) None of these

7. What was the code name given to United States Navy SEALS operation leading to elimination of Osama bin Ladin in Abbottabad?
(A) Lion Heart
(B) Neptune Spear✓
(C) Geronimo (D) Shockwave

8. Pedagogy is a science of:
(A) Children disease (B) Language
(C) Civilization (D) Teaching✓

9. How many acres are there in one hectare?
(A) 2.47✓ (B) 3.47
(C) 4.47 (D) 5.47

10. Liquids that evaporate quickly are known as ________ liquids.
(A) Viscous (B) Transient
(C) Volatile✓ (D) Light

11. If a ship travels from fresh water to a sea or ocean, it will:
(A) Rise a little higher✓
(B) Sink completely
(C) Sink a little lower
(D) Remain unaffected

12. Which one of the following fruits / vegetables is a good source of potassium?
(A) Beetroot (B) Bananas✓
(C) Sweet potatoes (D) Spinach

13. What is the chemical name of bleaching powder?
(A) Calcium Hypochlorite✓
(B) Calcium Chlorate
(C) Calcium Chloride
(D) Chlorine

14. Which one of the following greenhouse gases has the greatest warming effect?
(A) Carbon dioxide✓
(B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Methane (D) Helium

15. What is the function of the heart pacemaker?
(A) It decreases the heartbeat
(B) It regulates the heartbeat✓
(C) It accelerates blood supply to the heart
(D) All of these

16. What is the Richter Scale used to measure?
(A) Flood (B) Volcano
(C) Earthquake✓ (D) Tsunami

17. Which body organ produces urine?
(A) Pancreas (B) Uterus
(C) Kidney✓
(D) Large intestine

18. What are Newtons used to measure?
(A) Gravity✓ (B) Volcano
(C) Earthquake (D) Tsunami

19. What is the most abundant element in the universe?
(A) Hydrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Sodium✓ (D) Copper

20. How many chambers are there in the human heart?
(A) 2 (B) 4✓
(C) 3 (D) 6

21. Which vitamin is provided by sunlight to the body?
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D✓

22. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is used to detect:
(A) Antibodies✓ (B) Pathogens
(C) Tissues (D) Chemicals

23. What is chlamydomonas?
(A) An algae✓ (B) A fungus
(C) An animal (D) A fossil

24. What is the most common salt in seawater?
(A) Calcium Carbonate
(B) Potassium Chloride
(C) Sodium Chloride✓
(D) Magnesium Sulphate

25. The organ in the body which accumulates iodine is:
(A) Pituitary gland
(B) Thyroid gland✓
(C) Thymus (D) Parathyroid

26. Who invented chronometer?
(A) John Harrison✓ (B) Marconi
(C) Dalton (D) Samuel Francis

27. Seawater is water from a sea or:
(A) Bay (B) River
(C) Ocean✓ (D) Stream

28. Which of the following gases is used for refrigeration?
(A) Chlorine (B) Ammonia✓
(C) Phosphine (D) Carbon Dioxide

29. Cytology is the:

(A) Study of living cells✓
(B) Study of harmones
(C) Study of seeds
(D) Study of surface tension

30. Which among the following is a positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element?
(A) Beta rays (B) Alpha rays✓
(C) Gamma rays (D) Cathode rays

31. If there is no sun, the color of the sky would be:
(A) Orange (B) Blue
(C) Yellow
(D) None of these✓

32. Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?
(A) Burning of a paper
(B) Conversion of water into steam✓
(C) Digestion of food
(D) Burning of coal

33. A chronometer measures:
(A) Sound waves (B) Time✓
(C) Color contrast (D) Water waves

34. The lightest particle of the matter is:
(A) Electron✓ (B) Neutron
(C) Proton (D) Deuteron

35. Meteorology is:
(A) Science of atmosphere✓
(B) Study of weights & measures
(C) Study of growth
(D) Study of stars

36. The credit of developing the polio vaccine goes to:
(A) Jonas Salk✓ (B) Albert Sabin
(C) Salmon Waksman
(D) None of these

37. Who invented the ballpoint pen?
(A) Waterman (B) Oscar
(C) Wilson (D) Laszlo Biro✓

38. Blaise Pascal is associated with:
(A) Calculation Machine
(B) Computer
(C) Cinema (D) Laszlo Biro

39. A metal which is liquid at room temperature is:
(A) Gold (B) Aluminium
(C) Mercury✓ (D) Platinum

40. Study of earthquakes is known as:
(A) Ecology (B) Seismology✓
(C) Numismatics (D) None of these

41. Ecology deals with:
(A) Birds
(B) Cell formation
(C) Relations between organisms and their environment✓
(D) Tissues

42. Oncology is the study of:
(A) Plants (B) Cancer✓
(C) Mammals (D) Soil

43. Optic fibres are mainly used for which of the following?
(A) Weaving
(B) Eye Surgery
(C) Communication✓
(D) Food Industry

44. The first test-tube baby of the world was born in:
(A) France (B) Philippines
(C) Britain✓ (D) USA

45. What makes a lemon sour?
(A) Tartaric acid (B) Citric acid✓
(C) Acetic acid
(D) Hydrochloric acid

46. Who discovered the solar system?
(A) Copernicus✓ (B) Newton
(C) Galileo (D) Kepler

47. Fathom is the unit of measurement for:
(A) Sound (B) Depth✓
(C) Energy (D) Time

48. Which is the hardest among following?
(A) Radium (B) Diamond✓
(C) Graphite (D) Gold

49. Which of the following is associated with Einstein?
(A) Radioactivity
(B) Theory of Relativity✓
(C) Rocket Propulsion
(D) Quantum Theory

50. Who among the following received Nobel Prize twice?
(A) Frederic Joliot (B) Marie Curie✓
(C) Irene Curie (D) John Wheeler

51. The smallest gland in the body is:
(A) Adrenal (B) Pancreas
(C) Pineal gland✓ (D) Pituitary

52. The first astronaut who landed on the Moon?
(A) Yuri Gagarin
(B) Neil Armstrong✓
(C) Neil Bohr (D) None of these

53. Silk in produced by:
(A) Larva of silkworm✓
(B) Eggs of silkworm
(C) Pupa of silkworm
(D) None of these

54. Scurvy is a disease of:
(A) Eyes (B) Skin✓
(C) Hair (D) Liver

55. What is the Richter Scale used to measure?
(A) Tsunami (B) Food
(C) Volcano (D) Earthquake✓

56. Melling point of acetanilide is:
(A) 51°C (B) 61°C✓
(C) 71°C (D) 81°C

57. Melling point of acetanilide is:
(A) 110°C (B) 112°C✓
(C) 114°C (D) 116°C

58. Acetaldol is used in the vulcanization of:
(A) Wood (B) Rubber✓
(C) Plastic (D) Water

59. Accumulator is a device for storing:
(A) Electricity✓ (B) Charge
(C) Current (D) Resistance

60. Glues and cements are:
(A) Adiabatics (B) Adhesives✓
(C) Adatoms (D) Acyls

61. A unit of loudness, used in measuring the intensity of sound is:
(A) Phon✓ (B) Phonon
(C) Phosphor (D) None

62. A colourless, inflammable poisonous gas with an unpleasant smell is:
(A) Phosphate (B) Phosphine✓
(C) Phosphite (D) None

63. The study of the action of chemical substances upon animals is:
(A) Pharmacology✓ (B) Pharmacy
(C) Phenacetion (D) None

64. Melting point of phenol, a white crystalline solid is:
(A) 21°C (B) 31°C
(C) 41°C✓ (D) 51°C

65. The dress made out of which of the following materials is safest to wear while cooking?
(A) Terylene✓ (B) Silk
(C) Nylon (D) Cotton

66. Cycloprophane is a colourless inflammable gas, used as a/an:
(A) Crystal (B) Solvent
(C) Anaesthetic✓ (D) Solate

67. Philology is:
(A) Scientific study of literary texts✓
(B) Study of bones
(C) Study of muscles
(D) Study of architecture

68. The 1st satellite was launched by:
(A) UK (B) France
(C) USSR✓ (D) Japan

69. Who was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865?
(A) John Sleeman (B) Edward Jenner
(C) Joseph Lister✓ (D) A. Sabine

70. Day and night changes are due to:
(A) Earth's rotation around its axis✓
(B) Earth's revolution
(C) Earth's rotation accompanied with its revolution
(D) None of these

71. The energy generation in stars is due to:
(A) Fusion of heavy nuclei
(B) Fission of heavy nuclei
(C) Fusion of light nuclei✓
(D) None of these

72. The filament of an electric bulb is made of:
(A) Tungsten✓ (B) Carbon
(C) Iron (D) None of these

73. Fiber optics technology is being used in:
(A) Oil and gas pipelines control and monitoring system
(B) Telecommunication✓
(C) Electrical power control and distribution monitoring system
(D) All of the above

74. Which vitamin protects skin of the human body?
(A) D (B) A✓
(C) B_1 Complex (D) C

75. Solar System consists of:
(A) Eleven planets
(B) Eight planets✓
(C) Nine planets
(D) Ten planets

76. The earth's rotation on its axis is from:
(A) West to East✓ (B) South to North
(C) North to South (D) East to West

77. "Dosimeter" is a device used to measure:
(A) High temperatures
(B) Nuclear radiation for safety purposes✓
(C) The speed of wind or any other gas
(D) Heat radiation

78. What do you understand by the disease "Insomnia"?
(A) Depression
(B) Inability to sleep✓
(C) Colour blindness
(D) None of the above

79. A doctor specialist in skin diseases is called:
(A) Dermatologist✓
(B) Cardiologist
(C) Endocrinologist
(D) None of the above

80. "Ornithology" is the study of:
(A) Sea plants (B) Birds✓
(C) Insects (D) Sea animals

81. What do you understand by "Choreography"?
(A) The steps and movement in dances✓
(B) The study of universe
(C) The study of secret writing
(D) Techniques used in space travelling

82. Which of the following gases is mainly causing global warming?
(A) Hydrogen (B) Nitrogen
(C) Methane (D) Carbon dioxide✓

83. Which of the following gases is most predominant in the Sun?
(A) Ozone (B) Helium
(C) Hydrogen✓ (D) Nitrogen

84. Vitamins were discovered by:
(A) Funk✓ (B) Moseley
(C) Chadwick (D) Frank Whittle

85. Biogas is the common name of:
(A) Oxygen gas (B) Natural gas✓
(C) Hydrogen gas (D) Nitrogen gas

86. Who is the founder of 'Big Bang Theory?
(A) George Lemaitre✓
(B) Tycho Brahe
(C) Edwin Hubble
(D) Issac Asimov

87. What is the diametre of Earth?
(A) 14756 Kilometre

(B) 10556 Kilometre
(C) 12756 Kilometre✓
(D) None of these

88. The time required by moonlight to reach the Earth is:
(A) 3 seconds (B) One second
(C) 1.3 second✓ (D) 2 seconds

89. Poise is the unit of:
(A) Quantity (B) Velocity
(C) Density (D) Viscosity✓

90. Who is the founder of Chemistry?
(A) Al-Baruni
(B) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
(C) Jabir Bin Hayyan✓
(D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

91. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is:
(A) Citric Acid (B) Phosphoric Acid
(C) Carbonic Acid (D) Sulphuric Acid✓

92. Method for the preparation of varnish was discovered by:
(A) Ibn-ul-Haitham (B) Jabir Bin Hayyan✓
(C) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
(D) Al-Baruni

93. Enzymes are made of:
(A) Proteins✓ (B) Oil
(C) Carbon (D) Silica

94. One ounce is equal to how many grams?
(A) 28.85 (B) 28.65
(C) 27.95 (D) 28.35✓

95. Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a:
(A) Tornado (B) Hurricane
(C) Cyclone✓ (D) Anticyclone

96. When the days and nights are equal, the rays of the sun directly fall on the:
(A) North Pole (B) Equator✓
(C) Tropic of Cancer (D) South Pole

97. On June 21, the sun is vertically overhead the:
(A) Tropic of Cancer✓ (B) Tropic of Capricorn
(C) Equator
(D) Position of the sun is not definite

98. Which of the following metals is not only magnetic but also radioactive?
(A) Thorium✓ (B) Aluminium
(C) Iron (D) Platinum

99. "Thryoid Gland" is located in ______ of human body.
(A) Stomach (B) Thorax
(C) Leg (D) Neck✓

100. In human body, Gall Bladder is part of ______ System.
(A) Nervous (B) Reproductory
(C) Digestive✓ (D) Respiratory

101. Which of the following blood vessels carry blood from the human body to the heart?
(A) Veins✓ (B) Arteries
(C) Capillaries (D) None of these

102. Glaucoma is caused by increase in pressure within:
(A) Eyeball✓ (B) Heart
(C) Lungs (D) Kidneys

103. Lemon is a good source of vitamin:
(A) D (B) C✓
(C) A (D) E

104. What is "Acoustics"?
(A) Science of Electromagnetic Waves System
(B) Science of Waves
(C) Science of Sound✓
(D) Science of Light

105. For galvanizing of iron, which of the following metals is used?
(A) Zinc✓ (B) Aluminium
(C) Copper (D) Lead

106. Sound cannot travel through:
(A) Gases (B) Vacuum✓
(C) Liquids (D) Solids

107. X-Rays were discovered by:
(A) Madame Curie (B) Roentgen✓
(C) Thomson (D) Rutherford

108. Breeding and management of bees is known as:
(A) Apiculture✓ (B) Sericulture
(C) Horticulture (D) None of these

109. Hepatitis causes inflammation of:
(A) Stomach (B) Lungs
(C) Liver✓ (D) Kidneys

110. Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different number of:
(A) Positrons (B) Protons✓
(C) Electrons (D) Neutrons

111. Which one of the following is a vector quantity?
(A) Velocity✓ (B) Speed
(C) Temperature (D) Mass

112. Dolly was the name of the:
(A) First dog in space
(B) First cloned sheep✓
(C) First test-tube baby
(D) Oldest human fossil

113. Greenhouse Effect is mainly caused by excess of ________ in the atmosphere.
(A) Hydrogen sulfide (B) Carbon dioxide✓
(C) Carbon monoxide (D) Nitrogen

114. Which hormone is responsible for production of milk in human body?
(A) Testosterone (B) Oxytocin
(C) Prolactin✓ (D) Thyroxine

115. A drop of water is roughly spherical because of:
(A) Viscosity of water
(B) Surface tension✓
(C) Low air pressure
(D) Air resistance

116. Our skin produces ________ when exposed to sunlight.
(A) Vitamin B (B) Vitamin C
(C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin D✓

117. The chemical name for common salt is ________.
(A) Nitrogen
(B) Sodium Chloride✓
(C) Potassium Glucomate
(D) Sulphuric Acid

118. ______ is the most common colour in nature.
(A) Orange (B) Green✓
(C) Black (D) Blue

119. Cholesterol level is analyzed in _______ sample.
(A) Stool (B) Urine
(C) Sputum (D) Blood✓

120. Ozone layer protects life on earth from ________.
(A) Ultraviolet rays✓ (B) Meteorites
(C) Humidity (D) Greenhouse gases

121. Chemical formula for water is ________.
(A) H_2O_2 (B) CH
(C) Na(D) H_2O✓

122. Tsunami is ________
(A) Snowstorm (B) Windstorm
(C) Cyclone (D) Massive wave in sea caused by an earthquake✓

123. Ecosystem refers to ________.
(A) Air Humidity (B) Sea Salt
(C) Earth Heat (D) Earth Environment✓

124. Gynaecology is a branch of ________.
(A) Chemistry (B) Geology
(C) Physics (D) Medicine✓

125. Optic Fibre System is a:
(A) Defense Mechanism
(B) Telecommunication System✓
(C) Air Raid System
(D) None of these

126. Diabetes is caused due to the deficiency of:
(A) Insulin✓ (B) Vitamin B
(C) Iron (D) Calcium

127. It is difficult to cook on mountains because of:
(A) Lack of oxygen
(B) Low atmospheric pressure✓
(C) Low temperature
(D) High atmospheric pressure

128. Which poisonous gas is produced when coal is burnt without enough air supply?
(A) Hydrogen (B) Carbon monoxide✓
(C) Nitrogen (D) Ammonia

129. 1 square foot is equal to:
(A) 144 square inches✓
(B) 48 square inches
(C) 72 square inches
(D) 24 square inches

130. A device that converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called:
(A) Television (B) Generator
(C) UPS (D) Battery✓

131. Which of the following has the highest electrical conductivity?
(A) Wood (B) Iron
(C) Steel (D) Silver✓

132. Hematology is the study of:
(A) Insects (B) Space
(C) Blood✓ (D) Sound

133. Which of the following is not a primary colour?
(A) Orange✓ (B) Green
(C) Blue (D) Red

134. Sunlight is a source of:
(A) Vitamin D✓ (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin A

135. Which component of diet prevents constipation?
(A) Vitamins (B) Minerals
(C) Proteins (D) Fiber✓

136. Which of the following protects the body against disease and infection?
(A) Red blood cells (B) Platelets
(C) White blood cells✓ (D) Hemoglobin

137. Which gas is used in advertising lights?
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Neon✓
(C) Helium (D) Argon

138. Biology is the study of:
(A) All living things✓ (B) Animals
(C) Micro-organisms (D) Plants

139. The process of photosynthesis in plants takes place in:
(A) Root (B) Leaf✓
(C) Flower (D) Stem

140. Which of the following substances is used in match sticks?
(A) Acid (B) Sulpher
(C) Phosphorous✓ (D) Zinc

141. Which food contains the highest concentration of protein & iron?
(A) Meat✓ (B) Vegetables
(C) Bread (D) Fruits

142. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
(A) Water✓ (B) Gas
(C) Electricity (D) Coal

143. The Theory of Relativity was developed by:
(A) Marconi (B) Edison
(C) Einstein✓ (D) Newton

144. Who invented the Steam Locomotive?
(A) Alexander (B) Stephenson✓
(C) JRD Tata (D) Edison

145. Hepatitis and jaundice are the diseases of:
(A) Kidney (B) Brain
(C) Liver✓ (D) Heart

Covid-19

1. According to a new UN report, which continent could see 300,000 COVID-19 deaths this year?
(A) Asia (B) North America
(C) Africa✓ (D) Europe

2. Pakistani-American doctor and a state senator for Connecticut who helped develop a ventilator device that makes it possible to treat seven COVID-19 patients at once is:
(A) Dr Imtiaz Hussain
(B) Dr Saud Anwar✓
(C) Dr Ejaz Khan
(D) Dr Shahid Anwar

3. Which country banned the use of saliva, sweat to shine Cricket ball under COVID-19 guidelines?

(A) Australia✓ (B) India
(C) England (D) Pakistan

4. The virtual Summit of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) on COVID-19 pandemic has been organised at the initiative of which country?
(A) Kazakhstan (B) Azerbaijan✓
(C) Uzbekistan (D) None of above

5. The official name of the virus causing the COVID-19 given by WHO is_____.
(A) SARS-CoV 1 (B) MERS-CoV 1
(C) SARS-CoV 2✓ (D) MERS-CoV 2

6. From which country the first case of a Tiger tested positive of COVID-19 has been reported?
(A) UK (B) USA✓
(C) UAE (D) India

7. Recently, which country's princess Maria Teresa became the first to die from COVID-19?
(A) Germany (B) Spain✓
(C) Italy (D) UK

8. Which country recommended all the world countries to use Tan Re Qing to treat COVID-19?
(A) CHINA✓ (B) CUBA
(C) RUSSIA (D) USA

9. Which country's Finance Minster committed suicide because of "deeply worried" over how to cope with the economic fallout from the COVID-19?
(A) Spain (B) Italy
(C) Denmark (D) Germany✓

10. What group(s) of people has/have a higher risk of developing severe disease and death due to Coronavirus (Covid-19)?
I. Women and Children
II. 60 years old or above
III. people already underlying medical conditions ;
(A) I only (B) II only
(C) I and II (D) II and III✓

11. Video conference of SAARC leaders on COVID-19 held on which date?
(A) 14 March 2020 (B) 15 March 2020✓
(C) 16 March 2020 (D) None of these

12. Which global organisation has launched the "COVID Action Platform" to convene the business community to support for COVID-19?
(A) World Bank
(B) World Economic Forum✓
(C) International Monitory Fund
(D) United Nations

13. In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) decleared Covid-19 as a_____.
(A) Pandemic✓ (B) Endemic
(C) Epidemic (D) Zoonotic

14. Which country is the first to develop an antibody test to identify the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)?
(A) China (B) USA
(C) Singapore✓ (D) Japan

15. World Health Organization named deadly virus from China as _____.
(A) COVID-19✓ (B) NOVID-19
(C) NCV-19 (D) None of these

16. _____ stayed away from the regional trade officials video conference on Covid-19 hosted by India.
(A) Pakistan✓ (B) Nepal
(C) Bangladesh (D) Maldives

17. Through which social media app, Govt launched Coronavirus (COVID-19) infor-mation service ?
(A) Twitter (B) Facebook
(C) WhatsApp✓ (D) None of these

18. Which border was ordered to open by Prime Minister Imran Khan on 20th March, 2020, despite the global pandemic of COVID-19?
(A) Chaman border✓
(B) Wagah border
(C) China border
(D) All of above

19. Pakistan recorded its first Coronavirus COVID-19 death on_____.
(A) 16 March 2020 (B) 17 March 2020
(C) 18 March 2020✓ (D) 19 March 2020

20. Corona Virus (covid-19) came to Pakistan from which neighboring country?
(A) Iran✓ (B) China
(C) Afghanistan (D) India

21. Which two countries collaborate to develop rapid testing for COVID-19 under 30 seconds?
(A) USA-UK (B) USA-Pakistan
(C) India-Israel✓ (D) China-Pakistan

22. Which country police train dogs to sniff out Covid-19?
(A) Brazil (B) Chile✓
(C) Algeria (D) None of Above

23. Which nation has become the world's first to successfully complete human trials of its COVID vaccine?
(A) US (B) China
(C) Germany (D) Russia✓

24. Which country overtakes Russia to become third worst-hit nation by COVID-19?
(A) Peru (B) India✓
(C) Chile (D) UK

25. The theme of the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) 2020 was _____ ?
(A) "The End of Child Labour: Within Reach"
(B) "protect children more than ever from COVID-19"✓
(C) "Generation Safe & Healthy"
(D) "Children shouldn't work in fields, but on dreams!"

26. Which global organisation launched a new initiative called COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP)?
(A) World Health Organisation✓
(B) World Trade Organisation
(C) UNICEF (D) World Bank

27. Which venue was originally scheduled for the 46th G-7 summit 2020, that has been postponed due to Covid-19 pandemic?
(A) France (B) United States✓
(C) Germany (D) Italy

General Knowledge:

Basics of Information Technology

1. **The name for the screen clarity is:**
   (A) **Resolution✓** (B) Discrete
   (C) Pixel (D) LCD
2. **Collection of raw facts and figures is called:**
   (A) Information (B) Processing
   (C) **Data✓** (D) Output
3. **Data processing is also called:**
   (A) **Data computing✓**
   (B) Information technology
   (C) Information system
   (D) Calculating
4. **An electronic device that accepts, processes data and produces information is called:**
   (A) Input device
   (B) **Computer✓**
   (C) Output device
   (D) Operating system
5. ______ **is category software(s).**
   (A) Application software
   (B) System software
   (C) **Both (a) and (b)✓**
   (D) None of these
6. ______ **is an example of packaged software.**
   (A) MS Word (B) Front Page
   (C) MS-Access (D) **All✓**
7. ______ **is not an application software.**
   (A) Internet (B) **Device driver✓**
   (C) Games
   (D) Multimedia software
8. **An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):**
   (A) LASER printer
   (B) Impact printer
   (C) COM printer
   (D) **Non-Impact Printer✓**
9. **CPU stands for:**
   (A) Centre Product Unit
   (B) Central Programming Unit
   (C) Control Program Unit
   (D) **Central Processing Unit✓**
10. ______ **is secondary storage device.**
    (A) **CD-ROM✓** (B) ROM
    (C) Cache (D) RAM
11. ______ **is secondary storage device.**
    (A) Hard disk drive
    (B) CD-ROM drive
    (C) Tape drive
    (D) **All✓**
12. **The device driver is an example of:**
    (A) Application Software
    (B) **System Software✓**
    (C) Freeware
    (D) Shareware
13. ______ **is input device.**
    (A) Keyboard
    (B) Touchpad
    (C) Microphone
    (D) **All✓**
14. ______ **is not an example of input device.**
    (A) **Speaker✓**
    (B) Scanner
    (C) Mouse
    (D) Digital camera
15. ______ **key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.**
    (A) Alt (B) Enter
    (C) Ctrl (D) **Caps Lock✓**
16. **Computer is a combination of:**
    (A) Software
    (B) Hardware
    (C) **Both (a) and (b)✓**
    (D) None
17. ______ **is not a hardware component.**
    (A) Input device
    (B) Secondary storage
    (C) Processor
    (D) **Operating system✓**
18. **Another name of main memory is:**
    (A) Secondary memory
    (B) **Primary storage✓**
    (C) Permanent memory
    (D) None
19. **A set of instructions in a computer is:**
    (A) Software (B) Program
    (C) Hardware (D) **Both (a) and (b)✓**
20. **A program or set of programs that is specially designed to control the computer system is called:**
    (A) **System Software✓**
    (B) Application Software
    (C) Freeware
    (D) Shareware
21. ______ **key is used to cancel the current operation.**
    (A) Alt (B) Caps Lock
    (C) **Esc✓** (D) Num Lock
22. **Arrow keys are also known as:**
    (A) Function keys
    (B) **Cursor Control keys✓**
    (C) Toggle keys
    (D) Special keys
23. ______ **input device is not a pointing device.**
    (A) **Scanner✓** (B) Pointing stick
    (C) Digitizing tablet (D) Touchpad
24. ______ **pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever.**
    (A) Light pen (B) Pointing stick
    (C) Trackball (D) **Joystick✓**
25. ______ **pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger.**
    (A) **Touchscreen✓** (B) Light pen
    (C) Pointing stick (D) Joystick
26. **Imaging uses what device to input data.**
    (A) Tablet (B) Icon
    (C) Barcode reader (D) **Scanner✓**

27. The barcode is called:
(A) Universal Product Code✓
(B) EBCDIC code
(C) ASCII code
(D) Unicode

28. _____ is a photoelectric scanner that translates the barcode symbols into digital code.
(A) MICR (B) Barcode Reader✓
(C) OCR (D) OMR

29. _____ devices is used check and process the test marks of students:
(A) OMR✓
(B) Barcode Reader
(C) An example of smart card
(D) MICR

30. _____ is an audio input device.
(A) Digital camera (B) Microphone✓
(C) Video camera (D) Speaker

31. _____ is an output device.
(A) Monitor (B) Speaker
(C) Printer (D) All✓

32. Printers and monitors are examples of:
(A) Input unit (B) Storage unit
(C) Output unit✓ (D) Processing unit

33. _____ is not to related softcopy output.
(A) CRT (B) Plotter, printer✓
(C) Monitor (D) Screen

34. _____ works like a photocopying machine.
(A) Inkjet printer (B) Bubble printer
(C) Laser printer (D) Band printer

35. An inkjet printer is an example of a(n):
(A) Laser printer
(B) Impact printer
(C) COM printer
(D) Non-impact printer✓

36. _____ is not an output device.
(A) Monitor
(B) Plotter
(C) Speaker
(D) Scanner✓

37. How many types of graphic cards are used?
(A) 2 (B) 3✓
(C) 4 (D) 5

38. The monitor having VGA cards has resolution:
(A) 1024 × 768 pixels
(B) 800 × 600 pixels
(C) 640 × 570 pixels
(D) 320 × 200 pixels✓

39. _____ is/are the characteristic(s) of display screen.
(A) Resolution (B) Size
(C) Color (D) All✓

40. _____ is an impact printer.
(A) Dot matrix printer
(B) Daisy wheel printer
(C) Line printer
(D) All✓

41. _____ print head of dot matrix printer provides best quality printout.
(A) 24 pins✓ (B) 18 pins
(C) 9 pins (D) 20 pins

42. The printer which can print one character at a time is:
(A) Dot matrix printer
(B) Daisy wheel printer
(C) Laser printer
(D) Both a & b✓

43. DPI stands for:
(A) Data Per Inch
(B) Digit Per Inch
(C) Dots Per Inch✓
(D) None

44. _____ output device is used to print continuous output such as to track an earthquake reading.
(A) Flatbed plotter
(B) Dot matrix printer
(C) Drum plotter✓
(D) Line printer

45. Bit stands for:
(A) Binary digit✓ (B) Binary integer
(C) Basic digit (D) None

Microsoft Office

1. Program which helps to create written document and lets you go back and make corrections as necessary:
(A) Home row keys
(B) Toolbar
(C) Folder
(D) Word processor✓

2. Graphics for word processor:
(A) Peripheral
(B) Clip art✓
(C) Highlight
(D) Execute

3. What type of software is used for creating letters, papers and other documents?
(A) Database
(B) Word Processor✓
(C) Spreadsheet
(D) Operating Program

4. What does the Ctrl + I shortcut key accomplish in MS-Word?
(A) It converts selected text into the next larger size of same font
(B) It adds a line break to the document
(C) It makes the selected text bold
(D) It applies Italic formatting in the selected text✓

5. What is the file extension of MS-Word document?
(A) Dot (B) Doc✓
(C) Dom (D) Txt

6. In H_2O, the figure 2 is appeared lowered. Which effect has been applied?
(A) Superscript (B) Lowered
(C) Subscript✓ (D) Laid down

7. Why are headers and footers used in document?
(A) To enhance the overall appearance of the document
(B) To mark the starting and ending of a page
(C) To make large document more readable
(D) To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed✓

8. Which of the following shortcut key is used to check spelling?
(A) F1 (B) F2
(C) F7✓ (D) F9

9. What does Ctrl + B shortcut accomplish in MS-Word?
(A) It converts selected text into the next larger size of the same font
(B) It adds a line break to the document
(C) It makes the selected text bold✓
(D) It applies Italic formatting in the selected text

10. Synonyms are words with an opposite meaning, such as "cheerful" and "sad."
(A) True
(B) False✓

11. To make editing easier, you can use the Find and Replace feature to find text in a document and replace it with other text as directed.
(A) True✓
(B) False

12. A First Line Indent Indents all lines after the first line of the paragraph.
(A) True
(B) False✓

13. The default line spacing for a Word 2007 document is set to multiple with a 15% increase (1.15) over single spacing.
(A) True✓
(B) False

14. Word can quickly sort text, numbers, graphics, or data in lists or tables in alphabetical, numeric, or date order based on the first character in each paragraph.
(A) True
(B) False✓

15. The Office Clipboard can store up to ____ items that have been cut or copied.
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 24✓ (D) 50

16. A ______ marks the point at which one page ends and another begins.
(A) Page break✓
(B) Column break
(C) Cell break
(D) Line break

17. Field codes appear between ______ called braces.
(A) [] (B) ()
(C) <> (D) {}✓

18. The vertical space between lines of text is referred to as what?
(A) Indenting
(B) Line spacing✓
(C) Paragraph padding
(D) Internal margins

19. An outline numbered list can have up to this many levels.
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 9✓
(D) 15

20. To get help using Word, click the help icon on the ribbon or press the F1 key.
(A) True✓
(B) False

21. To open an existing document, access the open command by clicking the ______, which displays the ______.
(A) Office Button; File Menu✓
(B) Quick Access Toolbar; Open button
(C) Insert Tab; Open Group

22. The first time you save a document you must name the file.
(A) True✓
(B) False

23. When you type new text, ______ mode replaces existing text.
(A) Insert (B) AutoType
(C) Overtype✓ (D) Replacement

24. You can use Undo to reverse more than one change.
(A) True✓ (B) False

25. After selecting text, use the ______ and ______ commands to move the text to a different location.
(A) Copy; Paste (B) Cut; Paste✓
(C) Cut; Repeat
(D) Copy; Paste Special

26. You can add a tab stop just clicking a location on the Word ruler.
(A) True✓
(B) False

27. To reduce the amount of space on the right side of document, you can ______ the ______.
(A) Increase; Left Margin
(B) Decrease; Right Margin✓
(C) Decrease; Left Indent
(D) Increase; Right Indent

28. You can format a document to contain the maximum of 3 newsletter columns.
(A) True
(B) False✓

29. To apply a multilevel Outline Number style to document, the paragraphs must be:
(A) Indented✓
(B) Formatted
(C) Numbered
(D) Bulleted

30. The Clip-Art Gallery consist of pictures that come with Word, as well as pictures available on Microsoft Office Online.
(A) True✓
(B) False

31. To access a Dictionary, Thesaurus and

translation options all at once open the task pane.
(A) Research
(B) Clipboard
(C) **Spelling and Grammar✓**
(D) Document Information

32. **A quick way to change all the instances of the word beautiful with the word picturesque is to use the ________ feature.**
(A) Thesaurus
(B) Find and Replace
(C) **Document Information✓**
(D) Properties

33. **What does the green wavy line under the word or phrase in the document mean?**
(A) The word or phrase might be misspelled
(B) The word or phrase has been copied to the clipboard
(C) **The word or phrase might contain a grammatical error✓**

34. **To create a hyperlink to another document, you need to select the item to represent the link and then:**
(A) Format the item using the Hyperlink style
(B) **Enter the destination using the Insert Hyperlink dialog box✓**
(C) Type the destination using the Hyperlink tag

35. **When using a document using Print Preview, you can zoom into the document, edit the document, and make layout changes.**
(A) **True✓**
(B) False

36. **To control how a document is printed, open the Print dialog box using the command on the Office menu's Print submenu.**
(A) Quick Print (B) **Print✓**
(C) Page Setup

37. **To use your keyboard instead of the mouse to select tools on the ribbon, you display the Key Tips by pressing the ________ key.**
(A) **Alt✓** (B) Ctrl
(C) Shift + Enter (D) Alt + Enter

38. **To display a document so it looks like pages in a book, switch to ________ view.**
(A) Draft
(B) Web Layout
(C) **Print Layout✓**
(D) Full Screen Reading

39. **How do you close a Word document without closing the Word Window?**
(A) Click the Close button on the title bar
(B) Click the Minimize button on the title bar
(C) **Click the Close command on the Office Menu✓**
(D) Click the Exit Word on the File Menu

40. **A feature of MS Word that saves the document automatically after certain interval is available on:**
(A) **Save tab on Office Button, Word Options dialog box✓**
(B) Save As dialog box
(C) Both of above
(D) None of above

41. **Where can you find the horizontal split bar on MS Word screen?**
(A) On the left of horizontal scroll bar
(B) **On the right of horizontal scroll bar✓**
(C) On the top of vertical scroll bar
(D) On the bottom of vertical scroll bar

42. **Which of the following is not available on the Ruler of MS Word screen?**
(A) Tab stop box
(B) Left Indent
(C) Right Indent
(D) Center Indent
(E) **All of them are available on ruler✓**

43. **Pressing F8 key for three times selects:**
(A) A word
(B) A sentence
(C) **A paragraph✓**
(D) Entire document

44. **What happens if you press Ctrl + Shift + F8?**
(A) It activates extended selection
(B) **It activates the rectangular selection✓**
(C) It selects the paragraph on which the insertion line is
(D) None of above

45. **How can you disable extended selection mode?**
(A) Press F8 again to disable
(B) Press Del to disable
(C) **Press Esc to disable✓**
(D) Press Enter to disable

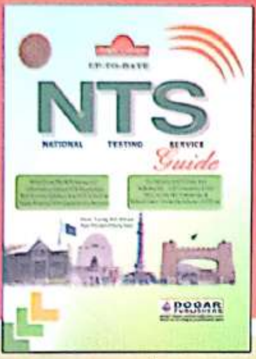
46. **What is the maximum number of lines you can set for a drop cap?**
(A) 3 (B) **10✓**
(C) 15 (D) 20

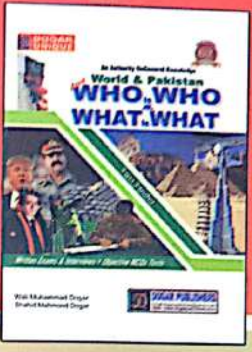
47. **What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap?**
(A) **3✓** (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

48. **What is the shortcut key you can press to create a copyright symbol?**
(A) **Alt+Ctrl+C✓** (B) Alt+C
(C) Ctrl+C (D) Ctrl+Shift+C

49. **How many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum?**
(A) 35 (B) **45✓**
(C) 55 (D) 65

50. **What is the smallest and largest font size available in Font Size tool on formatting toolbar?**
(A) **8 and 72✓** (B) 8 and 64
(C) 12 and 72 (D) None of above





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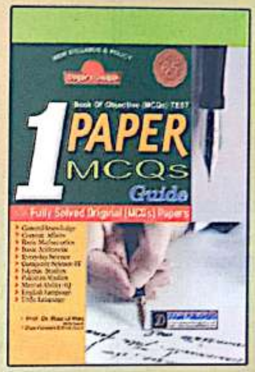

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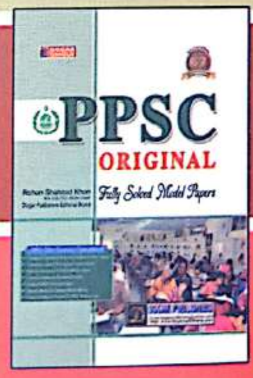
- Islamic Studies



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- Economics
- Environmental Science
- Gender Studies
- Governance & Public Policies
- History Of USA
- International Relations
- Journalism & Mass Communication
- Mercantile Law
- Pashto پشتو
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Punjabi پنجابی
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- Agriculture & Forestry
- British History
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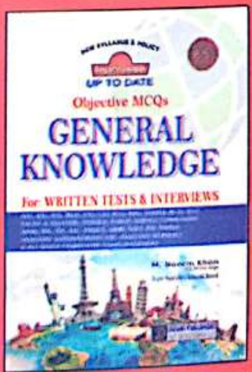

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